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HISTORY

OF

CASS COUNTY,

IOWA.

TOGETHER WITH SKETCHES OF ITS TOWNS, VILLAGES AND TOWNSHIPS, EDUCATIONAL CIVIL, MILITARY AND POLITICAL HISTORY: PORTRAITS OF PROMINENT PERSONS, AND BIOGRAPHIES OF OLD SETTLERS AND REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS

HISTORY OF IOWA.

EMBRACING ACCOUNTS OF THE PRE-HISTORIC RACES, AND A BRIEF REVIEW OF ITS CIVIL, POLITICAL AND MILITARY HISTORY.

ILLUSTRATED.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.: CONTINENTAL HISTORICAL COMPANY. 1884.

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TO THE PIONEERS

OF

CASS COUNTY, IOWA,

THIS VOLUME IS

RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED,

WITH THE HOPE THAT THEIR VIRTUES MAY BE EMULATED

AND THEIR TOILS AND SACRIFICES DULY APPRECIATED

BY COMING GENERATIONS.

JOURNAL CO., PRINTERS, SPRINGFIELD, ILL. J. L. REGAN & CO., BINDERS, CHICAGO, ILL.

PREFACE.

The importance of preserving in concise form the traditions of the past has never been questioned, nor the usefulness of local history been disputed. Believing that the county of Cass afforded most excellent material for a good county history, the Continental Historical Company placed in the field a full corps of experienced historians, prepared to spare no time or money in compiling a complete and reliable work. The manuscript of this history has been submitted to the committee chosen by your own citizens for the purpose, who, after a critical examination of them, have approved of our work. We feel confident that we here present our patrons with a work that is as correct as it is possible for humanity to make. That errors have crept in, and may be found, we do not doubt. Man is at the best but a fallible creature, but every statement herein published is honestly believed in by the parties furnishing the information, by the historians, and by the committee of revision. All desire the truth, and nothing but the truth. They gave much time and labor to the work, and deserve the thanks of the citizens of the county for the faithful discharge of the trust reposed in them. Our thanks are due to the numerous friends who have so kindly assisted us in gathering up items and assisting in the compilation of this volume. We cannot name them all, for their name is legion, but we must not forget to mention Rufus H. Frost, Hon. Lafayette Young, J. H. Willey, V. M. Conrad, Jeremiah Bradshaw, J. W. Brown, William Whitney, Samuel Holaday, R. D. McGeehon, J. B. Erion, Thomas Meredith, Charles H. Hebing, V. M. Bradshaw and others, the press and the gentlemanly officials of the county.

Nor must we forget to remember and thank the historians of the company who have labored so hard and faithfully for the good of all—James S. Walters and Charles W. Moseley, general historians; Maurice E. Power, C. W. Demmon, James McFarland, J. J. Rising, E. F. Graves, E. D. Dudley, J. H. Power, local historians; W. B. Wetherbee, manager of the illustration department; Mrs. W. B. Wetherbee and Miss Adele Walters, editors of the biographical department. All have tried to do their duty well, and please the company and our patrons.

In conclusion, we would say that our work is done; the History of Cass County is before you. We cheerfully hope it will please you.

Yours Very Truly,

THE CONTINENTAL HISTORICAL COMPANY. Springfield, Illinois, December, 1884.

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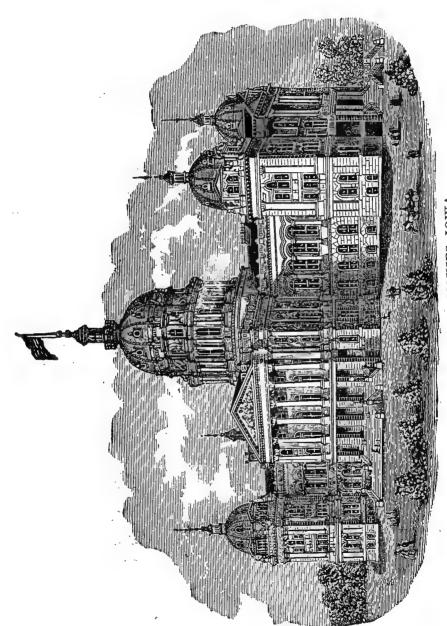
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Certificate of the Committee.

Below is given a copy of the Certificate, signed by the Committee of Old Settlers, appointed to revise and correct the History of Cass County, showing that the publishers have complied with all their promises, and done their utmost to produce a reliable and complete History of the county. The following is the Certificate of the Committee:

We, the undersigned Committee of Old Settlers of Cass County, Jowa, appointed for the purpose of revising the History of our county, now being compiled by the Continental Historical Gompany, of Springfield; Illinois, do hereby certify that the manuscript of the said work was submitted to us, at Atlantic, on the 1st of November, 1884, and that we have made all the corrections and additions which we, in our judgment, deemed necessary, and as so corrected, we approve of the same.

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90. 20. Jameson,	Chas. H. Hebing	Lew Beason.



STATE CAPITOL, DES MOINES, IOWA.

HISTORY OF IOWA.

CHAPTER I.

THE traveler, in wending his way across the fair State of Iowa, with its evidences of civilization upon every hand; its magnificent churches with spires pointing heavenward; its school-houses almost upon every hill; palatial residences evincing wealth and refinement, cannot realize that, less than a half century ago, this "beautiful land" was the home only of the red man, who roamed at will over the fair and fertile prairies, hunting in the woods and fishing in its streams. The change would seem too great for him to But it is in leed true. church'es, these school-houses, these palatial residences, th se railroads, these telegraph and telephone wires, all have been erected or placed here within the space of a half century.

Before the advent of the Red Men, who were found in possession by the Europeans, who inhabited this country, is a subject yet unsolved, and is shrouded in mystery. That there were human beings of a distinct race from the red men of later days, is gen-

erally conceded, but scientists fail as yet to agree as to their nature and origin. That this continent is co-existent with the world of the ancients cannot be questioned. Every investigation instituted under the auspices of modern civilization confirms this fact. It is thought by many that the first inhabitants came from Asia, by way of Behring's Strait, and in large numbers. Magnificent cities and monuments were raised at the bidding of tribal leaders, and populous settlements centered with thriving villages sprang up everywhere in manifestation of the progress of the people. For the last four hundred years the colonizing Caucasian has trodden on the ruins of a civilization whose greatness he could on'y surmise. Among these ruins are pyramids similar to those which have rendered Egypt famous. The pyramid of Chalula is square, each side of its base being 1,335 feet, and its height 172 feet. Another pyramid north of Vera Cruz is formed of large blocks of highly polished porphyry, and bears upon its front hiero-

glyphic inscriptions and curious sculpture. It is 82 feet square, and a flight of 57 steps conducts to its summit, which is 65 feet high. The ruins of Palenque are said to extend 20 miles along the ridge of a mountain, and the remains of an Aztec city, near the banks of the Gila, are spread over more than a square league. The principal feature of the Aztec civilization which has come down to us was its religion, which we are told was of a dark and gloomy character. Each new god created by their priesthood, instead of arousing new life in the people, brought death to thousands; and their grotesque idols exposed to drown the senses of the beholders in fear, wrought wretchedness rather than spiritual happiness. In fact, fear was the great animating principal, the motive power which sustained this terrible religion. Their altars were sprinkled with blood drawn from their own bodies in large quantities, and on them thousands of human victims were sacrificed in honor of the demons whom they worshipped. The head and heart of every captive taken in war were offered up as a sacrifice to the god of battles, while the victorious legions feasted on the remaining portions of the bodies. It is said that during the ceremonies attendant on the consecration of two of their temples, the number of prisoners offered up in sacrifice was 12,210, while they themselves contributed large numbers of voluntary victims to the terrible belief.

The race known as the Mound-Builders next attracts the attention of the ethnologists. Throughout the Mississippi Valley, including many portions of Iowa, are found mounds and walls of earth or stone, which can only have a human origin. These mounds vary in size from a few feet to hundreds of feet in diameter. In them are often found stone axes, pestles, arrowheads, spear-points, pieces of flint, and other articles. Pottery of various designs is very common in them, and from the material of which they are made geologists have attempted to assign their age.

Some have thought that the Mound-Builders were a race quite distinct from the modern Indians, and that they were in an advanced state of civilization. The best authorities now agree that while the comparatively civilized people called the Aztecs built the cities whose ruins are occasionally found, the Mound-Builders were the immediate ancestors of the Indians De Soto first saw, and little different from the Indians of to-day.

The origin of the Red Men, or American Indians, is a subject which interests as well as instructs. It is a favorite topic with the ethnologist, even as it is one of deep concern to the ordinary reader. A review of two works lately published on the origin of the Indians, treats the matter in a peculiarly reasonable light. It says:

"Recently a German writer has put forward one theory on the subject, and an English writer has put forward another and directly opposite theory. The difference in opinion concerning our aboriginals among authors who have made a profound study of races, is at once curious and interesting. Blumenbach treats them in his classifications as a distinct variety of the human family; but, in the three-fold division of Dr. Latham, they are ranked among the Mongolidæ. Other writers on races

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regard them as a branch of the great Mongolian family, which at a distant period found its way from Asia to this continent, and remained here for centuries separate from the rest of mankind, passing, meanwhile, through divers phases of barbarism and civilization. Morton, our eminent ethnologist, and his followers, Nott and Gliddon, claim for our native Red Men an origin as distinct as the flora and fauna of this continent. Prichard, whose views are apt to differ from Morton's, finds reason to believe, on comparing the American tribes together, that they must have formed a separate department of nations from the earliest period of the world. The era of their existence as a distinct and isolated people must probably be dated back to the time which separated into nations the inhabitants of the Old World, and gave to each its individuality and primitive lan-Dr. Robert Brown, the latest authority, attributes, in his 'Races of Mankind,' an Asiatic origin to our aboriginals, He says that the Western Indians not only personally resemble their nearest neighbors -the Northeastern Asiatics-but they resemble them in language and tradition. The Esquimaux on the American and the Tchuktcis on the Asiatic side understand one another perfectly. Modern anthropologists, indeed, are disposed to think that Japan, the Kuriles, and neighboring regions, may be regarded as the original home of the greater part of the native American race. It is also admitted by them that between the tribes scattered from the Arctic sea to Cape Horn there is more uniformity of physical feature than is seen in any other quarter of the globe. The weight of evidence and au-

thority is altogether in favor of the opinion that our so-called Indians are a branch of the Mongolian family, and all additional researches strengthen the opinion. The tribes of both North and South America are unquestionably homogeneous, and, in all likelihood, had their origin in Asia, though they have been altered and modified by thousands of years of total separation from the present stock."

If the conclusions arrived at by the reviewer is correct, how can one account for the vast difference in manner and form between the Red Man as he is now known, or even as he appeared to Columbus and his successors in the field of discovery, and the comparatively civilized inhabitants of Mexico, as seen in 1521 by Cortez, and of Peru, as witnessed by Pizarro in 1532? The subject is worthy of investigation.

In the year 1541, Ferdinand DeSoto, a Spaniarl, discovered the Mississippi river, at the mouth of the Washita. He, however, penetrated no further north than the 35th parallel of latitude, his death terminating the expedition. It was thus left for a later discoverer to first view the "beautiful land."

In a grand council of Indians on the shores of Lake Superior, they told the Frenchmen glowing stories of the "great river" and the countries near it. Marquette, a Jesuit father, became inspired with the idea of discovering this noble river. He was delayed in this great undertaking, however, and spent the interval in studying the language and habits of the Illinois Indians, among whom he expected to travel. In 1673 he completed his preparations for the journey, in which he was to be accompanied by Joliet, an agent of

the French Government. The Indians. who had gathered in large numbers to witness his departure, tried to dissuade him from the undertaking, representing that the Indians of the Mississippi Valley were cruel and blood-thirsty, and would resent the intrusion of strangers upon their domain. The great river itself, they said, was the abode of terrible monsters, who could swallow both canoes and men. But Marquette was not diverted from his purpose by these reports, and set out on his adventurous trip May 13; he reached, first, an Indian village where once had been a mission, and where he was treated hospitably; thence, with the aid of two Miami guides, he proceeded to the Wisconsin, down which he sailed to the great Mississippi, which had so long been anxiously looked for; floating down its unknown waters, the explorer discovered, on the 25th of June, traces of Indians on the west bank of the river, and landed a little above the river now known as the Des Moines. For the first time Europeans trod the soil of Iowa. Marquette remained here a short time, becoming acquainted with the Indians, and then proceeded on his explorations. He descended the Mississippi to the Illinois, by which and Lake Michigan he returned to French settlements.

Nine years later, in 1682, La Salle descended the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico, and, in the name of the king of France, took formal posession of all the immense region watered by the great river and its tributaries from its source to its mouth, and named it Louisiana, in honor of his master, Louis XIV. The river he called "Colbert," in honor of the French Minister, and at its mouth erected a column

and a cross bearing the inscription, in French:

"LOUIS THE GREAT, KING OF FRANCE AND NAVABRE,
REIGNING APRIL 9, 1682."

France then claimed by right of discovery and occupancy the whole valley of the Mississippi and its tributaries, including Texas. Spain at the same time laid claim to all the region about the Gulf of Mexico, and thus these two great nations were brought into collision. But the country was actually held and occupied by the native Indians, especially the great Miami Confederacy, the Miamis proper (anciently the Twightwees) being the eastern and most powerful tribe.

Spain having failed to make any settlement in the newly-discovered country, it was left for France to occupy the land, and that government, soon after the discovery of the mouth of the Mississippi by La Salle, in 1682, began to encourage the policy of establishing a line of trading posts and missionary stations, extending through the west from Canada to Louisiana.

In 1762, France, in a time of extreme weakness, ceded all the territory west of the Mississippi, including what is now Iowa, to Spain, which power retained possession until October 1, 1800, when it retroceded it to France. This latter power ceded it to the United States in 1803, for the sum of \$15,000,000.

On assuming control, the United States organized all that region west of the Mississippi and north of the Territory of Orleans as the District of Louisiana. In 1805 the District of Louisiana was organized into the Territory of Louisiana.

HISTORY OF IOWA.

This Territory was subsequently divided, | iana, Missouri, Arkansas, Iowa, Minnesota, and now forms seven great States-Louis- Kansas and Nebraska.

CHAPTER II.

INDIANS AND INDIAN WARS.

For more than one hundred years after Marquette and Joliet trod the virgin soil of Iowa, and admired its fertile plains, not a single settlement had been made or attempted, nor even a trading post established. The whole country remained in the undisputed possession of the native tribes, who often poured out their life blood in obstinate contest for supremacy. That this State, so aptly styled "The Beautiful Land," had been the theatre of numerous fierce and bloody struggles between the rival nations for possession of the favored region long before its settlement by civilized man, there is no room In these savage wars the for doubt. weaker party, whether aggressive or defensive, was either exterminated or driven from its ancient hunting grounds.

When Marquette visited this country in 1673, the Illini were a very powerful people, occupying a large portion of the State; but when the country was again visited by the whites, not a remnant of that once powerful tribe remained on the west side of the Mississippi, and Iowa was principally in the possession of the

Sacs and Foxes, a warlike tribe which, originally two distinct nations, residing in New York and on the waters of the St. Lawrence, had gradually fought their way westward, and united, probably after the Foxes had been driven out of the Fox River country in 1846, and crossed the Mississippi. The death of Pontiac, a famous Sac chieftain, was made the pretext for war against the Illini, and a fierce and bloody struggle ensued, which continued until the Illini were nearly destroyed, and their hunting grounds possessed by their victorious foes. The Iowas also occupied a portion of the State, for a time, in common with the Sacs, but they, too, were nearly destroyed by the Sacs and Foxes, and in "The Beautiful Land" these natives met their equally warlike foes, the northern Sioux, with whom they maintained a constant warfare for the possession of the country for many years.

In 1803, when Louisiana was purchased by the United States, the Sacs, Foxes and Iowas possessed the entire State of Iowa, and the two former tribes, also, occupied most of Illinois.

The Sacs had four principal villages, where most of them resided. Their largest and most important town—if an Indian village may be called such—and from which emanated most of the obstacles encountered by the Government in the extinguishment of Indian titles to land in this region, was on Rock river, near Rock Island; another was on the east bank of the Mississippi, near the mouth of Henderson river; the third was at the head of the Des Moines Rapids, near the present site of Montrose; and the fourth was near the mouth of the upper Iowa.

The Foxes had three principal villages. One was on the west side of the Mississippi, six miles above the rapids of Rock river; another was about twelve miles from the river, in the rear of the Dubuque lead mines; and the third was on Turkey river.

The Iowas, at one time identified with the Sacs of Rock river, had withdrawn from them and become a separate tribe. Their principal village was on the Des Moines river, in Van Buren county, on the site where Iowaville now stands. Here the last great battle between the Sacs and Foxes and the Iowas was fought, in which Black Hawk, then a young man, commanded one division of the attacking forces. The following account of the battle has been given:

"Contrary to long established custom of Indian attack, this battle was commenced in the day-time, the attending circumstances justifying this departure from the well-settled usages of Indian warfare. The battle-field was a level river bottom, about four miles in length, and two miles wide

near the middle, narrowing to a point at either end. The main area of this bottom rises perhaps twenty feet above the river, leaving a narrow strip of low bottom along the shore, covered with trees that belted the prairie on the river side with a thick forest, and the immediate bank of the river was fringed with a dense growth of wil-Near the lower end of this prairie, near the river bank, was situated the Iowa About two miles above it and near the middle of the prairie is a mound, covered at the time with a tuft of small trees and underbrush growing on its summit. In the rear of this little elevation or mound lay a belt of wet prairie, covered, at that time, with a dense growth of rank, coarse grass. Bordering this wet prairie on the north, the country rises abruptly into elevated broken river bluffs, covered with a heavy forest for many miles in extent, and in places thickly clustered with undergrowth, affording convenient shelter for the stealthy approach of the foe.

"Through this forest the Sacand Fox war party made their way in the night, and secreted themselves in the tall grass spoken of above, intending to remain in ambush during the day and make such observations as this near proximity to their intended victims might afford, to aid them in their contemplated attack on the town during the following night. From this situation their spies could take a full survey of the village, and watch every movement of the inhabitants, by which means they were soon convinced that the Iowas had no suspicion of their presence.

"At the foot of the mound above mentioned the Iowas had their race course, where they diverted themselves with the

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excitement of horse-racing, and schooled their young warriors in cavalry evolutions. In these exercises mock battles were fought, and the Indian tactics of attack and defense carefully inculcated, by which means a skill in horsemanship was acquired that is rarely excelled. Unfortunately for them this day was selected for their equestrian sports, and, wholly unconscious of the proximity of their foes, the warriors repaired to the race-ground, leaving most of their arms in the village, and their old men, women and children unprotected.

"Pash-a-po-po, who was chief in command of the Sacs and Foxes, perceived at once the advantage this state of things afforded for a complete surprise of his now doomed victims, and ordered Black Hawk to file off with his young warriors through the tall grass and gain the cover of the timber along the river bank, and with the utmost speed reach the village and commence the battle, while he remained with his division in the ambush to make a simultaneous assault on the unarmed men whose attention was engrossed with the excitement of the races. The plan was skillfully laid and most dexterously exe-Black Hawk with his forces reached the village undiscovered, and made a furious onslaught upon the defenseless inhabitants by firing one general volley into their midst, and completing the slaughter with the tomahawk and scalpingknife, aided by the devouring flames with which they enveloped the village as soon as the fire-brand could be spread from lodge to lodge.

"On the instant of the report of fire-arms at the village, the forces under Pash-a-po-po leaped from their couchant position in the

grass, and sprang, tiger-like, upon the unarmed Iowas in the midst of their racing sports. The first impulse of the latter naturally led them to make the utmost speed toward their arms in the village, and protect, if possible, their wives and children from the attack of their merciless assailants. The distance from the place of attack on the prairie was two miles, and a great number fell in their flight by the bullets and tomahawks of their enemies, who pressed them closely with a running fire the whole way, and the survivors only reached their town in time to witness the horrors of its destruction. Their whole village was in flames, and the dearest objects of their lives lay in slaughtered heaps amidst the devouring element, and the agonizing groans of the dying, mingled with the exulting shouts of the victorious foe, filled their hearts with maddening despair. Their wives and children who had been spared the general massacre were prisoners, and together with their arms in the hands of their victors; and all that could now be done was to draw off their shattered and defenseless forces, and save as many lives as possible by a retreat across the Des Moines river, which they effected in the best possible manner, and took a position among the Soap Creek hills."

Previous to the settlement of their village on Rock river, the Sacs and Foxes had a fierce conflict with the Winnebagos, subdued them and took possession of their lands. At one time this village contained upward of 60 lodges, and was among the largest Indian villages on the continent. The number of Sacs and Foxes in 1825 was estimated by the Secretary of War to

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be 4,600. Their village was situated in the immediate vicinity of the upper rapids of the Mississippi, where the flourishing towns of Rock Island and Davenport are now situated. The extensive prairies dotted over with groves, the beautiful scenery, the picturesque bluffs along the river banks, the rich and fertile soil producing large crops of corn, squash and other vegetables with little labor, the abundance of wild fruit, game, fish, and almost everything calculated to make it a delightful spot for an Indian village, which was found there, had made this place a favorite home of the Sacs, and secured for it the strong attachment and veneration of the whole nation.

The Sioux located their hunting grounds north of the Sacs and Foxes. They were a fierce and warlike nation, who of en disputed possessions with their rivals in savage and bloody warfare. The possessions of these tribes were mostly located in Minnesota, but extended over a portion of Northern and Western Iowa to the Missouri river. Their descent from the north upon the hunting grounds of Iowa frequently brought them into collision with the Sacs and Foxes, and after many a conflict and bloody struggle, a boundary line was established between them by the Government of the United States, in a treaty held at Prairie du Chien in 1825. Instead of settling the difficulties, this caused them to quarrel all the more, in consequence of alleged trespasses upon each other's side of the line. So bitter and unrelenting became these contests, that, in 1830, the Government purchased of the respective tribes of the Sacs and Foxes, and the Sioux, a strip of land twenty miles wide on both sides of the line, thus throwing them forty miles apart by creating a "neutral ground," and commanded them to cease their hostilities. They were, however, allowed to fish and hunt on the ground unmolested, provided they did not interfere with each other on United States territory.

Soon after the acquisition of Louisiana, the United States Government adopted measures for the exploration of the new Territory, having in view the conciliation of the numerous tribes of Indians by whom it was possessed, and also the selection of proper sites for the establishment of military posts and trading stations. The Army of the West, Gen. Wilkinson commanding, had its headquarters at St. Louis. From this post Captains Lewis and Clarke, with a sufficient force, were detailed to explore the unknown sources of the Missouri, and Lieut. Zebulon M. Pike to ascend to the head waters of the Mississippi. Lieut. Pike, with one sergeant, two corporals and seventeen privates, left the military camp, near St. Louis, in a keel boat, with four months' rations, August 9th, 1805. On the 20th of the same month the expedition arrived within the present limits of Iowa, at the foot of the Des Moines Rapids, where Pike met William Ewing, who had just been appointed Indian Agent at this point, a French interpreter, four chiefs, fifteen Sacs and Fox warriors. At the head of the rapids, where Montrose is now situated. Pike held a council with the Indians, in which he addressed them substantially as follows:

"Your great father, the President of the United States, wishes to be more intimately acquainted with the situation and wants of the different nations of Red people in our newly acquired Territory of Louisiana, and has ordered the General to send a number of his warriors in different directions to take them by the hand and make such inquiries as might afford the satisfaction required."

At the close of the council he presented the Red Men with some knives, tobacco and whisky. On the 23d of August he arrived at what is supposed, from his description, to be the site of the present city of Burlington, which he selected as the location of a military post. He describes the place as "being on a hill, about forty miles above the River de Moyne Rapids, on the west side of the river, in latitude about 40 deg. 21 min. north. The channel of the river runs on that shore. The hill in front is about 60 feet perpendicular, and nearly level at the top. About 400 yards in the rear is a small prairie, fit for gardening, and immediately under the hill is a limestone spring, sufficient for the consumption of a whole regiment." In addition to this description, which corresponds to Burlington, the spot is laid down on his map at a bend in the river a short distance below the mouth of the Henderson, which pours its waters into the Mississippi from Illinois. The fort was built at Fort Madison, but from the distance, latitude, description and map furnished by Pike, it could not have been the place selected by him, while all the circumstances corroborate the opinion that the place he selected was the spot where Burlington is now located, called by the early voyagers. on the Mississippi "Flint Hills." In company with one of his men, Pike went on

shore on a hunting expedition, and following a stream which they supposed to be a part of the Mississippi, they were led away from their course. Owing to the intense heat and tall grass, his two favorite dogs. which he had taken with him, became exhausted, and he left them on the prairie, supposing that they would follow him as soon as they should get rested, and went on to overtake his boat. After reaching the river he waited some time for his canine friends, but they did not come, and as he deemed it inexpedient to detain the boat longer, two of his men volunteered to go in pursuit of them, and he continued on his way up the river, expecting that the two men would soon overtake him. They lost their way, however, and for six days were without food, except a few morsels gathered from the stream, and might have perished had they not accidentally met a trader from St. Louis, who induced two Indians to take them up the river, and they overtook the boat at Dubuque. At the latter place Pike was cordially received by Julien Dubuque, a Frenchman, who held a mining claim under a grant from Spain. He had an old field piece, and fired a salute in honor of the advent of the first American who had visited that part of the Territory. He was not, however, disposed to publish the wealth of his mines, and the young and evidently inquisitive officer obtained but little information from him.

Upon leaving this place, Pike pursued his way up the river, but as he passed beyond the limits of the present State of Iowa, a detailed history of his explorations does not properly belong to this volume. It is sufficient to say that, on the site of Fort Snelling, Minnesota, he held a

council with the Sioux, Sept. 23, and obtained from them a grant of 100,000 acres of land. Jan. 8, 1806, he arrived at a trading post belonging to the Northwest Company, on Lake De Sable, in latitude 47 °. This company at that time carried on their immense operations from Hudson's Bay to the St. Lawrence; up that river, on both sides along the great lakes, to the head of Lake Superior, thence to the sources of the Red River of the North, and west to the Rocky Mountains, embracing within the scope of their operations what was subsequently the State of Iowa. After successfully accomplishing his mission and performing a valuable service to the whole Northwest, Pike returned to St. Louis, arriving there April 30, 1806.

Before the Territory of Iowa could be open to settlement by the whites, it was necessary that the Indian title should be extinguished and the original owners removed. The Territory had been purchased by the United States, but was still occupied by the Indians, who claimed title to the soil by right of possession. In order to accomplish this purpose, large sums of money were expended, besides the frontier being disturbed by Indian wars, terminated repeatedly by treaty, only to be renewed by some act of oppression on the part of the whites, or some violation of treaty stipulation.

When the United States assumed control of the country, by virtue of the Louisiana purchase, nearly the whole State was in possession of the Sacs and Foxes, a powerful and warlike nation, who were not disposed to submit without a struggle to what they considered the encroachment of the pale faces. Among the most noted

chiefs, and one whose restlessness and hatred of the Americans occasioned more trouble to the Government than any other of his tribe, was Black Hawk, who was born at the Sac Village, on Rock river, in 1767. He was simply the chief of his own band of Sac warriors; but by his energy and ambition he became the leading spirit of the united nation of Sacs and Foxes, and one of the prominent figures in the history of the country from 1804 till his death.

In early manhood he attained distinction as a fighting chief, having led campaigns against the Osages and other neighboring tribes. About the beginning of the present century he began to appear prominent in affairs on the Mississippi. His life was a marvel. He is said by some to have been the victim of a narrow prejudice and bitter ill-will against the Americans.

Upon the cession of Spain to France, in 1801, it did not give up possession of the country, but retained it, and by the authority of France transferred it to the United States in 1804. At that time Black Hawk and his band were in St. Louis, and were invited to be present and witness the transfer; but he refused the invitation, and it is but just to say that this refusal was caused probably more from regret that the Indians were to be transferred from the jurisdiction of the Spanish authorities than from any special hatred toward the Americans. In his life he says: "I found many sad and gloomy faces because the United States were about to take possession of the town and country. Soon after the Americans came I took my band and went to take leave of my Spanish

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The Americans came to see father. Sceing them approach, we him also. passed out of one door as they entered another, and immediately started in our canoes for our village on Rock river, not liking the change any better than our friends appeared to at St. Louis. arriving at our village, we gave the news that strange people had arrived at St. Louis, and that we should never see our Spanish father again. The information made all our people sorry."

November 3, 1804, a treaty was concluded between William Henry Harrison, then Governor of Indiana Territory, on behalf of the United States, and five chiefs of the Sac and Fox nation, by which the latter, in consideration of \$2,234 worth of goods then delivered, and a yearly annuity of \$1,000 to be paid in goods at just cost, ceded to the United States all that land on the east side of the Mississippi, extending from a point opposite the Jefferson, in Missouri, to the Wisconsin river, embracing an area of over 51,000,000 of acres. To this treaty Black Hawk always objected, and always refused to consider it binding upon his people. He asserted that the chiefs or braves who made it had no authority to relinquish the title of the nation to any of the lands they held or occupied, and, moreover, that they had been sent to St. Louis on quite a different errand, namely: to get one of their people released, who had been imprisoned at St. Louis for killing a white man.

In 1805 Lieutenant Pike came up the river for the purpose of holding friendly councils with the Indians and selecting sites for forts within the territory recently acquired from France by the United

States. Lieut. Pike seems to have been the first American whom Black Hawk ever met or had a personal interview with, and he seemed very much prepossessed in his favor. He gives the following account of his visit to Rock Island: "A boat came up the river with a young American chief and a small party of soldiers. We heard of them soon after we passed Salt river. Some of our young braves watched them every day to see what sort of people he had on board. The boat at length arrived at Rock river, and the young chief came on shore with his interpreter, made a speech and gave us some presents. in turn presented him with meat and such other provisions as we had to spare. We were well pleased with the young chief; he gave us good advice, and said our American father would treat us well."

Fort Edwards was erected soon after Pike's expedition, at what is now Warsaw. Illinois, also Fort Madison, on the site of the present town of that name, the latter being the first fort erected in Iowa. These movements occasioned great uneasiness among the Indians. When work was commenced on Fort Edwards, a delegation from their nation, headed by some of their chiefs, went down to see what the Americans were doing, and had an interview with the commander, after which they returned home and were apparently satisfied. In like manner, when Fort Madison was being erected, they sent down another delegation from a council of the nation held at Rock river. According to Black Hawk's account, the American chief told them that he was building a house for a trader, who was coming to sell them goods cheap, and that the soldiers were coming

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to keep him company—a statement which Black Hawk says they distrusted at the time, believing that the fort was an encroachment upon their rights, and designed to aid it getting their lands away from them. It is claimed, by good authority, that the building of Fort Madison was a violation of the treaty of 1804. By the 11th article of that treaty, the United States had a right to build a fort near the mouth of the Wisconsin river, and by article 6 they had bound themselves "that if any citizen of the United States or any other white persons should form a settlement upon their lands, such intruders should forthwith be removed." Probably the authorities of the United States did not regard the establishment of military posts as coming properly within the meaning of the term "settlement" as used in the treaty. At all events, they erected Fort Madison within the territory reserved to the Indians, who became very indignant.

Very soon after the fort was built, a party led by Black Hawk attempted its destruction. They sent spies to watch the movements of the garrison, who ascertained that the soldiers were in the habit of marching out of the fort every morning and evening for parade, and the plan of the party was to conceal themselves near the fort, and attack and surprise them when they were outside. On the morning of the proposed day of the attack, five soldiers came out and were fired upon by the Indians, two of them being killed. The Indians were too hasty in their movement, for the parade had not commenced. However, they kept up the attack several days, attempting the old Fox strategy of setting fire to the fort with blazing arrows;

but finding their efforts unavailing, they soon gave up and returned to Rock river.

In 1812, when war was declared between this country and Great Britain, Black Hawk and his band allied themselves with the British, partly because he was dazzled by their specious promises, but more probably because they were deceived by the Americans. Black Hawk himself declared that they were forced into war by being deceived. He narrates the circumstances as follows: "Several of the head men and chiefs of the Sacs and Foxes were called upon to go to Washington to see their Great Father. On their return they related what had been said and done. They said the Great Father wished them, in the event of a war taking place with England, not to interfere on either side, but to remain neutral. He did not want our help, but wished us to bunt and support our families, and live in peace. He said that British traders would not be permitted to come on the Mississippi to furnish us with goods, but that we should be supplied with an American trader. Our chiefs then told him that the British traders always gave them credit in the fall for guns, powder and goods, to enable us to hunt and clothe our families. He repeated that the traders at Fort Madison would have plenty of goods: that we should go there in the fall and he would supply us on credit, as the British traders had done." Black Hawk seems to have accepted the proposition, and he and his people were very much pleased. Acting in good faith, they fitted out for their winter's hunt, and went to Fort Madison in high spirits to receive from the trader their outfit of supplies; but after waiting some time, they were told by the trader

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that he would not trust them. In vain they pleaded the promise of their Great Father at Washington; the trader was inexorable. Disappointed and crest fallen, the Indians turned sadly to their own village. Says Black Hawk: "Few of us slept that night. All was gloom and discon-In the morning a canoe was seen ascending the river; it soon arrived bearing an express, who brought intelligence that a British trader had landed at Rock Island with two boats filled with goods, and requested us to come up immediately, because he had good news for us, and a variety of presents. The express presented us with tobacco, pipes and wampum. The news ran through our camp like fire on a prairie. Our lodges were soon taken down and all started for Rock Island. Here ended all our hopes of remaining at peace. having been forced into the war by being deceived." He joined the British, who flattered him, and styled him "Gen. Black Hawk," decked him with medals, excited his jealousy against the Americans, and armed his band; but he met with defeat and disappointment, and soon abandoned the service and came home.

There was a portion of the Sacs and Foxes, whom Black Hawk, with all his skill and cunning, could not lead into hostilities to the United States. With Keokuk ("The Watchful Fox") at their head, they were disposed to abide by the treaty of 1804, and to cultivate friendly relations with the American people. So, when Black Hawk and his band joined the fortunes of Great Britain, the rest of the nation remained neutral, and, for protection, organized with Keokuk for their chief. Thus, the nation was divided into

the "War and Peace party." Black Hawk says he was informed, after he had gone to the war, that the nation, which had been reduced to so small a body of fighting men, were unable to defend themselves in case the Americans should attack them, and, having all the old men, women and children belonging to the warriors who had joined the British, on their hands to provide for, a council was held, and it was agreed that Quash-qua-me (The Lance) and other chiefs, together with the old men, women and children, and such others as chose to accompany them, should go to St. Louis and place themselves under the American Chief stationed there. Accordingly they went down, and were received as the "friendly band" of Sacs and Foxes, and were provided for and sent up the Missouri river.

On Black Hawk's return from the British army, he says Keokuk was introduced to him as the war chief of the braves then in the village. He inquired how he had become chief; and was informed that their spies had seen a large armed force going toward Peoria, and fears were entertained of an attack upon the village; whereupon a council was held, which concluded to leave the village, and cross over to the other side of the Mississippi. Keokuk had been standing at the door of the lodge when the council was held, not being allowed to enter on account of never having killed an enemy, where he remained until Wa-co-me came Keokuk asked permission to speak to the council, which Wa-co-me obtained for him. He then addressed the chiefs. He remonstrated against the desertion of their village, their own homes, and the

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graves of their fathers, and offered to defend the village.

The council consented that he should be their war chief. He marshaled his braves. sent out spies, and advanced on the leading trail to Peoria, but returned without seeing the enemy. The Americans did not disturb the village, and all were satisfied with the appointment of Keokuk. Like Black Hawk, he was a descendant of the Sac branch of the nation, and was born on Rock river in 1780. He was of a pacific disposition, but possessed the elements of true courage, and could fight when occasion required with cool judgment and heroic energy. In his first battle he encountered and killed a Sioux, which placed him in the rank of warriors, and he was honored with a public feast by his tribe in commemoration of the event.

In person, Keokuk was tall and of portly bearing. In his public speeches he displayed a commanding attitude and graceful gestures. He has been described as an orator, entitled to rank with the most gifted of his race. He spoke rapidly, but his enunciation was clear, distinct and forcible; he culled his figures from the stores of nature, and based his arguments on skillful logic. Unfortunately for his reputation as an orator among white people. he was never able to obtain an interpreter who could claim even a slight acquaintance with philosophy. With one exception only, his interpreters were unacquainted with the elements of their mother tongue. Of this serious hindrance to his fame he was well aware, and retained Frank Labershure, who had received a rudimental education in the French and English languages, until the latter

broke down by dissipation and died. Keokuk was thus compelled to submit his speeches for translation to uneducated men, whose range of thought fell far below the flights of a gifted mind, and the fine imagery drawn from nature was beyond their power of reproduction.

Keokuk had sufficient knowledge of the English language to make him sensible of this bad rendering of his thoughts, and often a feeling of mortification at the bungling efforts was depicted on his countenance while speaking. The proper place to form a correct estimate of his ability as an orator was in the Indian council, where he addressed himself exclusively to those who understood his language, and witnessed the electrical effect of his eloquence upon his council. He seems to have possessed a more sober judgment, and to have had a more intelligent view of the great strength and resources of the United States, than his noted and restless cotemporary, Black Hawk. He knew from the first that the reckless war which Black Hawk and his band had determined to carry on could result in nothing but disaster and defeat, and he used every argument against it. The large number of warriors whom he had dissuaded from following Black Hawk became, however, greatly excited with the war spirit after Stillman's defeat, and but for the signal tact displayed by Keokuk on that occasion, would have forced him to submit to their wishes in joining the rest of the warriors in the field. A war dance was held, and Keokuk took part in it, seeming to be moved with the current of the rising storm. When the dance was over, he called the council together to prepare for war. He made a speech, in which he admitted the justice of their complaints against the Americans. To seek redress was a noble aspiration of their nature. The blood of their brethren had been shed by the white man, and the spirits of their braves, slain in battle, called loudly for vengeance.

"I am your chief," said he, "and it is my duty to lead you to battle, if after fully considering the matter you are determined to go; but before you decide to take this important step, it is wise to inquire into the chances of success."

He then portrayed to them the great power of the United States, against whom they would have to contend, and thought their chances of success was utterly hopeless. "But," said he, "if you do determine to go upon the warpath, I will agree to lead you on one condition—that before we go we kill our old men and our wives and children, to save them from a lingering death of starvation, and that every one of us determine to leave our homes on the other side of the Mississippi." This was a strong but truthful picture of the prospect before them, and was presented in such a forcible light as to cool their ardor and cause them to abandon their rash undertaking. From this time there was no serious trouble with the Indians until the Black Hawk war.

The treaty of 1804, between the United States and the chiefs of the Sac and Fox nations was never acknowledged by Black Hawk, and, in 1831, he established himself with a chosen band of warriors upon the disputed territory, ordering the whites to leave the country at once. The settlers complaining, Governor Reynolds, of Illi-

nois, dispatched General Gaines with a company of regulars and 1,500 volunteers to the scene of action. Taking the Indians by surprise, the troops burnt their village, and forced them to conclude a treaty, by which they ceded all their lands east of the Mississippi, and agreed to remain on the west side of the river.

Necessity forced the proud spirit of Black Hawk into submission, which made him more than ever determined to be avenged upon his enemies. Having rallied around him the warlike braves of the Sac and Fox nations, he recrossed the Mississippi in the spring of 1832. Upon hearing of the invasion, Governor Reynolds hastily collected a body of 1,800 volunteers, placing them under command of Brig.-Gen. Samuel Whiteside.

The army marched to the Mississippi. and, having reduced to ashes the Indian village known as "Prophet's Town," proceeded several miles up Rock river, to Dixon, to join the regular forces under Gen. Atkinson. They formed, at Dixon, two companies of volunteers, who, sighing for glory, were dispatched to reconnoiter the enemy. They advanced, under command of Major Stillman, to a creek afterwards called "Stillman's run," and, while encamping there, saw a party of mounted Indians at a distance of a mile. Several of Stillman's party mounted their horses and charged the Indians, killing three of them; but, attacked by the main body, under Black Hawk, they were routed, and, by their precipitate flight, spread such a panic through the camp that the whole company ran off to Dixon as fast as their legs could carry them. On their arrival it was found that there had been eleven killed.

party came straggling into camp all night long, four or five at a time, each squad positive that all who were left behind were massacred.

It is said that a big, tall Kentuckian, with a loud voice, who was a Colonel of the militia, upon his arrival in camp gave to Gen. Whiteside and the wondering multitude the following glowing and bombastic account of the battle:

"Sirs," said he, "our detachment was encamped among some scattering timber on the north side of Old Man's creek, with the prairie from the north gently sloping down to our encampment. It was just after twilight, in the gloaming of the evening, when we discovered Black Hawk's army coming down upon us in solid column; they displayed in the form of a crescent upon the brow of the prairie, and such accuracy and precision of military movements were never witnessed by man; they were equal to the best troops of Wellington I have said that the Indians in Spain. came down in solid columns, and displayed in the form of a crescent; and, what was most wonderful, there were large squares of cavalry resting upon the points of the curve, which squares were supported again by other columns fifteen deep, extending back through the woods and over a swamp three-quarters of a mile, which again rested on the main body of Black Hawk's army, bivouacked upon the banks of the Kishwakee. It was a terrible and a glorious sight to see the tawny warriors as they rode along our flanks attempting to outflank us, with the glittering moonbeams glistening from their polished blades and burning spears. It was a sight well calculated to strike consternation in the stoutest and boldest heart; and, accordingly, our men soon began to break, in small squads, for tall timber.

"In a very little time the rout became general, the Indians were soon upon our flanks, and threatened the destruction of our entire detachment. About this time Maj. Stillman, Col. Stephenson, Maj. Perkins, Capt. Adams, Mr. Hackelton and myself, with some others, threw ourselves into the rear to rally the fugitives and protect the retreat. But in a short time all my companions fell bravely fighting hand-tohand with the savage enemy, and I alone was left upon the field of battle. About this time I discovered not far to the left a corps of horsemen, which seemed to be in tolerable order. I immediately deployed to the left, when, leaning down and placing my body in a recumbent posture upon the mane of my horse, so as to bring the heads of the horsemen between my eye and the horizon, I discovered, by the light of the moon, that they were gentlemen who did not wear hats, by which token I knew they were no friends of mine. I therefore made a retrograde movement, and recovered my position, where I remained some time, in thinking what further I could do for my country, when a random ball came whistling by my ear, and plainly whispered to me, 'Stranger, you have no further business here.' Upon hearing this, I followed the example of my companions-in-arms, and broke for tall timber, and the way I ran was not a little."

For a long time afterward Maj. Stillman and his men were subjects of ridicule and merriment, which was as undeserving as their expedition was disastrous. Stillman's defeat spread consternation through-

out the State and nation. The number of Indians was greatly exaggerated, and the name of Black Hawk carried with it associations of great military talent, savage cunning and cruelty.

A regiment sent to spy out the country between Galena and Rock Island, was surprised by a party of seventy Indians, and was on the point of being thrown into disorder, when Gen. Whiteside, then serving as a private, shouted out that he would shoot the first man who turned his back on the enemy. Order being restored, the battle began. At its very outset Gen. Whiteside shot the leader of the Indians, who thereupon commenced a hasty retreat.

In June, 1832, Black Hawk, with a band of one hundred and fifty warriors, attacked the Apple River Fort, near Galena, defended by twenty-five men. This fort, a mere palisade of logs, was erected to afford protection to the miners. For fifteen consecutive hours the garrison had to sustain the assault of the savage enemy; but, knowing very well that no quarter would be given them, they fought with such fury and desperation that the Indians, after losing many of their warriors, were compelled to retreat.

Another party of eleven Indians murdered two men near Fort Hamilton. They were afterward overtaken by a company of twenty men, and every one of them killed.

A new regiment, under the command of Gen. Atkinson, assembled on the banks of the Illinois, in the latter part of June. Major Dement, with a small party, was sent out to reconnoiter the movements of a large body of Indians, whose endeavors to surround him made it advisable for him

to retire. Upon hearing of this engagement, Gen. Atkinson sent a detachment to intercept the Indians, while he with the main body of his army, moved north to meet the Indians under Black Hawk. They moved slowly and cautiously through the country, passed through Turtle Village, and marched up along Rock river. On their arrival news was brought of the discovery of the main trail of the Indians. Considerable search was made, but they were unable to discover any vestige of Indians, save two, who had shot two soldiers the day previous.

Hearing that Black Hawk was encamped on Rock River, at the Manitou village, they resolved at once to advance upon the enemy, but in the execution of their design they met with opposition from their officers and men. The officers of Gen. Henry handed to him a written protest; but he, a man equal to any emergency, ordered the officers to be arrested and escorted to Gen. Atkinson. Within a few minutes after the stern order was given. the officers all collected around the General's quarters, many of them with tears in their eyes, pledging themselves that if forgiven they would return to duty and never do the like again. The General rescinded the order, and they at once resumed duty.

THE BATTLE OF BAD-AXE.

Gen. Henry marched, on the 15th of July, in pursuit of the Indians, reaching Rock river after three days' journey, where he learned Black Hawk was encamped further up the river. On July 19 the troops were ordered to commence their march. After having made 50 miles, they

were overtaken by a terrible thunder storm, which lasted all night. Nothing cooled, however, in their courage and zeal, they marched again 50 miles the next day, encamping near the place where the Indians encamped the night before. Hurrying along as fast as they could, the infantry keeping up an equal pace with the mounted force, the troops, on the morning of the 21st, crossed the river connecting two of the four lakes, by which the Indians had been endeavoring to escape. They found, on their way, the ground strewn with kettles and articles of baggage, which, in the haste of retreat, the Indians were obliged to throw away. The troops, inspired with new ardor, advanced so rapidly that at noon they fell in with the rear guard of the Indians. Those who closely pursued them were saluted by a sudden fire of musketry from a body of Indians who had concealed themselves in the high grass of the prairie. A most desperate charge was made upon the Indians, who, unable to resist, retreated obliquely in order to outflank the volunteers on the right; but the latter charged the Indians in their ambush and expelled them from their thickets at the point of the bavonet, and dispersed them. Night set in and the battle ended, having cost the Indians sixty-eight of their bravest men, while the loss of the Illinoisans amounted to but one killed and eight wounded.

Soon after this battle, Gens. Atkinson and Henry joined their forces and pursued the Indians. Gen. Henry struck the main trail, left his horses behind, formed an advance guard of eight men, and marched forward upon their trail. When these eight men came within sight of the river,

they were suddenly fired upon, and five of them killed, the remaining three maintaining their ground till Gen. Henry came up. Then the Indians, charged upon with the bayonet, fell back upon their main force; the battle now became general; the Indians fought with desperate valor, but were furiously assailed by the volunteers with their bayonets, cutting many of the Indians to pieces and driving the rest into the river. Those who escaped from being drowned found refuge on an island. On hearing the frequent discharge of musketry, indicating a general engagement, Gen. Atkinson abandoned the pursuit of the twenty Indians under Black Hawk himself, and hurried to the scene of action, where he arrived too late to take part in the battle. He immediately forded the river with his troops, the water reaching up to their necks, and landed on the island where the Indians had secreted them-The soldiers rushed upon the selves. Indians, killed several of them, took the others prisoners, and chased the rest into the river, where they were either drowned or shot before reaching the opposite shore. Thus ended the battle, the Indians losing three hundred, besides fifty prisoners; the whites, but seventeen killed and twelve wounded. Come of the second commence of the commence of

Black Hawk, with his twenty braves, retreated up the Wisconsin river. The Winnebagos, desirous of securing the friendship of the whites, went in pursuit and captured and delivered them to Gen. Street, the United States Indian Agent. Among the prisoners were the son of Black Hawk and the prophet of the tribe. These, with Black Hawk, were taken to

Washington, D. C., and soon consigned as prisoners at Fortress Monroe.

At the interview Black Hawk had with the President, he closed his speech delivered on the occasion in the following words: "We did not expect to conquer They have too many houses, the whites. too many men. I took up the hatchet, for my part, to revenge injuries which my people could no longer endure. borne them longer without striking, my people would have said: 'Black Hawk is a woman; he is too old to be a chief; he is no Sac.' These reflections caused me to raise the war-whoop. I say no more. It is known to you. Keokuk once was here; you took him by the hand, and when he wished to return to his home, you were willing. Black Hawk expects, like Keokuk, he shall be permitted to return, too."

By order of the President, Black Hawk and his companions, who were in confinement at Fortress Monroe, were set free on the 4th day of June, 1833.

After their release from prison they were conducted in charge of Major Garland, through some of the principal cities, that they might witness the power of the United States and learn their own inability to cope with them in war. Great multitudes flocked to see them wherever they were taken, and the attention paid them rendered their progress through the country a triumphal procession, instead of the transportation of prisoners by an officer. At Rock Island the prisoners were given their liberty amid great and impressive ceremony. In 1838 Black Hawk built him by fire.

a dwelling near Des Moines, this State, and furnished it after the manner of the whites, and engaged in agricultural pursuits and hunting and fishing. Here, with his wife, to whom he was greatly attached, he passed the few remaining days of his life. To his credit, it may be said that Black Hawk remained true to his wife, and served her with a devotion uncommon among Indians, living with her upward of forty years.

At all times when Black Hawk visited the whites he was received with marked He was an honored guest at the old settlers' reunion in Lee county, Illinois, at some of their meetings, and received marked tokens of esteem. September, 1838, while on his way to Rock Island to receive his annuity from the Government, he contracted a severe cold, which resulted in a severe attack of bilious fever, and terminated his life Oct. 3. After his death he was dressed in the uniform presented to him by the President while in Washington. He was buried in a grave six feet in depth, situated upon a beautiful eminence. The body was placed in the middle of the grave, in a sitting position upon a seat constructed for the purpose. On his left side the cane given him by Henry Clay was placed upright, with his right hand resting upon it. His remains were afterwards stolen and carried away, but they were recovered by the Governor of Iowa, and placed in the museum of the Historical Society at Burlington, where they were finally destroyed

CHAPTER III.

INDIAN TREATIES.

As has already been stated, all Iowa was in actual possession of the Indians when purchased by the United States Government, and for purposes of settlement by the whites, could only be obtained by forcible ejectment or re-purchase from those inhabiting the country. This was effected in a series of treaties and purchases, of which a synopsis is given:

The territory known as the "Black Hawk Purchase," although not the first portion of Iowa ceded to the United States by the Sacs and Foxes, was the first opened to actual settlement by the tide of emigration which flowed across the Mississippi as soon as the Indian title was extinguished. The treaty which provided for this cession was made at a council held on the west bank of the Mississippi, where now stands the thriving city of Davenport, on ground now occupied by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. Co., Sept. 21, This was just after the "Black Hawk War," and the defeated savages had retired from east of the Mississippi. At the council the Government was represented by Gen. Winfield Scott and Gov. Reynolds, of Illinois. Keokuk, Pashapaho and some thirty other chiefs and warriors were present. By this treaty the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States a strip of land on the eastern border of Iowa, fifty miles wide, from the northern boundary of

Missouri to the mouth of the Upper Iowa river, containing about 6,000,000 acres. The western line of the purchase was parallel with the Mississippi. In consideration of this cession, the United States Government stipulated to pay annually to the confederated tribes, for thirty consecutive years, \$20,000 in specie, and to pay the debts of the Indians at Rock Island, which had been accumulating for seventeen years, and amounted to \$50,000, due to Davenport & Farnham, Indian traders. The Government also generously donated to the Sac and Fox women and children whose husbands and fathers had fallen in the Black Hawk War, 35 beef cattle, 12 bushels of salt, 30 barrels of pork, 50 barrels of flour, and 6,000 bushels of corn.

The treaty was ratified February 13, 1833, and took effect on the 1st of June following, when the Indians quietly removed from the ceded territory, and this fertile and beautiful region was opened to white settlers.

By terms of the treaty, out of the Black Hawk purchase was reserved for the Sacs and Foxes 400 square miles of land, situated on the Iowa River, and including within its limits Keokuk village, on the right bank of that river. This tract was known as Keokuk's reserve, and was occupied by the Indians until 1836, when, by a treaty made in September between them and Gov. Dodge, of Wisconsin Territory, it was ceded to the United States. The council was held on the banks of the Mississippi, above Davenport, and was the largest assemblage of the kind ever held by the Sacs and Foxes to treat for the sale of lands. About one thousand of their chiefs and braves were present, and Keokuk was the leading spirit of the occasion, and their principal speaker.

By the terms of this treaty, the Sacs and Foxes were removed to another reservation on the Des Moines river, where an agency was established at what is now the town of Agency City. The Government also gave out of the Black Hawk purchase to Antoine LeClare, interpreter, in fee simple, one section of land opposite Rock Island, and another at the head of the first rapids above the island on the Iowa side. This was the first land title granted by the United States to an individual in Iowa.

Gen. Joseph M. Street established an agency among the Sacs and Foxes very soon after the removal of the latter to their new reservation. He was transferred from the agency of the Winnebagos for this purpose. A tarm was selected, upon which the necessary buildings were erected, including a comfortable farm house for the agent and his family, at the expense of the Indian fund. A salaried agent was employed to superintend the farm and dispose of the crops. Two mills were erectedone on Soap creek, and the other on Sugar creek. The latter was soon swept away by a flood, but the former remained and did good service for many years.

Connected with the agency were Joseph Smart and John Goodell, interpreters. The latter was interpreter for Hard Fishes' Three of the Indian chiefs-Keokuk, Wapello and Appanoose—had each a large field improved, the two former on the right bank of the Des Moines, back from the river, in what is now "Keokuk's Prairie," and the latter on the present site of the city of Ottumwa. Among the traders connected with their agency were the Messrs. Ewing, from Ohio, and Phelps & Co, from Illinois, and also J. P. Eddy, who established his post at what is now the site of Eddyville. The Indians at this agency became idle and listless in the absence of their natural and wonted excitements, and many of them plunged into dissipation. Keokuk himself became dissipated in the latter years of his life, and it has been reported that he died of delirium tremens after his removal with his tribe to Kansas. On May, 1843, most of the Indians were removed up the Des Moines river, above the temporary line of Red Rock, having ceded the remnant of their lands in Iowa to the United States, Sept. 21, 1837, and Oct. 11, 1842. By the terms of the latter treaty, they held possession of the "New Purchase" till the autumn of 1845, when most of them were removed to their reservation in Kansas, the balance being removed in 1846.

Before any permanent settlement was made in the Territory of Iowa, white adventurers, trappers and traders, many of whom were scattered along the Mississippi and its tributaries, as agents and employes of the American Fur Company, intermarried with the females of the Sac and Fox Indians, producing a race of half-breeds, whose number was never definitely ascertained. There were some respectable and

excellent people among them, children of some refinement and education. For instance: Dr. Muir, a gentleman educated at Edinburg, Scotland, a Surgeon in the United States Army, stationed at a military post located on the present site of Warsaw, married an Indian woman, and reared his family of three daughters in the city of Keokuk. Other examples might be cited, but they are probably exceptions to the general rule, and the race is now nearly or quite extinct in Iowa.

August 4, 1824, a treaty was made between the United States and the Sacs and Foxes, by which that portion of Lee county was reserved to the half-breeds of those tribes, and which was afterward known as the "half-breed tract." This reservation is the triangular piece of land containing about 119,000 acres, lying between the Mississippi and the Des Moines rivers. It is bounded on the north by the prolongation of the northern line of Missouri. This line was intended to be a straight one, running due east, which would have caused it to strike the Mississippi river at or below Montrose; but the surveyor who run it took no notice of the change in the variation of the needle, as he proceeded eastward, and, in consequence, the line he run was bent, deviating more and more to the northward of a direct line as he approached the Mississippi river, so that it struck that river at the lower edge of the town of Fort Madi-"This erroneous line," says Judge Mason, "has been acquiesced in as well in fixing the northern limit of the half-breed tract as in determining the northern boundary line of the State of Missouri." The line thus run included in the reservation a portion of the lower part of the city of Fort Madison, and all of the present townships of Van Buren, Charleston, Jefferson, Des Moines, Montrose and Jackson.

Under the treaty of 1824, the half-breeds had the right to occupy the soil, but could not convey it, the reversion being reserved to the United States. But January 30th, 1843, by act of Congress, this reversionary right was relinquished, and the half-breeds acquired the lands in fee simple. This no sooner done than a horde of speculators rushed in to buy land of the half-breed owners, and, in many instances, a gun, blanket, a pony or a few quarts of whisky was sufficient for the purchase of large estates. There was a deal of sharp practice on both sides. Indians would often claim ownership of land by virtue of being half-breeds, and had no difficulty in proving their mixed blood by the Indians, and they would cheat the speculators by selling land to which they had no rightful title. On the other hand, speculators often claimed land in which they had no ownership. It was diamond cut diamond, until at last things became badly mixed. There were no authorized surveys, and no boun dary lines to claim, and, as a natural result, numerous conflicts and quarrels ensued.

January 16, 1838, Edward Johnstone, Thomas S. Wilson and David Brigham were appointed commissioners by the Wisconsin Legislature, clothed with power to settle their difficulties, and to decide upon the validity of claims, or sell them for the benefit of the real owners. The act provided that these commissioners should be paid six dollars a day each. The commission entered upon its duties, and continued until the next session of the Legislature,

when the act creating it was repealed, invalidating all that had been done, and depriving the commissioners of their pay. The repealing act, however, authorized the commissioners to commence action against the owners of the half-breed tract, to receive pay for their services in the District of Lee county. Two judgements were obtained, and on execution the whole tract was sold to Hugh T. Reid, the sheriff executing the deed. Mr. Reid sold portions of it to various parties; but his own title was questioned, and he became involved in litigation. Decisions in favor of Reid and those holding under him were made by both District and Supreme Courts; but in December, 1850, these decisions were finally reversed by the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Joseph Webster, plaintiff in error, vs. Hugh T. Reid, and judgement titles failed.

About nine years before the judgement titles were finally abrogated as above. another class of titles were brought into competition with them, and, in the conflict between the two, the final decision was obtained. These were the titles based on the "decree of partition" issued by the United States District Court for the Territory of Iowa, May 8, 1841, and certified to by the clerk on the 2d day of June of the same year. Edward Johnstone and Hugh T. Reid, then law partners at Fort Madison, filed the petition for the decree in behalf of the St. Louis claimants of half-breed lands. Francis S. Key, author of the Star-Spangled Banner, who was then attorney for the New York Land Company, which held heavy interests in these lands, took a leading part in the measure, and drew up the documents in which it was presented to the court. Judge Charles Mason, of Burlington, presided. The plan of partition divided the the tract into 101 shares, and arranged that each claimant should draw his proportion by lot, and should abide the result, whatever it might be. The arrangement was entered into, the lots drawn, and the plat of the same filed in the Recorder's office, October 6,1841. Upon this basis the titles to the land in the Half-Breed Tract are now held.

We subjoin a synopsis of the different treaties made with the Indians of Iowa:

- 1. Treaty with the Sioux.—Made July 15, 1815; ratified December 16, 1815, This treaty was made at Portage des Sioux of Minnesota and Upper Iowa, and the United States, by William Clark and Ninian Edwards, Commissioners, and was merely a treatise of peace and friendship on the part of these Indians toward the United States at the close of the war of 1812.
- 2. Treaty with the Sacs.—A similar treaty of peace was made at Portage des Sioux, between the United States and the Sacs, by William Clark, Ninian Edwards and Auguste Choteau, on the 13th of September, 1815, and ratified at the same date as the above. In this the treaty of 1804 was re-affirmed, and the Sacs here represented promised for themselves and their bands to keep entirely separate from the Sacs of Rock river, who, under Black Hawk, had joined the British in the war just then closed.
- 3. Treaty with the Foxes.—A separate treaty of peace was made with the Foxes at Portage des Sioux, by the same commissioners, on the 14th of September, 1815, and ratified the same as the above, wherein

the Foxes re-affirmed the treaty of St. Louis, of November 3d, 1804, and agreed to deliver up all their prisoners to the officer in command at Fort Clark, now Peoria, Illinois.

- 4. Treaty with the Iowas.—A treaty of peace and mutual good-will was made between the United States and the Iowa tribe of Indians, at Portage des Sioux, by the same commissioners as above, on the 16th of September, 1815, at the close of the war with Great Britain, and ratified at the same date as the others.
- 5. Treaty with the Sacs of Rock River.—Made at St. Louis, on the 13th of May, 1816, between the United States and the Sacs of Rock river, by the Commissioners, William Clark, Ninian Edwards and Auguste Choteau, and ratified Dec. 30, 1816. In this treaty that of 1804 was reestablished and enforced by the chiefs and head men of the Sacs of Rock river, and Black Hawk himself attached to it his signature, or, as he said, "touched the goosequill."
- 6. Treaty of 1824.—On the 4th of August, 1824, a treaty was made between the United States and the Sacs and Foxes, in the city of Washington, by William Clark, Commissioner, wherein the Sac and Fox nations relinquished their title to all lands in Missouri, and that portion of the southeast corner of Iowa known as the "half-breed tract" was set off and reserved for the use of the half breeds of the Sacs and Foxes, they holding title in the same manner as Indians. Ratified Jan. 18, 1825.
- 7. Treaty of August 19, 1825.—At this date a treaty was made by William Clark and Lewis Cass, at Prairie du Chien, be-

tween the United States and the Chippewas, Sacs and Foxes, Menominees, Winnebagos, and a portion of the Ottawas and Pottawatomies. In this treaty, in order make peace between the contending tribes as to the limits of their respective hunting grounds in Iowa, it was agreed that the United States Government should run a boundary line between the Sioux, on the north, and the Sacs and Foxes on the south, as follows:

Commencing at the mouth of the Upper Iowa river, on the west bank of the Mississippi, and ascending said Iowa river to its west fork; thence up the fork to its source; thence crossing the fork of Red Cedar river in a direct line to the lower fork of the Calumet river, and down that fork to its junction with the Missouri river.

8. Treaty of 1830.—On the 15th of July, 1830, the confederate tribes of the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States a strip of country lying south of the above line, twenty miles in width, and extending along the line aforesaid from the Mississippi to the Des Moines river. The Sioux also, whose possessions were north of the line, ceded to the Government, in the same treaty, a strip on the north side of the boundary. Thus the United States, at the ratification of this treaty, February 24, 1831, came into possession of a portion of Iowa forty miles wide, extending along the Clarke and Cass line of 1825, from the Mississippi to the Des Moines river. This territory was then known as the "Neutral Ground," and the tribes on either side of the line were allowed to fish and hunt on it unmolested until it was made a Winnebago reservation, and the Winnebagos were removed to it in 1841.

HISTORY OF IOWA.

Treaty with the Sacs and Foxes and other tribes .- At the same time of the above treaty respecting the "Neutral Ground" (July 15, 1830), the Sacs and Foxes, Western Sioux, Omahas, Iowas and Missouris ceded to the United States a portion of the western slope of Iowa, the boundaries of which were defined as follows: Beginning at the upper fork of the Des Moines river, and passing the sources of the Little Sioux and Floyd rivers, to the bank of the first creek that falls into the Big Sioux, or Calumet, on the east side; thence down said creek and the Calumet river to the Missouri river; thence down said Missouri river to the Missouri State line above the Kansas; thence along said line to the northwest corner of said State; thence to the high lands between the waters falling into the Missouri and Des Moines, passing to said high lands along the dividing ridge between the forks of the Grand river; thence along said high lands or ridge separating the waters of the Missouri from those of the Des Moines, to a point opposite the source of the Boyer river, and thence in a direct line to the upper fork of the Des Moines, the place of beginning.

It was understood that the lands ceded and relinquished by this treaty were to be assigned and allotted, under the direction of the President of the United States, to the tribes then living thereon, or to such other tribes as the President might locate thereon for hunting and other purposes. In consideration of three tracts of land ceded in this treaty, the United States agreed to pay to the Sacs \$3,000; to the Foxes, \$3,000; to the Sioux, \$2,000; to the Yankton and Santee bands of Sioux, \$3,000;

to the Omahas, \$1,500; and to the Ottoes and Missouris, \$2,500—to be paid annually for ten successive years. In addition to these annuities, the Government agreed to furnish some of the tribes with b'acksmiths and agricultural implements to the amount of \$200, at the expense of the United States, and to set apart \$3,000 annually for the education of the children of these tribes. It does not appear that any fort was erected in this territory prior to the erection of Fort Atkinson on the Neutral Ground in 1840.'41.

This treaty was made by William Clark, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and Col. Willoughby Morgan, of the United States First Infantry, and came into effect by proclamation, February 24, 1831.

10. Treaty with the Winnebagos .-Made at Fort Armstrong, Rock Island, September 15th, 1832, by General Winfield Scott and Hon. John R vnolds, Governor of Illinois. In this treaty the Winnebagos ceded to the United States all their land lying on the east side of the Mississippi, and in part consideration therefor the United States granted to the Winnebagos, to be held as other Indian lands are held, that portion of Iowa known as the Neutral Grounds. The exchange of the two tracts of country was to take place on or before the 1st day of June, 1833. In addition to the Neutral Grounds, it was stipulated that the United States should give the Winnebagos, beginning in September, 1833, and continuing for twentyseven successive years, \$10,000 in specie, and establish a school among them with a farm and garden, and provide other facilities for the education of their children, not to exceed in cost \$3,000 a year, and to con-

tinue the same twenty-seven successive years. Six agriculturists, twelve yoke of oxen, and plows and other farming tools were to be supplied by the Government.

- 11. Treaty of 1832 with the Sacs and Foxes.-Already mentioned as the Black Hawk purchase.
- Treaty of 1836 with the Sacs and Foxes.—Ceding Keokuk's reserve to the United States, for which the Government stipulated to pay \$30,000, and an annuity of \$10,000 for ten successive years, together with other sums and debts of the Indians to various parties.
- Treaty of 1837.—On the 21st of October, 1837, a treaty was made at the city of Washington, between Carey A. Harris, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the confederate tribes of Sacs and Foxes, ratified February 21, 1838, wherein another slice of the soil of Iowa was obtained, described in the treaty as follows:

"A tract of country containing 1,250,000 acres, lying west and adjoining the tract conveyed by them to the United States in the treaty of September 21, 1832. It is understood that the points of termination for the present cession shall be the northern and southern points of tract as fixed by the survey made under the authority of the United States, and that a line shall be drawn between them so as to intersect a line extended westwardly from the angle of said tract nearly opposite to Rock Island, as laid down in the above survey, so far as may be necessary to include the number of acres hereby ceded, which last mentioned | the rest the spring following.

line, it is estimated, will be about twentyfive miles."

This piece of land was about twenty-five miles in the middle, and ran off to a point at both ends, lying directly back to the Black Hawk purchase, and of the same length.

- 14. Treaty of Relinquishment.—At the same date as the above treaty, in the city of Washington, Carey A. Harris, Commissioner, the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States all their right and interest in the country lying south of the boundary line between the Sacs, Foxes and Sioux, as described in the treaty of August 19, 1825, and between the Missouri and Mississippi rivers, the United States paying for the same \$160,000. The Indians also gave up all claims and interests under the treaties previously made with them, for the satisfaction of which no appropriations had been made.
- 15. Treaty of 1842.—The last treaty was made with the Sacs and Foxes October 11, 1842; ratified March 23, 1843. It was made at the Sac and Fox agency (Agency City), by John Chambers, Commissioner on behalf of the United States. In this treaty the Sac and Fox Indians ceded to the United States all their lands west of the Mississippi to which they had any claim or title. By the terms of this treaty they were to be removed from the country at the expiration of three years, and all who remained after that were to move at their own expense. Part of them were removed to Kansas in the fall of 1845, and

CHAPTER IV,

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The first permanent settlement made by whites within the limits of Iowa, was by Julien Dubuque, in 1788, when, with a small party of miners, he settled on the site of the city that now bears his name, where he lived until his death, in 1810. What was known as the Girard settlement, in Clayton county, was made by some parties prior to the commencement of the present century. It consisted of three cabins, in 1805. Louis Honori settled on the site of the present town of Montrose, probably in 1799, and resided there until 1805, when his property passed into other hands. Indian traders had established themselves at various points at an early date. Mr. Johnson, an agent of the American Fur Company, had a trading post below Burlington, where he carried on traffic with the Indians sometime before the United States purchased Louisiana. In 1820, LeMoliese, a French trader, had a station at what is now Sandusky, six miles above Keokuk, in Lee county. The same year, a cabin was built where the city of Keokuk now stands, by Dr. Samuel C. Muir, a surgeon in the United States Army. His marriage and subsequent life were very romantic. While stationed at a military post on the Upper Mississippi, the post was visited by a beautiful Indian maiden-whose native name. unfortunately, has not been preservedwho, in her dreams, had seen a white brave

unmoor his cance, paddle it across the river, and come directly to her lodge. She felt assured, according to the superstitious belief of her race, that in her dreams she had seen her future husband, and had come to the fort to find him. Meeting Dr. Muir, she instantly recognized him as the hero of her dream, which, with childlike innocence and simplicity, she related to him. Her dream was indeed prophetic. Charmed with Sophia's beauty, innocence and devotion, the doctor honorably married her; but after awhile the sneers and gibes of his brother officers—less honorable than he. perhaps-made him feel ashamed of his dark-skinned wife, and when his regiment was ordered down the river to Bellefontaine, it is said he embraced the opportunity to rid himself of her, never expecting to see her again, and little dreaming that she would have the courage to follow him. But, with her infant child, this intrepid wife and mother started alone in her canoe, and after many days of weary labor and a lonely journey of 900 miles, she at last reached him. She afterward remarked, when speaking of this toilsome journey down the river in search of her husband: "When I got there I was all perished. away-so thin!" The doctor, touched by such unexampled devotion, took her to his heart, and ever after, until his death, treated her with marked respect. She always

presided at his table with grace and dignity, but never abandoned her native style of dress. In 1819-'20 he was stationed at Fort Edward, now Warsaw, but the senseless ridicule of some of his brother officers on account of his Indian wife induced him. to resign his commission. He then built a cabin, as above stated, where Keokuk is now situated, and made a claim to some land. This claim he leased to Otis Revnolds and John Culver, of St. Louis, and went to La Pointe (afterward Galena), where he practiced his profession for ten years, when he returned to Keokuk. His Indian wife bore to him four children-Louise, James, Mary and Sophia. Dr. Muir died suddenly of cholera, in 1832, but left his property in such a condition that it was soon wasted in vexatious litigation, and his brave and faithful wife, left friendless and penniless, became discouraged, and, with her two younger children, disappeared. It is said she returned to her people, on the Upper Missouri.

The gentleman who had leased Dr. Muir's claim at Keokuk, subsequently employed as their agent Moses Stillwell, who arrived with his family in 1828, and took possession. His brothers in-law, Amos and Valencourt Van Ansdal, came with him and settled near. Mr. Stillwell's daughter Margaret (afterward Mrs. Ford), was born in 1831 at the foot of the rapids, called by the Indians Puckashetuck. She was probably the first white American child born in Iowa.

In 1829 Dr. Isaac Gallaud made a settlement on the Lower Rapids, at what is now Nashville. The same year James S. Langworthy, who had been engaged in lead mining at Galena since 1824, resolved

to visit the Dubuque mines. The lead mines in the Dubuque region were an object of great interest to the miners about Galena, for they were known to be rich in To explore these mines, and to lead ore. obtain permission to work them was therefore eminently desirable. Crossing the Mississippi at a point now known as Dunleith, in a canoe, and swimming his horse by his side, he landed on the spot known as the Jones Street Levee. Before him was spread out a beautiful prairie, on which the city of Dubuque now stands. Two miles south, at the mouth of Catfish creek, was a village of Sacs and Foxes. Thither Mr. Langworthy proceeded, and was well received by the natives. endeavored to obtain permission from them to mine in their hills; but this they refused. He, however, succeeded in gaining the confidence of the chief to such an extent as to be allowed to travel in the interior for three weeks, and explore the country. He employed two young Indians as guides, and traversed in different directions the whole region lying between the Maquoketa and Turkey rivers. turned to the village, secured the good will of the Indians, and, returning to Galena, formed plans for future operations, to be executed as soon as the circumstances would permit. In the following year, with his brother, Lucius H., and others, having obtained the consent of the Indians, Mr. Langworthy crossed the Mississippi and commenced mining in the vicinity around Dubuque.

Although these lands had been purchased from France, they were not in the actual possession of the United States. The Indian titles had not been ex-

tinguished, and these adventurous persons were beyond the limits of any State or Territorial government. The first settlers were therefore obliged to be their own law-makers, and to agree to such regulations as the exegencies of the case demanded. The first act resembling civil legislation in Iowa was done by the miners at this point, in June, 1830. They met on the bank of the river, by the side of an old cottonwood drift log, at what is now the Jones Street Leevee, Dubuque, and elected a committee, consisting of J. C. Langworthy, H. F. Lander, James McPhetres, Samuel Scales and E. M. Wren. This may be called the first Legislature in Iowa, the members of which gathered around that old cottonwood log, and agreed to and reported the following, written by Mr. Langworthy, on a half sheet of coarse, unruled paper, the old log being the writing desk:

"We, a committee, having been chosen to draft certain rules and regulations (laws), by which we, as miners, will be governed, and, having duly considered the subject, do unanimously agree that we will be governed by the regulations on the east side of the Mississippi river, with the following exceptions, to-wit:

Article I. That each and every man shall hold two hundred yards square of ground by working said ground one day in six."

"Article II. We further agree that there shall be chosen by the majority of the miners present, a person who shall hold this article, and who shall grant letters of arbitration on application having been made, and that said letters of arbitration shall be obligatory on the parties so applying."

The report was accepted by the miners present, who elected Dr. Jarote in accordance with article second. Here, then, we have, in 1830, a primitive Legislature elected by the people, the law drafted by it being submitted to the people for approval, and under it Dr. Jarote was elected first Governor. And the laws thus enacted were as promptly obeyed as any have been since.

After this, the miners, who had thus erected an independent government of their own on the west side of the Mississippi river, continued to work successfully for a long time, and the new settlement attracted considerable attention. But the west side of the Mississippi belonged to the Sac and Fox Indians, and the Government, in order to preserve peace on the frontier, as well as to protect the Indians in their rights under the treaty, ordered the settlers not only to stop mining, but to remove from the Indian Territory. They were simply intruders. The execution of this order was intrusted to Col. Zachary Taylor, then in command of the military post at Prairie du Chien, who, early in July, sent an officer to the miners to forbid settlement, and to command the miners to remove, within ten days, to the east side of the Mississippi, or they would be driven off by armed force. The miners, however, were reluctant about leaving the rich "leads" they had already discovered and opened, and were not disposed to obey the order to remove with any considerable degree of alacrity.

In due time Colonel Taylor dispatched a detachment of troops to enforce his order. The miners, anticipating their arrival, had, excepting three, recrossed the river, and from the east bank saw the troops land on the western shore. The three who had lingered a little too long were, however, permitted to make their escape unmolested. From this time a military force was stationed at Dubuque to prevent the settlers from returning, until June, 1832. The Indians returned, and were encouraged to operate the rich mines opened by the late white occupants.

In June, 1832, the troops were ordered to the east side of the Mississippi to assist in the annihilation of the very Indians whose rights they had been protecting on the west side. Immediately after the close of the Black Hawk war, and the negotiations of the treaty in September, 1832, by which the Sacs and Foxes ceded the tract known as the "Black Hawk Purchase," the settlers, supposing that now they had a right to re-enter the territory, returned and took possession of their claims, built cabins, erected furnaces and prepared large quantities of lead for market. prospects of the hardy and enterprising settlers and miners were again ruthlessly interferred with by the Government, on the ground that the treaty with the Indians would not go into force until June 1st, 1833, although they had withdrawn from the vicinity of the settlement. Col. Taylor was again ordered by the War Department to remove the miners, and, in January, 1833, troops were again sent from Prairie du Chien to Dubuque, for that purpose. This was a serious and perhaps unnecessary hardship imposed upon the miners. They were compelled to abandon their cabins and homes in mid-winter. too, was only out of respect for forms, for the purchase had been made, and the In-

dians had retired. After the lapse of fifty years, no very satisfactory reason for this rigorous action of the Government can be given. But the orders had been given, and there was no alternative but to obey. Many of the settlers re-crossed the river, and did not return; a few, however, removed to an island near the east bank of the river, built rude cabins of poles, in which to store their lead until spring, when they could float the fruits of their labors to St. Louis for sale, and where they could remain until the treaty went into force, when they could return. Among these were the Langworthy brothers, who had on hand about 300,000 pounds of lead.

No sooner had the miners left than Lieutenant Covington, who had been placed in command at Dubuque, by Colonel Taylor, ordered some of the cabins of the settlers to be torn down, and wagons and other property to be destroyed. This wanton and inexcusable action on the part of a subordinate, clothed with a little brief authority, was sternly rebuked by Col. Taylor, and Covington was superseded by Lieut. George Wilson, who pursued a just and friendly course with the pioneers, who were only waiting for the time when they could repossess their claims.

The treaty went formally into effect June, 1833; the troops were withdrawn, and the Langworthy brothers and a few others at once returned and resumed possession of their homes and claims. From this time must date the first permanent settlement of this portion of Iowa. Mr. John P. Sheldon was appointed superintendent of the mines, by the Government, and a system of permits to miners and licenses to smelters was adopted, similar to that

which had been in operation at Galena since 1825, under Lieut. Martin Thomas and Capt. Thomas C. Legate. Substantially the primitive law enacted by the miners assembled around that old cottonwood drift log in 1830, was adopted and enforced by the United States Government, except that miners were required to sell their mineral to licensed smelters, and the smelter was required to give bonds for the payment of six per cent. of all lead manufactured, to the Government.

The rule in the United States mines, on Fever river, in Illinois, had been, until 1830, that the miners must pay a ten per cent. tax. This tax upon the miners created much dissatisfaction among the miners on the west side, as it had on the east side of the Mississippi. They thought they had suffered hardships and privations enough in opening the way for civilization, without being subjected to the imposition of an odious Government tax upon their means of subsistence, when the Federal Government could better afford to aid than to extort from them. The measure soon became very unpopular. It was difficult to collect the taxes, and the whole system was abolished in about ten years.

About five hundred people arrived in the mining district in 1833, after the Indian title was fully extinguished, of whom one hundred and fifty were from Galena. In the same year Mr. Langworthy assisted in building the first school-house in Iowa, and thus was formed the nucleus of the populous and thriving city of Dubuque. Mr. Langworthy lived to see the naked prairie on which he first settled become the site of a city of 15,000 inhabitants; the small school-house which he aided in con-

structing replaced by three substantial edifices, wherein 2,000 children were being trained; churches erected in every part of the city, and railroads connecting the wilderness, which he first explored, with all the eastern world. «He died suddenly, on the 13th of March, 1865, while on a trip over the Dubuque & Southern railroad, at Monticello, and the evening train brought the news of his death, and his remains.

Lucius H. Langworthy, his brother, was one of the most worthy, gifted and influential of the old settlers of this section of Iowa. He died greatly lamented by many friends, in June, 1865.

The name "Dubuque" was given to the settlement by the miners, at a meeting held in 1834.

Soon after the close of the Black Hawk war, in 1832, Zachariah Hawkins, Benjamin Jennings, Aaron White, Augustine Horton, Samuel Gooch, Daniel Thompson and Peter Williams made claims at Fort Madison. In 1833, Gen. John H. Knapp and Col. Nathaniel Knapp purchased these claims, and, in the summer of 1835, they laid out the town of "Fort Madison," and lots were exposed for sale early in 1836. The town was subsequently re-surveyed and platted by the United States Government. The population rapidly increased, and in less than two years the beautiful location was covered by a flourishing town containing nearly 600 inhabitants, with a large proportion of enterprising merchants, mechanics and manufacturers.

In the fall of 1832, Simpson S. White erected a cabin on the site of Burlington, 79 miles below Rock Island. During the war, parties had looked longingly upon the "Flint Hills" from the opposite side of the

river, and White was soon followed by others. David Tothers made a claim on the prairie, about three miles back from the river, at a place since known as the farm of Judge Morgan. The following winter the settlers were driven off by the military from Rock Island, as intruders upon the rights of the Indians. cabin was burned by the soldiers. returned to Illinois, where he remained during the winter, and, in the following summer, as soon as the Indian title was extinguished, returned and re-built his cabin. White was joined by his brotherin-law, Doolittle, and they laid out the town of Burlington in 1834, on a beautiful area of sloping eminences and gentle declevities, enclosed within a natural amphitheater formed by the surrounding hills, which were covered with luxuriant forests, and presented the most picturesque scenery. The same autumn witnessed the opening of the first dry goods stores, by Dr. W. R. Ross and Major Jeremiah Smith, each well supplied with Western merchandise. Such was the beginning of Burlington, which, in less than four years, became the seat of government for the territory of Wisconsin, and, in three years more, contained a population of 1,400 persons.

Immediately after the treaty with the Sacs and Foxes, in September, 1832, Col. George Davenport made the first claim on the site of the present thriving city of Davenport. As early as 1827, Col. Davenport had established a flat-boat ferry, which ran between the island and the main shore of Iowa, by which he carried on a trade with the Indians west of the Mississippi.

In 1833 Capt. Benjamin W. Clark moved from Illinois, and laid the foundation of

the town of Buffalo, in Scott county, which was the first actual settlement within the limits of that county.

The first settlers of Davenport were Antoine LeClaire, Col. George Davenport, Major Thomas Smith, Major Wm. Gordon, Philip Hambough, Alex. W. McGregor, Levi S. Colton, Captain James May, and others.

A settlement was made in Clayton county in the spring of 1832, on Turkey river, by Robert Hatfield and Wm. W. Wayman. No further settlement was made in this part of the State until 1836.

The first settlers of Muscatine county were Benjamin Nye, John Vanater and G. W. Kasey, all of whom came in 1834. E. E. Fay, Wm. St. John, N. Fullington, H. Reece, Jona Pettibone, R. P. Lowe, Stephen Whicher, Abijah Whitney, J. E. Fletcher, W. D. Abernethy and Alexis Smith were also early settlers of Muscatine.

As early as 1824 a French trader named Hart had established a trading post, and built a cabin on the bluffs above the large spring now known as "Mynster Spring," within the limits of the present city of Council Bluffs, and had probably been there some time, as the post was known to the employes of the American Fur Company as "La Cote de Hart," or "Hart's Bluff."

In 1827 an agent of the American Fur Company, Francis Guitar, with others, encamped in the timber at the foot of the bluffs, about on the present location of Broadway, and afterward settled there. In 1839 a block house was built on the bluff in the east part of the city. The Pottawatomie Indians occupied this part of the State until 1846 7, when they re-

linguished the territory and removed to Kansas. Billy Caldwell was then principal chief. There were no white settlers in that part of the State except Indian traders, until the arrival of the Mormons under the lead of Brigham Young. These people, on their way westward, halted for the winter of 1846-7 on the west bank of the Missouri river, about five miles above Omaha, at a place now called Florence. Some of them had reached the eastern bank of the river the spring before, in season to plant a crop. In the spring of 1847 Young and a portion of the colony pursued their journey to Salt Lake, but a large portion of them returned to the Iowa side and settled mainly within the present limits of Pottawatomic county. The principal settlement of this strange community was at a place first called "Miller's Hollow," on Indian creek, and afterward named Kanesville, in honor of Col. Kane, of Pennsylvania, who visited them soon afterward. The Mormon settlement extended over the county and into neighboring counties, wherever timber and water furnished desirable loca-Orson Hyde, priest, lawyer and editor, was installed as President of the Quorum of Twelve, and all that part of the State remained under Mormon control for several years. In 1847 they raised a battalion, numbering 500 men, for the Mexican war. In 1848 Hyde started a paper, called the Frontier Guardian, at Kanesville.

In 1849, after many of the faithful had left to join Brigham Young, at Salt Lake, the Mormons in this section of Iowa numbered 6,552, and, in 1850, 7,828, but they were not all within the limits of Pottawatomie county. This county was organized in 1848, all the first officials being Mormons. In 1852 the order was promulgated that all the true believers should gather together at Salt Lake. Gentiles flocked in, and in a few years nearly all the first settlers were gone.

May 9, 1843, Capt. James Allen, with a small detachment of troops, on board the steamer "Ione," arrived at the present site of the capital of the State, DesMoines. This was the first steamer to ascend the DesMoines river to this point. The troops and stores were landed at what is now the foot of Court Avenue, DesMoines, and Capt. Allen returned in the steamer to Fort Sanford, to arrange for bringing up more soldiers and supplies. In due time they, too, arrived, and a fort was built near the mouth of Raccoon Fork, at its confluence with the DesMoines, and named Fort DesMoines. Soon after the arrival of the troops, a trading post was established on the east side of the river, by two noted Indian traders, named Ewing, from Ohio. Among the first settlers in this part of Iowa were Benjamin Bryant, J. B. Scott, James Drake (gunsmith), John Sturtevant, Robert Kinzie, Alexander Turner, Peter Newcomer, and others.

CHAPTER V.

TERRITORIAL AND STATE ORGANIZATIONS.

The immigration to Iowa after the Black | Hawk purchase was so rapid and steady that some provision for civil government became necessary. Accordingly, in 1834, all the territory comprising the present States of Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota was made subject to the jurisdiction of Michigan Territory. Up to this time there had been no county or other organization in what is now the State of Iowa, although one or two justices of the peace had been appointed, and a postoffice was established at Dubuque in 1833. In September of 1834, therefore, the Territorial Legislature of Michigan created two counties on the west side of the Mississippi river-Dubuque and DesMoines—separated by a line drawn westward from the foot of Rock Island. These counties were partially organized. John King was appointed Chief Justice of Dubuque county, and Isaac Leffler (of Burlington) of DesMoines county. Two associate justices, in each county, were appointed by the Governor.

In October, 1835, Gen. George W. Jones, now a citizen of Dubuque, was elected a delegate to Congress. April 20, 1836, through the efforts of Gen. Jones, Congress passed a bill creating the Territory of Wisconsin, which went into operation July 4, of the same year. Iowa was then included in the Territory of Wisconsin, of which Gen. Henry Dodge was appointed

Governor; John S. Horner, Secretary; Charles Dunn, Chief Justice; David Irwin and William C. Frazer, Associate Justices. Sept. 9, 1836, Governor Dodge ordered a census of the new Territory to be taken. This census showed a population of 10,531, of which DesMoines county contained 6,257, and Dubuque 4,274. Under the apportionment, the two above named counties were entitled to six members of the Council and thirteen of the House of Representatives. The Governor issued his proclamation for an election to be held on the first Monday of October, 1836, on which day the following members of the first Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin were elected from the two counties in the Black Hawk purchase:

Dubuque—Council: John Fally, Thos. McKnight, Thos. McCraney. House: Loring Wheeler, Haldin Whelan, Peter Hill Engle, Patrick Quigly, Hosea F. Camp.

DESMOINES—Council: Jeremiah Smith, Jr., Joseph B. Teas, Arthur B. Ingram. House: Isaac Leffler, Thos. Blair, Warren L. Jenkins, John Box, George W. Teas, Eli Reynolds, David R. Chance.

The Legislature assembled at Belmont, in the present State of Wisconsin, October 25th, 1836, and organized by electing Henry Baird President of the Council, and Peter Hill Engle (of Dubuque) Speaker of the House.

At this session the county of DesMoines was divided into DesMoines, Lee, Van Buren, Henry, Muscatine and Cook. This last is now called Scott county. The first Legislature adjourned December 9th, 1836.

The second Legislature assembled at Burlington, November 9, 1837. It divided Dubuque into the counties of Dubuque, Clayton, Fayette, Delaware, Buchanan, Jackson, Jones, Linn, Benton, Clinton and Cedar, and adjourned January 20th, 1838.

A third session was held at Burlington, commencing June 1st, and ending June 12th, 1838. Most of the new counties were not organized until several years afterward.

The question of the organization of the Territory of Iowa now began to be agitated, and the desires of the people found expression in a convention held Nov. 1st. which memoralized Congress to organize a Territory west of the Mississippi, and to settle the boundary line between Wisconsin Territory and Missouri. The Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin, then in session at Burlington, joined in the petition. Gen. George W. Jones, of Dubuque, then residing at Linsinawa Mound, in what is now Wisconsin, was delegate to Congress from Wisconsin Territory, and labored so earnestly that the act was passed dividing the Territory of Wisconsin, and providing for the territorial government of Iowa. This was approved June 12, 1838, to take effect and be in force on and after July 3, 1838.

The new Territory embraced "all that part of the present Territory of Wisconsin west of the Mississippi river, and west of a line drawn due north from the headwaters or sources of the Mississippi to the Territorial line." The organic act pro-

vided for a Governor, whose term of office should be three years; and for a Secretary, Chief Justice, two Associate Justices, and Attorney and Marshal, who should serve four years, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The act also provided for the election, by the white male inhabitants, citizens of the United States, over 21 years of age, of a House of Representatives, consisting of 26 members, and a council, to consist of 13 members. It also appropriated \$5,000 for a public library, and \$20,000 for the erection of public buildings.

In accordance with this act, President Van Buren appointed ex-Governor Robert Lucas, of Ohio, to be the first Governer of the new Territory. Wm. B. Conway, of Pittsburg, was appointed Secretary of the Territory; Charles Mason, of Burlington, Chief Justice, and Thomas S. Wilson, of Dubuque, and Joseph Williams, of Pennsylvania, Associate Judges of the Supreme and District Courts; Mr. Van Allen, of New York, Attorney; Francis Gehon, of Dubuque, Marshal; Augustus C. Dodge, Register of the Land Office at Burlington, and Thos. McKnight, Receiver of the Land Office at Dubuque. Mr. Van Allen, the District Attorney, died at Rockingham soon after his appointment, and Col. Chas. Weston was appointed to fill his vacancy. Mr. Conway, the Secretary, also died at Burlington during the second session of the Legislature, and James Clarke, editor of the Gazette, was appointed to succeed him.

Governor Lucas, immediately after his arrival, issued a proclamation for the election of members of the first Territorial Legislature, to be held on the 10th of September, dividing the Territory into election districts for that purpose, and appointing the 12th of November for the meeting of the Legislature to be elected at Burlington. The members were elected in accordance with this proclamation, and assembled at the appointed time and place. The following are their names:

Council—Jesse B. Brown, J. Keith, E. A. M. Swazey, Arthur Ingram, Robert Ralston, George Hepner, Jesse J. Payne, D. B. Hughes, James M. Clark, Charles Whittlesey, Jonathan W. Parker, Warner Lewis, Stephen Hempstead.

House—Wm. Patterson, Hawkins Taylor, Calvin J. Price, James Brierly, James Hall, Gideon S. Bailey, Samuel Parker, James W. Grimes, George Temple, Van B. Delashmutt, Thomas Blair, George H. Beeler, Wm. G. Coop, Wm. H. Wallace, Asbury B. Porter, John Frierson, Wm. L. Toole, Levi Thornton, S. C. Hastings, Robert G. Roberts, Laurel Summers, Jabez A. Burchard, Jr., Chauncey Swan, Andrew Bankson, Thomas Cox and Hardin Nowlin.

Although a large majority of both branches of the Legislature were Demoocrats, Gen. Jesse B. Brown (Whig), of Lee county, was elected President of the Council, and Hon. Wm. H. Wallace (Whig), of Henry county, Speaker of the House of Representatives—the former unanimously and the latter with but little opposition At that time national politics were little heeded by the people of the new Territory, but in 1840, during the Presidential campaign, party lines were strongly drawn.

At the same time with this Legislature, a Congressional delegate was also elected.

Out of four candidates, William W. Chapman was elected.

The first session of the Iowa Territorial Legislature was a stormy and exciting one. By the organic law the Governor was clothed with almost unlimited veto power. Governor Lucus seemed disposed to make free use of it, and the independent Hawkeyes could not quietly submit to arbitrary and absolute rule, and the result was an unpleasant controversy between the executive and legislative departments; Congress, however, by act approved March 3d, 1839, amended the organic law by restricting the veto power of the Governor to the twothirds rule, and took from him the power to appoint sheriffs and magistrates. Among the first important matters demanding attention was the location of the seat of government, and provision for the erection of public buildings, for which Congress had appropriated \$20,000. Gov. Lucas, in his message, had recommended the appointment of commissioners with a view to selecting a central location. The extent of the future State of Iowa was not known or thought of. Only a strip of land fifty miles wide, bordering on the Mississippi river, was the Indian title extinguished, and a central location meant some central point in the Black Hawk Purchase.

The friends of a central location supported the Governor's suggestion. The Southern members were divided between Burlington and Mount Pleasant, but finally united on the latter as the proper location for the seat of government. The central and southern parties were very nearly equal, and, in consequence, much excitement prevailed. The central party at last triumphed, and, on January 21st, 1839, an act

was passed appointing Chauncey Swan, of Dubuque county, John Ronalds, of Louisa county, and Robert Ralston, of DesMoines county, Commissioners to select a site for a permanent seat of government within the limits of Johnson county.

The first settlement within the limits of Johnson county was made in 1837. The county was created by act of the Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin, approved Dec. 21, 1837, and organized by act passed at the special session at Burlington, in June, 1838, the organization to date from July 4, following. Napoleon, on the Iowa river, a few miles below the future Iowa City, was designated as the temporary county seat.

All things considered, the location of the capital in Johnson county was a wise act. The Territory was bounded on the north by the British possessions; east, by the Mississippi river to its source; thence by a line drawn due north to the northern boundary of the United States; south, by the State of Missouri, and west by the Missouri and White Earth rivers. this immense territory was in undisputed possession of the Indians, except a strip on the Mississippi, known as the Black Hawk Purchase. Johnson county was, from north to south, in the geographical center of this purchase, and as near the east and west geographical center of the future State of Iowa as could then be made. as the boundary line between the lands of the United States and the Indians established by the treaty of Oct. 21, 1837, was immediately west of the county limits.

After selecting the site, the Commissioners were directed to lay out 640 acres into a town, to be called Iowa City, and to pro-

ceed to sell lots and erect public buildings thereon, Congress having granted a section of land to be selected by the Territory for this purpose. The Commissioners met at Napoleon, Johnson county, May 1, 1839, selected for a site section 10, in township 79 north, of range 6 west of the fifth principal meridian, and immediately surveyed it and laid off the town. The first sale of lots took place Aug. 16, 1839. The site selected for the public buildings was a little west of the center of the section, where a square of 10 acres, on the elevated grounds overlooking the river, was reserved for the purpose. The capitol is located in the center of this square. The second Territorial Legislature, which assembled in November, 1839, passed an act requiring the Commissioners to adopt such plan for the building that the aggregate cost, when complete, should not exceed \$51,000, and if they had already adopted a plan involving a greater expenditure, they were directed to abandon it. Plans for the building were designed and drawn by Mr. John F. Rague, of Springfield, Ills., and July 4, 1840, the corner-stone of the edifice was laid with appropriate ceremonies. Samuel C. Trowbridge was marshal of the day, and Governor Lucas delivered the address on that occasion.

On July 13, 1840, Governor Lucas announced to the Legislature then assembled in special session, that on the 4th of that month he had visited Iowa City, and found the basement of the capitol nearly completed. A bill authorizing a loan of \$20,000 for the building was passed January 15, 1841, the unsold lots of Iowa City being the security offered, but only \$5,500 was obtained under the act.

Monday, December 6, 1841, the fourth Legislative Assembly met at the new capital, Iowa City, but the capitol building could not be used, and the Legislature occupied a temporary frame house, that had been erected for that purpose during the session of 1841-2. At this session, the Superintendent of Public Buildings (who, with the Territorial Agent, had superseded the Commissioners first appointed,) estimated the expense of completing the building at \$33,330, and of completing rooms for the use of the Legislature at \$15,600.

During the following year the Superintendent commenced obtaining stone from a new quarry about ten miles northeast of the city. This is now known as the "Old Capitol Quarry," and is thought to contain an immense quantity of excellent building stone. Here all the stone for completing the building was obtained, and it was so far completed that, on the 5th day of December, 1842, the Legislature assembled in the new Capitol. At this session the Superintendent estimated that it would cost \$39,143 to finish the building. This was nearly \$6,000 higher than the estimate of the previous year, notwithstanding a large sum had been expended in the meantime. This rather discouraging discrepancy was accounted for by the fact that the officers in charge of the work were constantly short of funds. Except the Congressional appropriation of \$20,000, and the loan of \$5,500 obtained from the Miners' Bank of Dubuque, all the funds for the prosecution of the work were derived from the sale of the city lots (which did not sell very rapidly), from certificates of indebtedness, and from scrip, based upon unsold lots, which was to be received in payment for

such lots when they were sold. At one time the Superintendent made a requisition for bills of iron and glass, which could not be obtained nearer than St. Louis. To meet this, the agent sold some lots for a draft payable at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, for which he was compelled to pay 25 per cent. exchange. This draft amounted to \$507, which that officer reported to be more than one-half the cash actually handled by him during the entire season, when the disbursements amounted to very nearly \$24,-000. With such uncertainty, it could not be expected that the estimate could be very accurate. With all these disadvantages, however, the work appears to have been prudently prosecuted, and as rapidly as circumstances would permit.

In 1841, John Chambers succeded Robert Lucas as Territorial Governor. The office was held by him until 1845, when it was filled by James Clarke.

The first Legislative Assembly laid the broad foundation of civil equality, on which has been constructed one of the most liberal governments in the Union. Its first act was to recognize the equality of woman with man, before the law, by providing that "no action commenced by a single woman, who marries during the pendency thereof, shall abate on account of such marriage." This principle has been adopted in all subsequent legislation in Iowa, and to-day woman has full and equal rights with man, excepting only the right of the ballot.

Religious toleration was also secured to all, personal liberty strictly guarded the rights and privileges of citizenship extended to all white persons, and the purity of elections secured by heavy penalties

The against bribery and corruption. judiciary power was vested in a Supreme Court, District Court, Probate Court and justices of the peace. Real estate was made divisible by will, and intestate property divided equitably among heirs. Murder was made punishable by death, and proportionate penalties fixed for lesser crimes. A system of free schools, open for every class of white citizens, was established. Provision was made for a system of roads and highways. Thus, under the Territorial organization, the country began to emerge from a savage wilderness, and take on the forms of civil government.

The Territorial Legislature held its eighth and last session at Iowa City, commencing December 1, 1845. James Clark was the same year appointed the successor of Governor Chambers, and was the third and last Territorial Governor. In 1843 the Territorial Legislature compiled and published a code of general statutes, making a volume of 800 pages, that continued in force until July, 1851.

THE MISSOURI WAR.

In defining the boundaries of the counties bordering on Missouri, the Iowa authorities had fixed a line which has since been established as the boundary between Iowa and Missouri. The constitution of Missouri defined her northern boundary to be the parallel of latitude which passes through the rapids of Des Moines river. The lower rapids of the Mississippi immediately above the mouth of the Des Moines river had always been known as the Des Moines Rapids, or the "rapids of the Des Moines river." The Missourians (evidently not well versed in history or

geography), insisted on running the northern boundary line from the rapids in the Des Moines river, just below Keosauqua, thus taking from Iowa a strip of territory eight or ten miles wide. Assuming this as her northern boundary line, Missouri attempted to exercise jurisdiction over the disputed territory by assessing taxes, and sending her sheriffs to collect them by distraining the personal property of the settlers. The Iowans, however, were not disposed to submit, and the Missouri officials were arrested by the sheriffs of Davis and Van Buren counties and confined in jail. Governor Boggs, of Missouri, called out his milita to enforce the claim and sustain the officers of Missouri. Governor Lucas called out the militia of Iowa. About 1,200 men were enlisted, and 500 were actually armed and encamped in Van Buren county, ready to defend the integrity of the Territory. Subsequently, Gen. A. C. Dodge, of Burlington, General Churchman, of Dubuque, and Dr. Clark, of Fort Madison, were sent to Missouri as envoys plenipotentiary, to effect, if possible, a peaceable adjustment of the difficulty. Upon their arrival, they found that the county commissioners of Clark county, Missouri, had rescinded their order for the collection of taxes, and that Governor Boggs had dispatched messengers to the Governor of Iowa proposing to submit an agreed case to the Supreme Court of the United States for the settlement of the boundary question. This proposition was declined; but afterward, upon petition of Iowa and Missouri, Congress authorized a suit to settle the controversy. The suit was duly instituted, and resulted in the decision that Iowa had only asserted "the

truth of history," and that she knew where the rapids of Des Moines river were Thus ended the Missouri war. located. "There was much good sense," says Hon. C. C. Nourse, "in the basis upon which peace was secured, to-wit: 'If Missourians did not know where the rapids of the river Des Moines were located, that was no sufficient reason for killing them off with powder and lead; and if we did know a little more of history and geography than they did, we ought not to be shot for our learning. We commend our mutual forbearance to older and greater people." Under an order from the Supreme Court of the United States, William G. Miner, of Missouri, and Henry B. Hendershott, of Iowa, acted as commissioners, and surveyed and established the boundary. penses of the war on the part of Iowa were never paid, either by the United States or the Territorial Government. The patriots who furnished supplies to the troops had to bear the cost and charges of the struggle.

The population being sufficient to justify the formation of a State government, the Territorial Legislature of Iowa passed an act, which was approved February 12th, 1844, submitting to the people the question of the formation of a State constitution and providing for the election of delegates to a convention to be convened for that purpose. The people voted upon this at their township elections in the following April. The measure was carried by a large majority, and the delegates elected assembled in convention at Iowa City October 7th, 1844. On the first day of November following, the convention completed its work, and adopted the first State constitution.

Hon. Shepherd Leffler, the president of this convention, was instructed to transmit a certified copy of this constitution to the delegate in Congress, to be by him submitted to that body at the earliest practicable day. It also provided that it should be submitted, together with any conditions or changes that might be made by Congress, to the People of the Territory, for their approval or rejection, at the township election in April, 1845.

The Constitution, as thus prepared, provided the following boundaries for the State: Beginning in the middle of the channel of the Mississippi river, opposite the mouth of the Des Moines river; thence up the said river Des Moines, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to a point where it is intersected by the old Indian boundary line, or line run by John C. Sullivan in 1816; thence westwardly along said line to the "old" northwest corner of Missouri: thence due west to the middle of the main channel of the Missouri river: thence up the middle of the main channel of the river last mentioned, to the mouth of the Sioux or Calumet river; thence in a direct line to the middle of the main channel of the St. Peters river, where the Watonwan river - according to Nicollett's map-enters the same; thence down the middle of the main channel of the said river to the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi river; thence down the middle of the main channel of said river to the place of beginning.

These boundaries were considerably more extended than other Western States, and Congress therefore amended the Constitution, by act approved March 3, 1845, as follows: Beginning at the mouth of

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the Des Moines river, at the middle of the Mississippi; thence by the middle of the channel of that river to a parallel of latitude, passing through the mouth of the Mankato or Blue Earth river; thence west, along said parallel of latitude, to a point where it is intersected by a meridian line 17° 30' west of the meridian of Washington City; thence due south, to the northern boundary line of the State of Missouri; thence eastwardly, following that boundary to the point at which the same intersects the Des Moines river; thence by the middle of the channel of that river to the place of beginning.

Had these boundaries been accepted, they would have placed the northern boundary of the State about 30 miles north of its present location, and would have deprived it of the Missouri slope and the boundary of that river. The western boundary would have been near the west line of what is now Kossuth county. But it was not so to be. In consequence of this radical and unwelcome change in the boundaries, the people refused to accept the act of Congress, and rejected the Constitution, at the election held Aug. 4, 1845, by a vote of 7,656 to 7,235.

May 4, 1846, a second Convention met at Iowa City, and on the 18th of the same month another Constitution, prescribing the boundaries as they now are, was adopted. This was accepted by the people, August 3, by a vote of 9,492 to 9,036. The new Constitution was approved by Congress, and Iowa was admitted as a sovereign State in the American Union, Dec. 28, 1846.

The people of the State, anticipating favorable action by Congress, held an

election for State officers October 26, which resulted in Ansel Briggs being declared Governor; Elisha Cutler, Jr., Secretary of State; Joseph T. Fales, Auditor; Morgan Reno, Treasurer; and members of the Senate and House of Representatives.

The act of Congress which admitted Iowa gave her the 16th section of every township of land in the State, or its equivalent, for the support of schools; also, 72 sections of land for the purpose of a university; also, five sections of land for the completion of her public buildings; also, the salt springs within her limits, not exceeding 12 in number, with sections of land adjoining each; also, in consideration that her public lands should be exempt from taxation by the State, she gave the State five per cent. of the net proceeds of the sale of public lands within the State. Thus provided for as a bride with her marriage portion, Iowa commenced housekeeping on her own account.

A majority of the Constitutional Convention of 1846 were of the Democratic party; and the instrument contains some of the peculiar tenets of the party of that day. All banks of issue were prohibited within the State. The State was prohibited from becoming a stockholder in any corporation for pecuniary profit, and the General Assembly could only provide for private corporations by general statutes. The constitution also limited the State's indebtedness to \$100,000. It required the General Assembly to provide public schools throughout the State for at least three months in the year. Six months previous residence of any white male citizen of the United States constituted him an elector.

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The government was started on an economical basis. The members of the General Assembly received, each, two dollars per day for the first fifty days of the session, and one dollar per day thereafter. The sessions were to be biennial. The salaries of the State officers were limited the first ten years as follows: Governor, \$1,000 per annum; Secretary of State, \$500; Treasurer of State, \$400; Auditor of State, \$600; and Judges of the Supreme Court, \$1,000 each. And it may be said here that

these prices did not discourage the best talent of the State from seeking these positions, and that during these ten years none of these officers were ever known to receive bribes, or to steal one dollar of the public money. At the time of organization as a State, Iowa had a population of 116,651, as appears by the census of 1847. There were twenty-seven organized counties in the State, and the settlements were being rapidly pushed toward the Missouri river.

CHAPTER VI.

GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE STATE.

The first General Assembly was composed of nineteen Senators and forty Representatives. It assembled in Iowa City, November 30th, 1846, about one month before Congress passed the act of admission. The most important business transacted was the passage of a bill authorizing a loan of \$50,000 for means to run the State government and pay the expenses of the Constitutional Convention. The election of United States Senators was called up at this session, and was the occasion of much excitement and no little hard feeling. The Whigs had a majority of two in the House and the Democrats a majority of one in

the Senate. After repeated attempts to control these majorities for caucus nominees, and frequent sessions of a joint convention for purposes of an election, the attempt was abandoned. A public school law was passed at this session, for the organization of public schools in the State. In pursuance of its provisions, an election for superintendent of public instruction was held the following spring, and James Harlan received a majority of the votes After the election the Democratic Secretary of State discovered that the law contained no provision for its publication in the newspapers, and he claimed it had

not gone into effect. He, therefore, and the Governor, refused Harlan a certificate of election. The Supreme Court sustained their action.

At this first session of the General Assembly, the Treasurer of State reported that the capitol building was in a very exposed condition, liable to injury from storms, and expressed the hope that some provision would be made to complete it, at least sufficiently to protect it from the The General Assembly responded by appropriating \$2,500 for the completion of the public buildings. the first session, also, arose the question of the relocation of the capitol. The western boundary of the State, as now determined, left Iowa City too far toward the eastern and southern boundary of the State; this Congress, had appropriwas conceded. ated five sections of land for the erection of public buildings, and toward the close of the session a bill was introduced providing for the relocation of the seat of government, involving to some extent the location of the State University, which had already been discussed. This bill gave rise to much discussion, and parliamentary maneuvering almost purely sectional in its character. It provided for the appointment of commissioners, who were authorized to make a location as near the geographical centre of the State as a healthy and eligible site could be obtained; to select the five sections of land donated by Congress, to survey and plat into town lots not exceeding one section of the land so selected; to sell lots at public sale, not to exceed two in each block. Having done this, they were then required to suspend further operations, and make a

report of their proceeding to the Governor. The bill passed both Houses by decisive votes, received the signature of the Governor, and became a law. Soon after, by "An act to locate and establish a State University," approved Feb. 25, 1847, the unfinished public buildings at Iowa City, together with the ten acres of lands on which they were situated, were granted for the use of the University, reserving their use, however, by the General Assembly and the State officers, until other provisions were made by law.

The Commissioners forthwith entered upon their duties, and selected four sections and two half sections in Jasper county. Two of these sections are in what is now DesMoines township, and the others in Fairview township, in the southern part of that county. These lands are situated between Prairie City and Monroe, on the Keokuk & DesMoines railroad, which runs diagonally through them. Here a town was platted called Monroe City, and a sale of lots took place. The number of 415 lots were sold, at prices that were not considered remarkably remunerative. cash payments (one-fourth) amounted to \$1,797.43, while the expenses of the sale and the claims of the Commissioners for services amounted to \$2,206.57. The Commissioners made a report of their proceedings to the Governor, as required by law, but the location was generally condemned.

When the report of the Commissioners, showing this brilliant financial operation, had been read in the House of Representatives, at the next session, and while it was under consideration, an indignant member, afterward known as the eccentric Judge McFarland, moved to refer the report to a

select committee of five, with instructions to report "how much of said city of Monroe was under water, and how much was burned." The report was referred, without the instructions, but Monroe City never became the seat of government. By an act approved January 15, 1849, the law by which the location had been made was repealed, and the new town was vacated, the money paid by purchasers of lots being refunded to them. This, of course, retained the seat of government at Iowa City, and precluded for the time the occupation of the building and grounds by the University.

At the same session \$3,000 more were appropriated for completing the State building at Iowa City. In 1852, the further sum of \$5,000, and in 1854 \$4,000 more were appropriated for the same purpose, making the whole cost \$123,000, paid partly by the general Government and partly by the State, but principally by the proceeds of the sale of lots in Iowa City.

After the adjournment of the first General Assembly, the Governor appointed Joseph Williams, Chief Justice, and Geo. Green and John F. Kinney Judges, of the Supreme Court. They were afterward elected by the second General Assembly, and constituted the Supreme Court until 1855, with the exception that Kinney resigned in January, 1854, and J. C. Hall, of Burlington, was appointed in his place. Hall was one of the earliest and ablest lawyers of the State, and his memory will long be cherished by the early members of Some changes having the profession. occurred by death and removal, the Governor was induced to call an extra session of the General Assembly in January, 1848, with the hope of an election of United States Senators. The attempt, however, was again unsuccessful. At this session, Charles Mason, William G. Woodward and Stephen Hempstead were appointed Commissioners to prepare a code of laws for Their work was finished in 1850, and was adopted by the General As-This "code" contained, among sembly. other provisions, a code of civil practice, superseding the old common-law forms of actions and writs, and it was admissible for its simplicity and method. It remained in force until 1863, when it was superseded by the more complicated and metaphysical system of the revision of that year.

The first Representatives in Congress were S. Clinton Hastings, of Muscatine, and Shepherd Leffler, of DesMoines county.

The second General Assembly elected to the United States Senate, Augustus Cæsar Dodge and George W. Jones. The State government, after the first session, was under the control of Democratic administration till 1855. The electoral vote of the State was cast for Lewis Cass, in 1848, and for Franklin Pierce in 1852. The popular vote shows that the Free-Soil element of State during this period very nearly held the balance of power, and that up to 1854 it acted in the State elections to some extent with the Democratic party. In 1848 Lewis Cass received 12,093 votes, Zachary Taylor 11,043, and Martin Van Buren, the Free-Soil candidate, 1,226 votes, being 176 less than a majority for Cass.

In 1852, Pierce received 17,762 votes, Scott 15,855, and Hale (Free-Soil) 1,606, being for Pierce 301 votes more than a majority. The question of the permanent location of the seat of government was not settled, and in 1851 bills were introduced for its removal to Fort DesMoines. The latter appeared to have the support of the majority, but was finally lost in the House on the question of ordering it to its third reading.

At the next session, in 1853, a bill was again introduced in the Senate for the removal of the seat of government to Fort DesMoines, and, on final vote, was just barely defeated. At the next session, however, the effort was more successful, and January 15th, 1855, a bill relocating the Capital within two miles of the Raccoon Fork of the DesMoines, and for the appointment of Commissioners, was approved by Gov. Grimes. The site was selected in 1856, in accordance with the provisions of this act; the land being donated to the State by citizens and property-holders of Des Moines. An association of citizens erected a building for a temporary capitol, and leased it to the State at a nominal rent.

The passage by Congress of the act organizing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, and the provision it contained abrogating that portion of the Missouri bill that proh bited slavery and involuntary servitude north of 36° 30' was the beginning of a political revolution in the Northern States, and in none was it more marked than in the State of Iowa. Iowa was the "first free child born of the Missouri compromise," and has always resented the destruction of her foster parent.

In the summer of 1854 there was a tacit coalition or union of the Whig and Free-Soil elements of the State. Alarmed at

the aggressive spirit manifested by the adherents of the peculiar institution, the Free-Soilers, who almost held the balance of power in the State, readily adopted as their candidate the Whig nominee for Governor. Many of the old-line Whigs abandoned their party because of this coalition, but many strong and able men among the Democrats co-operated with it. James W. Grimes was the nominee of the Whigs, and Curtis Bates, of Polk county, was the nominee of the Democratic party. Grimes was then in the vigor of his manhood, and all the energies of his being appeared to be aroused by what he denominated the aggressions of the slave power. He was thoroughly in earnest, and canvassed most of the organized counties of the State. The people flocked by the thousands to hear him, and were electrified by his eloquence. No one of the opposition attempted to meet him in debate. The result was his election by a majority of 1,404 in a vote of 21,794. A majority was also secured in the General Assembly on joint ballot of the two Houses in opposition to the Democratic party. The opposition party in 1854-'5 were known as anti-Nebraska Whigs. A caucus of this opposing element nominated James Harlan as their candidate for United States Senator, Geo. G. Wright for Chief Justice, and Norman W. Isbell and Wm. G. Woodward for Judges of the Supreme Court.

A portion of the opposition, however, refused to go into this caucus, or to abide by its decision as to the United States Senator. They were the personal friends of Ebenezer Cook, of Scott county.

A joint convention was secured, and the Judges of the Supreme Court were elected.

After frequent balloting and adjournments, it was at last understood that Cook's friends had vielded, and would support Mr. Harlan. When the hour arrived to which the joint convention had adjourned, messengers were sent to the Senate by the House, to inform that body that the House was ready to meet them in joint convention. Before this message could be delivered, the Senate had adjourned over until the next day. The anti-Nebraska Senators, however, entered the hall of the House and took their seats in joint convention. Much confusion prevailed, but finally a President pro tem. of the convention was chosen, and Mr. Harlan was elected. His seat was contested, and his election declared invalid by the United States Senate.

At the next session of the General Assembly, held in 1857, Mr. Harlan was reelected, and was permitted to take his seat.

The year 1856 marked a new era in the history of Iowa. In 1854 the Chicago & Rock Island railroad had been completed to the east bank of the Mississippi river, opposite Davenport. In the same year the corner-stone of a railroad bridge that was to be the first to span the "Father of Waters," was laid with appropriate ceremonies, at this point. St. Louis had resolved that the enterprise was unconstitutional, and by writs of injunction made an unsuccessful effort to prevent its completion. Twenty years later in her history St. Louis repented her folly, and made atonement for her sin by imitating Iowa's example. January 1st, 1856, this railroad was completed to Iowa City. In the meantime two other railroads had reached the east bank of the Mississippi-one opposite | incurred, the payment of which these mu-

Burlington and one opposite Dubuqueand these were being extended into the interior of the State. Indeed, four other lines of railroads had been projected across the State, from the Mississippi to the Missouri, having eastern connections.

May 15th, 1856, Congress passed an act granting to the State, to aid in the construction of railroads, the public lands in alternate sections, six miles on each side of the proposed lines. An extra session of the General Assembly was called in July of this year, that disposed of the grant to the several companies that proposed to complete these enterprises. population of Iowa was now 500,000. Public attention had been called to the necessity of a railroad across the continent. The position of Iowa, in the very heart and center of the republic, on the route of this great highway of the continent, began to attract attention. Cities and towns sprang up through the State as if by magic. Capital began to pour into the State, and had it been employed in developing the vast coal measures and establishing manufactories, or if it had been expended in improving the lands, and in building houses and barns, it would have been well. But all were in haste to get rich, and the spirit of speculation ruled the hour.

In the meantime, every effort was made to help the speedy completion of the rail-Nearly every county and city on' the Mississippi, and many in the interior, voted large corporate subscriptions to the stock of the railroad companies, and issued their negotiable bonds for the amount. Thus enormous county and city debts were

nicipalities tried to avoid, upon the plea that they had exceeded the constitutional limitation of their powers. The Supreme Court of the United States held these bonds to be valid, and the courts, by mandamus, compelled the city and county authorities to levy taxes to pay the judgments recovered upon them. These debts are not all paid, even to this day; but the worst is over, and the incubus is in the course of ultimate extinction. The most valuable lessons are those learned in the school of experience, and, accordingly, the corporations of Iowa have ever since been noted for economy.

In 1856 the Republican party of the State was duly organized, in full sympathy with that of the other free States, and at the ensuing presidential election the electoral vote of the State was cast for John C. Fremont. The popular vote was as follows: Fremont, 43,954; Buchanan, 36,-170, and Fillmore, 9,180. This was 1,396 less than a majority for Fremont. following year an election was held, after an exciting campaign, for State officers, resulting in a majority of 1,406 for Ralph P. Lowe, the Republican nominee. The Legislature was largely Republican in both branches.

In June, 1854, a Board of State Commissioners contracted with the DesMoines Navigation Railroad Company, an organization composed principally of New York capitalists, to undertake the work, agreeing to convey to the company lands at \$1.25 an acre for all moneys advanced and expended. In the meantime difficulties arose in regard to the extent of the grant. The State claimed lands throughout the whole extent of the river to the

north line of the State. The Department of the Interior changed its rulings under the several administrations. The Commissioner of the General Land Office certified to the State about 320,000 acres of land below the Raccoon Fork of the river. and about 270,000 acres above it prior to 1857, when he refused to certify any more. This led to a settlement and compromise with the Navigation Company in 1858, whereby the company took all the land certified to the State at that date, and paid the State \$20,000 in addition to what they had already expended, cancelled their contract and abandoned the work.

The General Assembly granted to the DesMoines Valley Railroad Company the remainder of the grant to the State line, to aid in building a railroad up and along the DesMoines Valley; and Congress, in 1862, extended the grant, by express enactment, to the north line of the State.

The most injurious result to the State, arising from the spirit of speculation prevalent in 1856, was the purchase and entry of great bodies of Government land within the State by non-residents. This land was held for speculation, and placed beyond the reach of actual settlers for many years.

From no other one cause has Iowa suffered so much as from the short-sighted policy of the Federal Government in selling lands within her borders. The money thus obtained by the Federal Government has been comparatively inconsiderable. The value of this magnificient public domain to the United States was not in the few thousands of dollars she might exact from the hardy settlers, or that she might obtain from the speculator who hoped to

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profit by the settlers' labors in improving the country. Statesmen should have taken a broader and more comprehensive view of national economy, and a view more in harmony with the divine economy that had prepared these vast fertile plains of the West for the "homes of men and the seats of empire." It was here that new States were to be builded up that should be the future strength of the nation against foreign invasion or home revolt. A single regiment of Iowa soldiers during the dark days of the Rebellion was worth more to the nation than all the money she ever exacted from the toil and sweat of Iowa's early settlers. Could the statesmen of forty years ago have looked forward to this day, when Iowa pays her \$1,000,000 annually into the treasury of the nation for the extinction of the national debt, they would have realized that the founding of new Statès was a greater enterprise than the retailing of public lands.

In January, 1857, another Constitutional Convention assembled at Iowa City, which framed the present State constitution. One of the most pressing demands for this convention grew out of the prohibition of banks under the old constitution. The practical result of this prohibition was to flood the State with every species of "wild-cat" currency. Our circulating medium was made up in part of the free-bank paper of Illinois and Indiana. In addition to this, we had paper issued by Iowa brokers, who had obtained bank charters from the Territorial Legislature of Nebraska, and had their pretended headquarters at Omaha and Florence. Our currency was also well assorted with the bills from other States. generally such as had the best reputation where they were least known. This paper was all at 2, and some of it from 10 to 15 per cent. discount. Every man who was not an expert in detecting counterfeit bills, and who was not posted in the history of all manner of banking institutions, did business at his peril. The new constitution made ample provisions for house banks under the supervision of our own laws. The limitation of our State debt was enlarged to \$250,000, and the corporate indebtedness of the cities and counties were also limited to five per cent. upon the valuation of their taxable property.

The Judges of the Supreme Court were to be elected by the popular vote.

The permanent seat of government was fixed at DesMoines, and the State University located at Iowa City. The qualifications of electors remained the same as under the old constitution, but the schedule provided for a vote of the people upon a separate proposition to strike the word "white" out of the suffrage clause, which, had it prevailed, would have resulted in conferring the right of suffrage without distinction of color. Since the early organization of Iowa there had been upon the statute books a law providing that no negro, mulatto or Indian should be a competent witness in any suit or proceeding to which a white man was a party. The General Assembly of 1856-'7 repealed this law. and the new constitution contained a clause forbidding such disqualification in the future. It also provided for the education of "all youth of the State" through a system of common schools. This constitution was adopted at the ensuing election by a vote of 40,311 to 38,681.

HISTORY OF IOWA.

October 19, 1857, Gov. Grimes issued a proclamation declaring the City of Des-Moines to be the capital of the State of Iowa. The removal of the archives and offices was commenced at once and continued through the fall. It was an undertaking of no small magitude; there was not a mile of railroad to facilitate the work, and the season was unusually disagreeable. Rain, snow and other accompaniments increased the difficulties, and it was not until December that the last of the effects,-the safe of the State Treasurer, loaded on two large "bob-sleds," drawn by ten yokes of oxen,—was deposited in the new capitol. Thus Iowa City ceased to be the capital of the State after four Territorial Legislatures, six State Legislatures and three Constitutional Conventions had held their sessions there.

In 1856 and 1858 large appropriations were made for the erection of public buildings and the support of the unfortunate classes, and a loan of \$200,000 was authorized.

During the years 1858-60, the Sioux Indians became troublesome in the northwestern part of the State. They made frequent raids for the purpose of plunder, and on several occasions murdered whole families of settlers. In 1861 several companies of militia were ordered to that portion of the State to hunt down and expel the thieves. No battles were fought, the Indians fleeing as soon as they ascertained systematical measures had been adopted for their punishment.

In 1870 the General Assembly made an appropriation and provided for the appointment of a Board of Commissioners to commence the work of building a new cap-

itol. The corner-stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies November 23, 1871.

The building is a beautiful specimen of modern architecture.

When Wisconsin Territory was organized, in 1836, the entire population of that portion of the Territory now embraced in the State of Iowa, was 10,531. The Territory then embraced two counties, Dubuque and DesMoines, erected by the Territory of Michigan, in 1834. Since then, the counties have increased to ninety-nine, and the population in 1880 was 1,624,463. The following table will show the population at different periods since the erection of Iowa Territory:

Year. Population.
183822,589
184043,115
1844
184697,588
1847116,651
1849152,988
1850191,982
1851204,774
1852230,713
1854326,013
1856519,055
1859638,775
1860674,913
1863701,732
1865750,699
1867902,040
1869
1870
1873
1875
1880
The most populous county is Dubuque,

The most populous county is Dubuque, 42,997. Polk county has 41,395, and Scott 41,270. Not only in population, but in

everything contributing to the growth and greatness of a State has Iowa made rapid progress. In a little more than thirty-five years its wild but beautiful prairies have advanced from the home of the savage to a highly civilized commonwealth, embracing all the elements of progress which characterize the older States.

The first railroad across the State was completed to Council Bluffs in January, 1861. The completion of three others soon followed.

In 1854 there was not a mile of railroad in Iowa. Within the succeeding twenty years, 3,765 miles were built and put in successful operation.

The present value of buildings for State institutions, including the estimated cost of the capitol, is as follows:

State Capitol	\$2,500,000
State University	400,000
Agricultural College and Farm.	300,000
Institution for the Blind	150,000
Institution for the Deaf and	

Dumb	225,000
Institutions for the Insane	1,149,000
Orphans' Home	62,000
Penitentiaries	408,000
Normal School	50,000
Reform School	90,000

The State has never levied more than two and one-half mills on the dollar for State tax, and this is at present the constitutional limit. The State has no debt.

No other influence has contributed so much to the progress and development of Iowa as the newspapers of the State. No class of men have labored more assiduously and disinterestedly for the development of the State and the advancement of her material interests, than her editors. There

are now published in Iowa 25 daily papers, 364 weekly papers, and 13 monthly publications. These are as a rule well supported by the people.

Such is briefly a summary of the history and resources of Iowa. There is perhaps no other country on earth where so few people are either rich or poor as in Iowa; where there is such an equality of condition, and where so many enjoy a competence. The law exempts from execution a homestead to every head of a family. Every sober, industrious man can in a short time acquire a home. Iowa is the home for the immigrant. The children of the laboring man have no prejudice of caste to overcome in the effort they may choose to make for the improvement of their condition in life. Here all men enjoy the alien. able blessings of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," not only unfettered by legal disabilities, but also untrammeled by those fixed conditions of social and business life that elsewhere result from accumulated wealth in the possession of the few. As education is free, so also the avenues of success are open in every pursuit and calling. The highest incentives exist to exertion. Labor and effort, whether manual or mental, are held alike honorable; and idleness and crime are alone considered disreputable.

Thriving cities and towns dot the land; an iron net-work of thousands of miles of railroads is woven over its troad acres; 10,000 school-houses, in which more than 500,000 children are being taught the rudiments of education, testify to the culture and liberality of the people; high schools, colleges and universities, are generously endowed by the State; manufactories are

busy on all her water-courses, and in most of her cities and towns.

We quote from Judge Nourse: "The great ultimate fact that America would demonstrate is, the existence of a people capable of attaining and preserving a superior civilization, with a government self-imposed, self-administered and self-perpetuated. In this age of wonderful progress, America can exhibit nothing to the world of mankind more wonderful or more glorious, than her new States—young empires,

born of her own enterprise, and tutored at her own political hearth-stone. Well may she say to the monarchies of the old world, who look for evidence of her regal grandeur and state: 'Behold, these are my jewels!' And may she never blush to add: 'This one in the center of the diadem is called Iowa!"'

The following is the census of Iowa by counties, as taken by the National Government at each decade:

CENSUS OF IOWA.

, ,	TOTAL .	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.
dair				984	3, 982	11, 19
dams				1. 533	4, 614	11, 18
llamakee			777	12, 237	17, 868	19, 79
ppanoose			3, 131	11, 931	16, 456	16, 63
udubon				454	1, 212	7, 44
enton			672	8. 496	23, 454	24. 88
lack Hawk			135	8, 490 8, 244	21, 7(6	23, 91
			735	4, 232	14, 584	
0080				4, 232 4 915		20, 83
remer			517		12, 528	14, 0
nobanan				7, 906	17, 034	18, 5
nena Vista				57	1,585	7, 5
atler				3, 724	9 951	14, 2
alhonn		**************		147	1,602	5 , 5!
arroll				581	2, 451	12 3
988			*********	1, 612	5 464	16, 9
edar			3, 941	12, 949	19, 731	18, 9
erro Gordo				910	4,722	11, 4
erokee				58	1,967	8, 2
bickasaw				4, 336	10, 180	14, 5
lark e			709	5, 427	8, 735	11, 5
ay		************		52	1,523	4, 2
layton		1, 101	3; 873	20,728	27, 771	28, 8
linton		821	2,823	18, 938	35, 357 i	36, 7
rawford				383	2,530	12, 4
allas			854	5, 244	12,019	18.7
avis			7, 264	13, 764	15, 565	16. 4
ecatur			965	8, 677	12,018	15, 3
elaware			1,759	11.024	17, 432	17. 9
es Moines			12, 988	19, 611	27, 256	33,0
ickinson			1,000	180	1, 389	1.9
ubuque			10, 841	31, 164	38, 969	42.9
mmett			20,022	105	1, 392	1, 5
ayette			£25	12, 073	16, 973	22, 2
loyd			CAU	3,744	10, 768	14, 6
ranklin		***************************************		1, 309	4, 738	10, 2
remont			1,244	5,074		
					11, 174 4, 627	17, 6
reene						12, 7
run lyuthrie				3, 058	6,399 7,061	12, 6 14, 8

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HISTORY OF IOWA.

CENSUS OF IOWA-Continued.

COUNTIES.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.
Hamilton			1, 699	6, 055	11, 259
lancock			179	999	8, 458
Hardin			5,440	13,684	17, 808
Harrison			3,621	8, 931	16, 649
Ienry Ioward	3, 772	8, 707	18, 701	21, 463	20, 826
loward			3, 168	6, 282	10,837
Inmboldt			332	2, 596	6, 341
da			X3	226	4, 382
owa		822	8, 029	16, 664	19, 221 23, 771
acksonasper	1,411	7,210	18, 493	22, 619	23,771
asper		1,280	9, 883	22, 116	25, 962
efferson	2,773	9,904	15, 038	17, 839	17, 478
ohnson	1, 49 L	4, 472	17, 573	24, 898	25, 429 21, 052
ones	471	3, 007	13,306	19, 731 19, 434	21, 052 21, 259
leokuk	•••••	4, 822	13,271	3, 351	6, 179
lossuth		10 000	416	3, 351 37, 210	34. 859
100		18, 861	29, 232	28, 852	37. 235
innouisa.	1,373	5, 444	18, 947	12.877	13, 146
ucas	1, 927	4,939	10, 370	10, 388	14, 530
TOD	*************	471	5, 766	221	1, 968
yon adison		4 180	7, 339	13, 884	17, 225
ahaska		1, 179	14, 816	25.5(8	25, 201
arion		5, 9.9	16, 813	24, 436	25, 111
orohall		5, 482 328	10, 813	17, 576	23, 752
arshall			6,015	8,718	14, 135
itahall		***************	4, 481	9, 582	14, 361
for one			3, 409 832	3, 654	9, 055
OUANA		8 904	8.612	12.724	13, 719
iitchell. ionona ionroe. iontgomery iuscatine		2, 884		5, 934	15, 895
Inconting	7 040	5, 731	1, 256 16, 444	21, 688	23, 168
uscatine Brion.	1, 942	3, 131	8	715	4, 155
sceola.			•		2, 219
age		551	4, 419	9, 975	19, 667
alo Alto			132	1, 336	4, 131
alo Altoymouth			148	2, 199	8, 567
ocahontas			103	1, 446	3, 713
olk		4, 513	11, 625	27, 857	42, 395
ottawattamie		7, 828	4,968	16, 893	39, 846
weshiek		615	5, 668	15, 581	18, 936
homen			2, 923	5, 691	12, 085
C		*********	946	1,411	8, 774
oott	2,140	5, 986	25, 959	38, 509	41, 270
ielby			818	2,549	12, 696
OUX			10	570	5, 426
Orv	******		4,051	11,651	16, 966
ma		8	5, 285	16, 131	21, 585
ylor		204	3, 590	6, 989	15, 635
nion	***********		2 012	5, 986	14, 980
an Buren	6, 146	12, 270	17, 081	17, 672	17, 042
apello		8, 471	14, 518	22, 346	25, 282
arren		961	10, 281	17,980	19, 578
ashington	1, 594	4,957	14, 235	18, 952	20, 375
ayne		340	6, 4(9	11, 287	16, 127
			2,504	10, 484	15, 950
innebago			166	1,526	4, 917
inneshiek		546	13,942	23, 570	23, 937
innebagoinneshiek oodbury			1, 119	6, 172	14, 997
orth			756	2, 892	7, 953 5, 062
right			653	2, 392	5, 062
Total	43, 112	192, 214	674, 913	1, 191, 792	1, 624, 463

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CHAPTER VII,

GEOLOGY-TOPOGRAPHY-WATER COURSES.

Geologists divide the soil of Iowa into three general divisions-drift, bluff and alluvial. The drift occupies a much larger part of the surface of the State than both the others. The bluff has the next greatest area of surface, and the alluvial least. All soil is disintegrated rock. The drift deposit of Iowa was derived, to a considerable extent, from the rocks of Minnesota; but the greater part of Iowa drift was derived from its own rocks, much of which has been transported but a short distance. In northern and northwestern Iowa the drift contains more sand and gravel than elsewhere. In southern Iowa the soil is frequently stiff and clayey. The bluff soil is found only in the western part of the

State, and adjacent to the Missouri river. Although it contains less than one per cent. of clay in its composition, it is in no respect inferior to the best drift soil. The alluvial soil is that of the flood plains of the river valleys, or bottom lands. That which is periodically flooded by the rivers is of little value for agricultural purposes; but a large part of it is entirely above the reach of the highest flood, and is very productive.

The stratified rocks of Iowa range from the Azoic to the Mesozoic, inclusive; but the greater portion of the surface of the State is occupied by those of the Palæozoic age. The table below will show each of these formations in their order:

SYSTEMS. AGES.	GROUPS. PERIODS.	FORMATIONS. EPOCHS.	THICKNESS IN FEET.
Cretaceous	Post Tertiary	Drift. (Inoceramous Bed. Woodbury Sandstone and Shales. Nishnabotany Sandstone.	10 to 200 50 130 100
Carboniferous	Coal Measures	Upper Coal Measures. Middle Coal Measures. (Lower Coal Measures. (St. Louis Limestone. Keokuk Limestone. Burilugton Limestone.	200 201 201 200 75 90
Devonian Upper Silurian	Hamilton	Kinderhook Beds. Eamilton Limestone and Shales Niagara Limestone. Maquoketa Shales	175 2: 0 350 80
Lower Silurian	Primordial	Gálena Limestone	250 200 80 250
Azoic	Huronian!	(Potsdam Sandstone	300 50

AZOIC SYSTEM.

The Sioux quartzite is found exposed in natural ledges only upon a few acres in the extreme northwest corner of the State. upon the banks of the Big Sioux river, for which reason the specific name of Sioux quartzite has been given them. It is an intensely hard rock, breaks in splintery fracture, and of a color varying, in different localities, from a light to deep The process of metamorphism has been so complete throughout the whole formation, that the rock is almost everywhere of uniform texture. The dip is four or five degrees to the northward, and the trend of the outcrop is eastward and westward.

LOWER SILURIAN SYSTEM.

Primordial Group.—The Potsdam sandstone formation is exposed only in a small portion of the northeastern part of the State. It is only to be seen in the bases of the bluffs and steep valley sides which border the river there. It is nearly valueless for economic purposes. No fossils have been discovered in this formation in Iowa.

Lower Magnesian Limestone. — This formation has but little greater geographical extent in Iowa than the Potsdam sandstone. It lacks a uniformity of texture and stratification, owing to which it is not generally valuable for building purposes. The only fossils found in this formation in the State are a few traces of crinoids, near McGregor.

The St. Peters sandstone formation is remarkably uniform in thickness throughout its known geographical extent, and it occupies a large portion of the northern half of Allamakee county, immediately beneath the drift.

Trenton Group.-With the exception of the Trenton limestone, all the limestones of both Upper and Lower Silurian age in Iowa are magnesian limestone - nearly pure dolomites. This formation occupies large portions of Winneshiek and Allamakee counties and a small part of Clayton. The greater part of it is useless for economic purposes; but there are some compact, even layers that furnish fine material for window-caps and sills. Fossils are so abundant in this formation that in some places the rock is made up of a mass of shells, corals and fragments of trilobites, cemented by calcareous material into a solid rock. Some of these fossils are new to science and peculiar to Iowa.

The Galena limestone is the upper formation of the Trenton Group. It is 150 miles long, and seldom exceeds 12 miles in width. It exhibits its greatest development in Dubuque county. It is nearly a pure dolomite, with a slight admixture of silicous matter; good blocks for dressing are sometimes found near the top of the bed, although it is usually unfit for such a purpose. This formation is the source of the lead ore of the Dubuque lead mines. The lead region proper is confined to an area of about 15 miles square in the vicinity of Dubuque. The ore occurs in vertical fissures, which traverse the rock at regular intervals from east to west; some is found in those which have a north and south direction. This ore is mostly that known as Galena, or sulphuret of lead, very small quantities only of the carbonate being found with it.

Cincinnati Group.—The surface occupied by the Maquoketa shales is more than 100 miles in length, but is singularly long and narrow, seldom reaching a mile or two in width. The most northern exposure vet recognized is in the western part of Winneshiek county, while the most southerly is in Jackson county, in the bluffs of the Mississippi. The formation is largely composed of bluish and brownish shales, sometimes slightly arenaceous, sometimes calcareous, which weather into a tenacious clay upon the surface, and the soil derived from it is usually stiff and clayey. Several species of fossils which characterize the Cincinnati Group are found in the Maquokees shales, but they contain a larger number than have been found anywhere else in these shales in Iowa, and their distinct faunal characteristics seem to warrant the separation of the Maquoketa shales as a distinct formation from others in the group.

UPPER SILURIAN SYSTEM.

Niagara Group.—The area occupied by the Niagara limestone is 40 and 50 miles in width, and nearly 160 miles long, from north to south. This formation is entirely a magnesian limestone, with a considerable portion of silicious matter, in some places, in the form of chert or coarse flint. A large part of it probably affords the best and greatest amount of quarry rock in the State. The quarries at Anamosa, LeClaire and Farley are all opened in this formation.

DEVONIAN SYSTEM.

Hamilton Group.—The area of surface occupied by the Hamilton limestone and

shales is as great as those by all the formations of both Upper and Lower Silurian age in the State. Its length is nearly 200 miles, and width from 40 to 50. A large part of the material of this is quite worthless, yet other portions are valuable for economic purposes; and, having a large geographical extent in the State, is a very important formation. Its value for the production of hydraulic lime has been demonstrated at Waverly, Bremer county; the heavier piers and other material requiring strength and durability. All the Devonian strata of Iowa evidently belong to a single epoch. The most conspicuous and characteristic fossils of this formation are brachiopodes, corals and mullusks. The coral Acervularia Davidsoni occurs near Iowa City, and is known as "Iowa City marble" and "Bird's Eye marble."

CARBONIFEROUS SYSTEM.

Of the three groups of formations that constitute the carboniferous, viz: the subcarboniferous, coal measures and Permian, only the first two are found in Iowa.

Subcarboniferous Group.—This group occupies a very large area of surface. Its eastern border passes from the northeastern part of Winnebago county, with considerable directness in a southeasterly direction to the northern part of Washington county. It then makes a broad and direct bend nearly eastward, striking the Mississippi at Muscatine. The southern and western boundaries are to a considerable extent the same as that which separates it from the real field. From the southern part of Pocahontas county it passes southeast to Fort Dodge, thence to Webster City, thence to a point 3 or 4 miles north-

east of Eldora, in Hardin county, thence southward to the middle of the north line of Jasper county, thence southeastward to Sigourney, in Keokuk county, thence to the northeastern corner of Jefferson county, thence sweeping a few miles eastward to the southeast corner of Van Buren county. Its are is about 250 miles long, and from 20 to 50 miles wide.

The Kinderhook Beds.—The most southerly exposure of these beds is in Des-Moines county, near the mouth of Skunk river. The most northerly now known is in the eastern part of Pocahontas county, more than 200 miles distant. The principal exposures of this formation are along the bluffs which border the Mississippi and Skunk rivers, where they form the eastern and northern boundary of DesMoines county; along English river, in Washington county; along the Iowa river in Tama, Marshall, Hamlin and Franklin counties, and along the DesMoines river in Humboldt county. This formation has considerable economic value, particularly in the northern portion of the region it occupies. In Pocahontas and Humboldt counties it is invaluable, as no other stone except a few boulders are found here. At Iowa Falls the lower division is very good for building purposes. In Marshall county all the limestone to be obtained comes from this formation, and the quarries near Le Grand are very valuable. At this point some of the layers are finely veined with peroxide of iron, and are wrought into both useful and ornamental objects. In Tama county the colitic member is well exposed, where it is manufactured into lime. Upon exposure to atmosphere and frost it crumbles to pieces; consequently it is not valuable for building purposes.

The remains of fishes are the only fossils yet discovered in this formation that can be referred to the sub-kingdom Vertebrata; and so far as yet recognized, they all belong to the order Selachians. Of Articuticulates, only two species have been recognized, both of which belong to the genus Phillipsia. The sub-kingdom Mollusca is also largely represented. The Radiata are represented by a few crinoids, usually found in a very imperfect condition. The sub-kingdom is also represented by corals. The prominent feature in the life of this epoch was molluscan. It overshadowed all other branches of the animal kingdom. The prevailing classes are: Lamellibranchiates, in the more arenaceous portions; and Brachropods in the more calcareous portions. No remains of vegetation have been detected in any of the strata of this formation.

The Burlington limestone formation consists of two distinct calcareous divisions, separated by a series of siliceous beds; both divisions are crinoidal. Burlington limestone is carried down by the southerly dip of the Iowa rocks, so that it is seen for the last time in the State in the valley of Skunk river, near the southern boundary of Des Moines county, which is the most northerly point that it has been found, but it probably exists as far north as Marshall county. Much valuable material is afforded by this formation for economic purposes. The upper division furnishes excellent common quarry rock. Geologists are attracted by the great abundance and variety of its fossils-crinoids-now known to be more than 300.

The only remains of vertebrates discovered in this formation are those of fishes, and consist of teeth and spines. Bones of bony fish, on Buffington creek, Louisa county, is an exposure so fully charged with these remains that it might with propriety be called bone breccia.

Remains of Articulates are rare in this formation; so far as yet discovered, they are confined to two species of trilobites of the genus Phillipsia. Fossil shells are very common.

The two lowest classes of the sub-king-dom Radiata are represented in the genera Zaphrentis, Amplexus and Syringaposa, while the highest class, Echinoderms, are found in most extraordinary profusion.

The Keokuk limestone formation is to be seen only in four counties—Lee, Van Buren, Henry and DesMoines. In some localities the upper siliceous portion is known as the Geode bed; it is not recognizable in the northern portion of the formation, nor in connection with it where it is exposed, about 80 miles below Keokuk. The geodes of the Geode bed are more or less masses of silex, usually hollow and lined with crystals of quartz; the outer crust is rough and unsightly, but the crystals which stud the interior are often very beautiful; they vary in size from the size of a walnut to a foot in diameter.

This formation is of great economic value. Large quantities of its stone have been used in the finest structures in the State, among which are the postoffices at Dubuque and DesMoines. The principal quarries are along the banks of the Mississippi, from Keokuk to Nauvoo. The only vertebrate fossils in the formation are fishes, all belonging to the order Selachians,

some of which indicate that their owners reached a length of 25 or 30 feet. Of the Articulates, only two species of the genus Phillipsia have been found in this formation. Of the Mollusks no Cephalopods have yet been recognized in this formation in Iowa. Gasteropods are rare; Brachiopods and Polyzoans are quite abundant. Of Radiates, corals of genera Zaphrentis, Amplexus and Aulopora are found, but crinoids are most abundant. Of the low forms of animal life, the protozoans, a small fossil related to the sponges, is found in this formation in small numbers.

The St. Louis limestone is the uppermost of the sub-carboniferous group in Iowa. It occupies a small superficial area, consisting of long, narrow strips, yet its extent is very great. It is first seen resting on the geode division of the Keckuk limestone, near Keokuk; proceeding northward, it forms a narrow border along the edge of the coal fields in Lee, DesMoines, Henry, Jefferson, Washington, Keokuk and Mahaska counties; it is then lost sight of until it appears again in the banks of Boone river, where it again passes out of view under the Coal Measures, until it is next seen in the banks of the DesMoines. near Fort Dodge. As it exists in Iowa, it consists of three tolerably distinct subdivisions-the magnesian, arenaceous and calcareous. The upper division furnishes excellent material for quicklime, and when quarries are well opened, as in the northwestern part of VanBuren county, large blocks are obtained. The sandstone, or middle division, is of little economic value. The lower, or magnesian division, furnishes a valuable and durable stone, exposures of

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which are found on Lick creek, in Van Buren county, and on Long creek, seven miles west of Burlington.

Of the fossils of this formation, the vertebrates are represented only by the remains of fish, belonging to the two orders, Selachians and Ganoids. The Articulates are represented by one species of the trilobite, genus Phillipsia; and two ostracoid genera, Cythra and Beyricia. The Mollusks distinguished this formation more than any other branch of the animal kingdom. Radiates are exceedingly rare, showing a marked contrast between this formation and the two preceding it.

The Coal Measure Group is properly divided into three formations, viz: the Lower, Middle and Upper Coal Measures; each having a vertical thickness of about two hundred feet.

The Lower Coal Measures exists eastward and northward of the DesMoines river, and also occupy a large area westward and southward of that river; but their southerly dip passes below the Middle Coal Measure at no great distance from the river. This formation possesses greater economic value than any other in the whole State. The clay that underlies almost every bed of coal, furnishes a large amount of material for potters' use. sandstone of these measures is usually soft and unfit for use; but in some places, as in Red Rock, in Marion county, blocks of large dimensions are obtained, which make good building material, samples of which can be seen in the State Arsenal, at Des Moines.

But few fossils have been found in any of the strata of the Lower Coal Measures, but such animal remains as have been

found are, without exception, of marine All fossil plants found in these measures, probably belong to the class Acrogens. Specimens of Calamites and several species of ferns are found in all the Coal Measures, but the genus Lepidodendron seems not to have existed later than the epoch of the Middle Coal Measures. The latter formation occupies a narrow belt of territory in the southern-central portion of the State, embracing a superficial area of about 1,400 square miles The counties underlaid by this formation are, Guthrie, Dallas, Polk, Madison, Warren, Clarke, Lucas, Monroe, Wayne and Appanoose.

Few species of fossils occur in these beds. Some of the shales and sandstone have afforded a few imperfectly preserved land plants, three or four species of ferns, belonging to the genera. Some of the carboniferous shales afford beautiful specimens of what appears to have been seaweed. Radiates are represented by corals. The Mollusks are most numerously represented. Trilobites and ostracoids are the only remains known of Articulates. Vertebrates are only known by the remains of Selachians, or sharks and ganoids.

The Upper Coal Measures occupy a very large area, comprising thirteen whole counties, in the southwestern part of the State. By its northern and eastern boundaries it adjoins the area occupied by the Middle Coal Measures. This formation contains a considerable portion of shales and sandstone, but the prominent lithological features are its limestones. Although it is known by the name of Upper Coal Measures, it contains but a single bed of coal, and that only about 20 inches in

maximum thickness. The limestone exposed in this formation furnishes good building material, as in Madison and Fremont counties. The sandstones are quite worthless. No beds of clay, for potters' use, are found in the whole formation. The fossils are more numerous than in either the Middle or Lower Coal Measures. The vertebrates are represented by the fishes of the orders Selachians and Ganoids. The Articulates are represented by the trilobites and ostracoids. Mollusks are represented by the classes Cephalapoda, Gasterapoda, Lamellibranchiata, Brachiopoda and Polyzoa. Radiates are more numerous than in the Middle and Lower Coal Measures. Protozoans are represented in the greatest abundance, some layers of limestone being almost entirely composed of their small fusiform shells.

CRETACEOUS SYSTEM.

The next strata in the geological series are of the Cretaceous age. They are found in the western half of the State, and do not dip, as do all the other formations upon which they rest, to the southward and westward, but have a general dip of their own to the north of westward, which, however, is very slight. Although the actual exposures of cretaceous rocks are few in Iowa, there is reason to believe that nearly all the western half of the State was originally occupied by them; but they have been removed by denudation, which has taken place at two separate periods. The first period was during its elevation from the cretaceous sea, and during the long Tertiary age that passed between the time of that elevation and the commencement of the Glacial epoch. The second period

was during the Glacial epoch, when the ice produced their entire removal over considerable areas. All the cretaceous rocks in Iowa are a part of the same deposits farther up the Missouri river, and, in reality, form their eastern boundary.

The Nishnabotany sandstone has the most easterly and southerly extent of the cretaceous deposits of Iowa, reaching the southeastern part of Guthrie county and the southern part of Montgomery county. To the northward, it passes beneath the Woodbury sandstones and shales, the latter passing beneath the Inoceramus, or chalky beds. This sandstone is, with few exceptions, valueless for economic purposes. The only fossils found in this formation are a few fragments of angios permous The strata of Woodbury sandstones and shales rest upon the Nishnabotany sandstone, and have not been observed outside of Woodbury county; hence their name. Their principal exposure is at Sergeant's Bluffs, seven miles below. Sioux This rock has no value, except for purposes of common masonry. mains are rare. Detached scales of a lepidoginoid species have been detected, but no other vertibrate remains of vegetation. leaves of Salix Meekii and Sassfras cretaceum have been occasionally found.

The Inoceramus beds rest upon the Woodbury sandstone and shales. They have not been observed in Iowa except in the bluffs which border the Big Sioux river in Woodbury and Plymouth counties. They are composed almost entirely of calcareous material, the upper portion of which is extensively used for lime. No building material can be obtained from these beds, and the only value they possess,

except lime, are the marls, which at some time may be useful on the soil of the adjacent region. The only vertebrate remains found in the cretaceous rocks are the fishes. Those in the Inoceramus beds are two species of squaloid Selachians, or certracionts, and three genera of teliosts. Molluscan remains are rare.

PEAT.

Extensive beds of peat exist in Northern Middle Iowa, which, it is estimated, contain the following areas: Cerro Gordo county, 1,500 acres; Worth, 2,000; Winnebago, 2,000; Hancock, 1,500; Wright, 500; Kossuth, 700; Dickinson, 80. Several contain peat beds, but the peat is inferior to that in the northern part of the State. The beds are of an average depth of four feet. It is estimated that each acre of these beds will furnish 250 tons of dry fuel for each foot in depth. At present this peat is not utilized, but, owing to its great distance from the coal fields, and the absence of timber, the time is coming when their value will be fully realized.

GYPSUM.

The only sulphate of the alkaline earth of any economic value is gypsum, and it may be found in the vicinity of Fort Dodge, in Webster county. The deposit occupies a nearly central position in the county, the DesMoines river running nearly centrally through it, along the valley sides of which the gypsum is seen in the form of ordinary rock cliff and ledges, and also occurring abundantly in similar positions along both sides of the valleys of the smaller streams and of the numerous ravines coming into the river valley. The

most northerly known limit of the deposit is at a point near the mouth of Lizard creek, a tributary of the DesMoines river and almost adjoining the town of Fort Dodge. The most southerly point at which it has been exposed is about six miles, by way of the river, from the northerly point mentioned. The width of the area is unknown, as the gypsum becomes lost beneath the overlying drift, as one goes up the ravines and minor valleys.

On either side of the creeks and ravines which come into the valley of the Des Moines river, the gypsum is seen jutting out from beneath the drift in the form of ledges and bold quarry fronts, having almost the exact appearance of ordinary limestone exposures, so horizontal and regular are its lines of stratification, and so similar in color is it to some varieties of that rock. The principal quarries now opened are on Two-Mile creek, a couple of miles below Fort Dodge.

Age of the Gypsum Deposit.—No trace of fossil remains has been found in the gypsum or associated clays; neither has any other indication of its geologic age been observed except that which is afforded by its stratigraphical relations; the most that can be said with certainty is that it is newer than the coal measures, and older than the drift. The indications afforded by the stratigraphical relations of the gypsum deposit of Fort Dodge are, however, of considerable value. No Tertiary deposits are known to exist within or near the borders of Iowa, to suggest that it might be of that age, nor are any of the Palæozoic strata newer than the subcarboniferous unconformable upon each other

as the other gypsum is unconformable upon the strata beneath it. It therefore seems, in a measure, conclusive that the gypsum is of Mesozoic age; perhaps older than the cretaceous.

The lithological origin of this deposit is as uncertain as its geological age. It seems to present itself in this relation, as in the former one,-an isolated fact. None of the associated strata show any traces of a double decomposition of pre-existing materials, such as some have supposed all deposits of gypsum to have resulted from. No considerable quantities of oxide of iron nor any trace of native sulphur have been found in connection with it, nor has any salt been found in the waters of the region. These substances are common in association with other gypsum deposits, and by many are regarded as indicative of the method of or resulting from their origin as such. Throughout the whole region the Fort Dodge gypsum has the exact appearance of a sedimentary deposit. these facts it seems not unreasonable to entertain the opinion that this gypsum originated as a chemical precipitation in comparatively still waters which were saturated with sulphate of lime and destitute of life; its stratification and impurities being deposited at the same time as clayey impurities which had been suspended in the same waters.

Physical Properties.—Much has already been said of the physical character of this gypsum; but as it is so different in some respects from other deposits, there are still other matters worthy of mention in connection with those. According to the results of a complete analysis of Prof. Emery,

the ordinary gray gypsum contains only about eight per cent. of impurity, and it is possible that the average impurity for the whole deposit will not exceed that proportion, so uniform in quality is it from top to bottom and from one end of the region to the other. As plaster for agricultural purposes is sometimes prepared from gypsum that contains thirty per cent. of impurity, it will be seen that this is a very superior article for such purposes. The impurities are of such a character that they do not in any way interfere with its value for use in the arts.

Although the gypsum rock has a gray color, it becomes quite white by grinding, and still whiter by the calcimining process necessary in the preparation of plaster of Paris. These tests have all been practically made in the rooms of the Geological Survey, and the quality of the plaster of Paris still further tested by actual use and experiment. The only use yet made of the gypsum by the inahabitants is for the purposes of ordinary building stone. It is so compact it is found to be comparatively unaffected by frost, and its ordinary situation in walls of houses is such that it is protected from the dissolving action of water, which can, at most, reach it only from occasional rains, and the effect of these is too slight to be perceived after the lapse of several years. Hon. John F. Duncombe, of Fort Dodge, built a fine residence of it in 1861, the walls of which appear as unaffected by exposure and as beautiful as they were when first erected. Several other houses in Fort Dodge have been constructed of it, including the depot buildings of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad. Many of the sidewalks in the

town are made of the slabs or flags of gypsum which occur in some of the quarries in the form of thin layers.

MINOR DEPOSITS OF SULPHATE OF LIME.

Sulphate of lime in the various forms of fibrous gypsum, selenite and small amorphous masses, has also been discovered in various formations in different parts of the State, including the Coal Measure shales near Fort Dodge, where it exists in small quantities, quite independently of the great gypsum deposit there. The quantity of gypsum in these minor deposits is always too small to be of any practical value, usually occurring in shales and shaly clays. Associated with strata that contain more or less sulphuret of iron, gypsum has thus been detected in the Coal Measures, the St. Louis limestone, the Cretaceous strata, and also in the Dead Caves of Dubuque.

SULPHATE OF STRONITA.

This mineral is found at Fort Dodge, which is, perhaps, the only place in Iowa or in the valley of the Mississippi where it has as yet been discovered. There, it occurs in very small quantities in both the shales of the Lower Coal Measures and in the clays that overlie the gypsum deposit, and which is regarded as of the same age with it. The mineral is fibrous and crystalline, the fibers being perpendicular to the plane of the layer; it resembles, in physical character, the layer of fibro-crystalline gypsum, before mentioned. Its color is of light blue, is transparent, and shows crystalline facets upon both the

upper and under surfaces of the layer, of the upper surface being smaller and more The layer is probably not numerous. more than a rod in extent in any direction, and about three inches in maximum thick-Apparent lines of stratification occur in it, corresponding with those of the shales which imbed it. The other deposit was still smaller in amount, and occurred as a mass of crystals imbedded in the clays that overlie the gypsum at Cummins' quarry, in the valley of Soldiers' creek, upon the north side of the town. The mineral in this clay is nearly colorless, and somewhat resembles masses of impure salt. The crystals are so closely aggregated that they enclose but little impurity in the mass, but in almost all other cases their fundamental forms are obsured. This mineral has almost no practical value, and is only interesting as a mineralogical fact.

SULPHATE OF BARYTA.

In Iowa this mineral has been found only in minute quantities. It has been detected in the Coal Measure shales of Decatur, Madison and Marion counties, Devonian limestone of Johnson and Bremer counties, and, also, in the lead caves of Dubuque. It is in the form of crystals or small crystalline masses.

SULPHATE OF MAGNESIA.

Epsomite, or native Epsom salts, having been discovered near Burlington, all the sulphates of alkaline earths of natural origin have been recognized in Iowa; all except the sulphate of lime being in very small quantity. The Epsomite mentioned

was found beneath the overhanging cliff of Burlington limestone near Starr's Mill. It occurs in the form of efflorescent encrustations upon the surface of stones, and in similar small fragile masses among the pine debris that has fallen down beneath The projection of the overhanging cliff. the cliff over the perpendicular face of the strata beneath, amounts to near 20 feet at the point where Epsomite was found. The rock upon which it accumulates is an impure limestone, containing also some carbonate of magnesia, together with a small proportion of iron pyrites, in a finely divided condition. By experiments with this native salt in the office of the Survey, a fine article of Epsom salts was produced, but the quantity obtained there is very small, and would be of no practical value on account of the cheapness in the market.

CLIMATE.

The greatest objection to the climate of this State is the prevalence of wind, which is somewhat greater than in the States south and east, but not so great as it is west. The air is pure and generally bracing,-the northern part particularly so during the winter. The prevailing direction of the wind during the whole year is easterly. Correspondingly, thunder-storms are somewhat more violent in this State than east or south, but not near so much so as toward the mountains. As elsewhere in the Northwestern States, easterly winds bring rain and snow, while westerly ones clear the sky. While the highest temperature occurs here in August, the month of July averages the hottest, and January the coldest. The mean temperature of April and October nearly corresponds to the mean temperature of the year, as well as to the seasons of spring and fall, while that of summer and winter is best represented by August and December. Indian summer is delightful and well prolonged. Untimely frosts sometimes occur, but seldom severely enough to do great injury. The wheat crop being a staple product of the State, and is not injured at all by frost, this great resource of the State continues intact.

TOPOGRAPHY.

All the knowledge we have at present of the topography of the State of Iowa is that derived from incidental observations of geological corps, from the surveys made by railroad engineers, and from barometrical observations made by authority of the Federal Government. No complete topographical survey has yet been made, but this will doubtless be attended to in a few years.

The State lies wholly within, and comprises a part of, a vast plain, and there is no mountainous or even hilly country within its borders; for the highest point is but 1,200 feet above the lowest point; these two points are nearly 300 miles apart, and the whole State is traversed by gently flowing rivers. A clearer idea of the great uniformity of the surface of the State may be obtained from a statement of the general slopes in feet per mile, from point to point, in straight lines across it.

From S. W. corner to highest ridge between the two great rivers (in Ringgold county)..4 ft. 1 in.

From the highest point in the State (near Spirit Lake) to the lowest point in the State (at the mouth of DesMoines river) 4 ft.

We thus find that there is good degree of propriety in regarding the whole State as belonging to a great plain, the lowest point of which within its border, the southeastern corner of the State, is only 444 feet above the level of the sea. The average height of the whole State above the level of the sea is not far from 800 feet, although it is a thousand miles from the nearest ocean.

These remarks are, of course, to be understood as applying to the State as a whole. On examining its surface in detail, we find a great diversity of surface by the formation of valleys out of the general level, which have been evolved by the actions of streams during the unnumbered years of the terrace epoch. These river valleys are deepest in the northwestern part of the State, and consequently it is there that the country has the greatest diversity of surface, and its physical features are most strongly marked.

The greater part of Iowa was formerly one vast prairie. It has, indeed, been estimated that seven-eighths of the surface of the State was prairie when first settled. By prairie it must not be inferred that a level surface is meant, for they are found in hilly countries as well. Nor are they confined to any particular variety of soil, for they rest upon all formations, from those of the Azotic to those of the Creta-

ceous age, inclusive. Whatever may have been their origin, their present existence in Iowa is not due to the influence of climate, of the soil, or of any of the underlying formations. The real cause is the prevalence of the annual fires. If these had been prevented fifty years ago, Iowa would now be a timbered country. The encroachment of forest trees upon prairie farms as soon as the bordering woodland is protected from the annual prairie fires, is well known to farmers throughout the State. The soil of Iowa is justly famous for its fertility, and there is probably no equal area of the earth's surface that contains so little untillable land, or whose soil has so high an average of fertility. Ninety-five per cent. of its surface is capable of a high state of cultivation.

LAKES AND STREAMS.

Lakes.—The lakes of Iowa may be properly divided into two distinct classes. The first may be called drift lakes, having had their origin in the depressions left in the surface of the drift at the close of the glacial epoch, and have rested upon the undisturbed surface of the drift deposit ever since the glaciers disappeared. The others may be properly termed fluviatile or alluvial lakes, because they have had their origin by the action of rivers while cutting their own valleys out from the surface of the drift as it existed at the close of the glacial epoch, and are now found resting upon the alluvium. By "alluvium" is meant the deposit which has accumulated in the valleys of rivers by the action of their own currents. It is largely composed of sand and other coarse material, and

upon that deposit are some of the best productive soils in the State. It is this deposit which forms the flood plains and deltas of our rivers, as well as the terraces of their valleys. The regions to which the drift lakes are principally confined are near the head waters of the principal streams of the State. They are consequently found in those regions which lie between the Cedar and DesMoines rivers, and the Des Moines and Little Sioux. No drift lakes are found in Southern Iowa. The largest of the lakes to be found in the State are Spirit and Okoboji, in Dickinson county, Clear Lake in Cerro Gordo county. and Storm Lake in Buena Vista county.

SPIRIT LAKE.—The width and length of this lake are about equal, and it contains about 12 square miles of surface, its northern border resting directly on the boundary of the State. It lies almost directly upon the great water-shed. Its shores are mostly gravelly, and the country about it fertile.

Оковојі Lake.—This body of water lies directly south of Spirit Lake, and has somewhat the shape of a horse-shoe, with its eastern projection within a few rods of Spirit Lake, where it receives the outlet of the latter. Okoboji Lake extends about five miles southward from Spirit Lake, thence about the same distance westward, and it then bends northward about as far as the eastern projection. The eastern portion is narrow, but the western is larger, and in some places 100 feet deep. The surroundings of this and Spirit Lake are very pleasant; fish are abundant in them, and they are the resort of myriads of water-fowl.

CLEAR LAKE.—This lake is situated upon the water-shed between the Iowa and Cedar rivers. It is about 5 miles long, 2 or 3 miles wide, and has a maximum depth of only 15 feet. Its shores and the country around are like that of Spirit Lake.

STORM LAKE.—This lake rests upon the great water-shed in Buena Vista county. It is a clear, beautiful sheet of water, containing a surface area of between 4 and 5 square miles. The outlets of all these drift lakes are dry during a portion of the year, except Okoboji.

WALLED LAKES .- Along the water-sheds of Northern Iowa great numbers of small lakes exist, varying from half a mile to a mile in diameter. One of the lakes in Wright county, and another in Sac, have each received the name of "Walled Lake," on account of the embankments on their borders, which are supposed to be the work of ancient inhabitants. These embankments are from 2 to 10 feet in height, and from 5 to 30 feet across. They are the result of natural causes alone, being referable to the periodic action of ice, aided to some extent by the action of the waves.

These lakes are very shallow, and in winter freeze to the bottom, so that but little unfrozen water remains in the middle. The ice freezes fast to everything on the bottom, and the expansive power of the water in freezing acts in all directions from the center to the circumference, and whatever was on the bottom of the lake has been thus carried to the shore. This has been going on from year to year, from century to century, forming the embankments which have caused so much wonder.

Springs issue from all the geological formations, and form the sides of almost every valley, but they are more numerous, and assume proportions which give rise to the name of sink-holes, along the upland borders of the Upper Iowa river, owing to the peculiar fissued and laminated character and great thickness of the strata of the age of the Trenton limestone which underlies the whole region of the valley of that stream. No mineral springs, properly socalled, have yet been discovered in Iowa, though the water of several artesian wells is frequently found charged with soluable mineral substances.

Rivers.—The two great rivers, the Mississipi and Missouri, from the eastern and the western boundaries, respectively, of the State, receive the eastern and western drainage of it. The Mississippi with its tributaries in Eastern Iowa drain twothirds of the State, and the Missouri with its tributaries drain the western third. The great water-shed which divides these two systems is a land running southward from a point on the northern boundary line of the State, near Spirit Lake, in Dickinson county, to a nearly central point in the northern part of Adair county. From the last named point this highest ridge of land between the two great rivers continues southward, without change of character, through Ringgold county, into the State of Missouri; but it is no longer the great water-shed. From that point another ridge bears off southward, through the counties of Madison, Clarke, Lucas and Appanoose, which is now the water-shed.

All streams that rise in Iowa occupy, at

and are scarcely perceptible. These uniting into larger streams, though still flowing over drift and bluff deposits, reach considerable depth into these deposits, in some cases to a depth of nearly 200 feet from the general prairie level.

The greater part of the streams in Western Iowa run either along the whole or a part of their course, upon that peculiar deposit known as bluff deposit. banks even of the small streams are often five to ten feet in height and quite perpendicular, so that they render the streams almost everywhere unfordable, and a great impediment to travel across the open country where there are no bridges.

This deposit is of a slightly yellowish ash color, except when darkened by decaying vegetation, very fine and silicious, but not sandy, not very cohesive, and not at all plastic. It forms excellent soil, and does not bake or crack in drying, except limy concretions, which are generally distributed throughout the mass, in shape and size resembling pebbles; but not a stone or a pebble can be found in the It was called "silicious whole deposit. marl" by Dr. Owen, in his geological report to the Government, and he attributes its origin to an accumulation of sediment in an ancient lake, which was afterward drained, and the sediment became dry land. Prof. Swallow gives it the name of "bluff," which is here adopted; but the term, "lacustrine" would have been more appropriate. The peculiar properties of this deposit are that it will stand securely with a precipitous front 200 feet high, and yet is easily excavated with a spade. Wells dug in it require only to be walled to a first, only slight depressions of the land, | point just above the water-line. Yet, compact as it is, it is very porous, so that water which falls on it does not remain at the surface, but percolates through it; neither does it accumulate within it at any point, as it does upon and within the drift and the stratified formations.

The thickest deposit yet known in Iowa is in Fremont county, where it reaches 200 feet. It is found throughout a region more than 200 miles in length, and nearly 100 miles in width, and through which the Missouri runs almost centrally.

This fine sediment is the same which the Missouri once deposited in a broad depression in the surface of the drift that formed a lake-like expansion of that river in the earliest period of the history of its valley. The extent of the deposit shows this lake to have been 100 miles wide and more than twice as long. The water of the river was muddy then as now, and the broad lake became filled with the sediment which the river brought down. After the lake became filled with the sediment, the valley below became deepened by the constant erosive action of the waters, to a depth sufficient to have drained the lake of its first waters; but the only effect then was to cause it to cut its valley out of the deposits its own muddy waters had formed. Thus along the valley of that river, so far as it forms the western boundary of Iowa, the bluffs which border it are composed of that sediment known as bluff deposit, forming a distinct border along the broad, level flood plain, the width of which varies from five to fifteen miles, while the original sedimentary deposit stretches far inland.

Chariton and Grand rivers rise and run for twenty-five miles of their course upon the drift deposits alone. strata that are exposed by the deepening valleys of both these streams belong to the Upper Coal Measures, and they both continue upon the same formation until they make their exit from the State, (the former in Appanoose county, the latter in Ringgold county,) near the boundary of which they passed nearly or quite through the whole of that formation to the Middle Coal Measures. Their valleys deepen gradually, and 15 or 20 miles from the river they are nearly 150 feet below the general level of the adjacent highland. When the rivers have cut their valleys down through the series of limestone strata, they reach those of a clayey composition. Upon these they widen their valleys, and make broad flood plains or "bottoms," the soil of which is stiff and clavey, except where modified by sandy washings. streams are prairie streams in their upper branches and tributaries, but flow through woodland farther down. The proportion of lime in the drift of Iowa is so great that the water of all the wells and springs is too "hard" for washing purposes, and the same substance is so prevalent in the drift clays that they are always found to have sufficient flux when used for the manufacture of brick.

Platte river belongs mainly to Missouri. Its upper branches pass through Ringgold county. Here the drift deposit reaches its maximum thickness on an east and west line across the State, and the valleys are eroded in some instances to a depth of 200 feet, apparently, through this deposit alone. The term "drift deposit" applies to the soil and sub-soil of the greater part

of the State, and in it alone many wells are dug and our forests take root. It rests upon the stratified rocks. It is composed of clay, sand, gravel and boulders, promiscuously intermixed without stratification, varying in character in different parts of the State.

One Hundred and Two river is represented in Taylor county, the valleys of which have the same general character of those just described. The country around and between the east and west forks of this stream is almost entirely prairie.

Nodaway river is represented by east, middle and west branches. The two former rise in Adair county, the latter in Cass county. These rivers and valleys are fine examples of the small rivers and valleys of Southern Iowa. They have the general character of drift valleys, and with beautiful undulating and sloping sides. The Nodaway drains one of the finest agricultural regions in the State, the soil of which is tillable almost to their very banks. The banks and the adjacent narrow flood-plains are almost everywhere composed of a rich, deep, dark loam.

Nishnabotany river is represented by east and west branches, the former having its source in Anderson county, the latter in Shelby county. Both these branches, from their source to their confluence, and also the main stream from there to the point where it enters the great flood-plain of the Missouri, run through a region, the surface of which is occupied by the bluff deposit.

The West Nishnabotany is probably without any valuable mill-sites. In the western part of Cass county, the East

Nishnabotany loses its identity by becoming abruptly divided up into five or six different creeks. A few good mill-sites occur here on this stream. None, however, that are thought reliable, exist on either of these rivers, or on the main stream below the confluence, except, perhaps, one or two in Montgomery county. The valleys of the two branches, and the intervening upland, possess remarkable fertility.

Boyer river, until it enters the floodplain of the Missouri, runs almost, if not quite, its entire course through the region occupied by the bluff deposit, and has cut its valley entirely through it along most of The only rocks exposed are its passage. the upper coal measures, near Reed's mill. in Harrison county. The exposures are slight, and are the most northerly now known in Iowa. The valley of this river has usually gently sloping sides, and an indistinctly defined flood-plain. Along the lower half of its course the adjacent upland presents a surface of the billowy character, peculiar to the bluff deposit. The source of this river is in Sac county.

Soldier river.—The east and middle branches of this stream have their source in Crawford county, and the west branch in Ida county. The whole course of this river is through the bluff deposit. It has no exposure of strata along its course.

Little Sioux river.—Under this head are included both the main and west branches of that stream, together with the Maple, which is one of its branches. The west branch and the Maple are so similar to the Soldier river that they need no separate description. The main stream has

its boundary near the northern boundary of the State, and runs most of its course upon drift deposit alone, entering the region of the bluff deposit in the southern part of Cherokee county. The two principal upper branches near their source in Dickinson and Osceola counties are small prairie creeks within distinct valleys. On entering Clay county the valley deepens, and at their confluence has a depth of 200 feet. Just as the valley enters Cherokee county it turns to the southward, and becomes much widened, with its sides gently sloping to the uplands. When the valley enters the region of the bluff deposit, it assumes the billowy appearance. No exposures of strata of any kind have been found in the valley of the Little Sioux or any of its branches.

Floyd river.—This fiver rises upon the drift in O'Brien county, and flowing southward enters the region of the bluff deposit a little north of the centre of Plymouth county. Almost from its source to its mouth it is a prairie stream, with slightly sloping valley sides, which blend gradually with the uplands. A single slight exposure of sandstone of cretaceous age occurs in the valley near Sioux City, and which is the only known exposure of rock of any kind along its whole length. Near this exposure is a mill-site, but farther up the stream it is not valuable for such purposes.

Rock river.—This stream passes through Lyon and Sioux counties. It was, evidently, so named from the fact that considerable exposures of the red Sioux quartzite occur along the main branches of the stream in Minnesota, a few miles north of the State boundary. Within the

State the main stream and its branches are drift streams and strata are exposed. The beds and banks of the streams are usually sandy and gravelly, with occasionally boulders intermixed.

Big Sioux River.—The valley of this river, from the northwest corner of the State to its mouth, possesses much the same character as all the streams of the surface deposits. At Sioux Falls, a few miles above the northwest corner of the State, the streams meet with remarkable obstructions from the presence of Sioux quartzite, which outcrops directly across the stream, and causes a fall of about 60 feet within a distance of half a mile, producing a series of cascades. For the first 25 miles above its mouth, the valley is very broad, with a broad, flat flood-plain, with gentle slopes, occasionally showing indistinctly defined terraces. races and valley bottoms constitute some of the finest agricultural land of the region. On the Iowa side of the valley the upland presents abrupt bluffs, steep as the materials of which they are composed will stand, and from 100 to nearly 200 feet high above the stream. At rare intervals, about 15 miles from its mouth, the cretaceous strata are exposed in the face of the bluffs of the Iowa side. No other strata are exposed along that part of the valley which borders our State, with the single exception of Sioux quartzite at its extreme northwestern corner. Some good millsites may be secured along that portion of this river which borders Lyon county, but below this the fall will probably be found insufficient and the locations for dams insecure.

Missouri River.—This is one of the muddiest streams on the globe, and its waters are known to be very turbid far toward its source. The chief peculiarity of this river is its broad flood-plains, and its adjacent bluff deposits. Much the greater part of the flood-plain of this river is upon the Iowa side, and continues from the south boundary line of the State to Sioux City, a distance of more than 100 miles in length, varying from three to five miles in width. This alluvial plain is estimated to contain more than half a million of acres of land within the State, upward of 400,000 of which are now tillable.

The rivers of the eastern system of drainage have quite a different character from those of the western system. They are larger, longer and have their valleys modified to a much greater extent by the underlying strata. For the latter reason, water-power is much more abundant upon them than upon the streams of the western system.

Des Moines River.—This river has its source in Minnesota, but it enters Iowa before it has attained any size, and flows almost centrally through it from northwest to southeast, emptying into the Mississippi at the extreme southeastern corner of the State. It drains a greater area than any river within the State. The upper portion of it is divided into two branches, known as the east and west forks. These unite in Humboldt county. The valleys of these branches above their confluence are drift valleys, except a few small exposures of subcarboniferous limestone about five miles above their confluence. These exposures produce several small mill-sites.

The valleys vary from a few hundred yards to half mile in width, and are the finest agricultural lands. In the northern part of Webster county the character of the main valley is modified by the presence of ledges and low cliffs of the subcarboniferous limestone and gypsum. From a point a little below Fort Dodge to near Amsterdam, in Marion county, the river runs all the way through and upon the lower Coal Measure strata. Along this part of the course the flood-plain varies from an eighth to a mile or more in width. From Amsterdam to Ottumwa the subcarboniferous rocks pass beneath the river again, bringing down the Coal Measure strata into its bed; they rise from it in the extreme northwestern part of VanBuren county, and subcarboniferous strata resume and keep their place along the valley to the north of the river.

From Fort Dodge to the northern part of Lee county the strata of the Lower Coal Measures are present in the valley. Its flood-plain is frequently sandy from the debris of the sandstone and sandy shales of the Coal Measures produced by their removal in the process of the formation of the valley.

The principal tributaries of the Des Moines are upon the western side. These are the Raccoon and the three rivers, viz: South, Middle and North rivers. The three latter have their sources in the region occupied by the Upper Coal Measure limestone formation, flow eastward over the Middle Coal Measures, and enter the valley of the DesMoines upon the Lower Coal Measures. These streams, especially South and Middle rivers, are frequently bordered by high, rocky cliffs. Raccoon

river has its source upon the heavy surface deposits of the middle region of Western Iowa, and along the greater part of its course it has excavated its valley out of those deposits and the Middle Coal Measure alone. The valley of the Des Moines and its branches are destined to become the seat of extensive manufacturies, in consequence of the numerous mill-sites of immense power, and the fact that the main valley traverses the entire length of the Iowa coal fields.

Skunk river.—This has its source in Hamilton county, and runs almost its entire course upon the border of the outcrop of the Lower Coal Measures, or, more properly speaking, upon the subcarboniferous limestone, just where it begins to pass beneath the Coal Measures by its southerly and westerly dip. Its general course is southeast. From the western part of Henry county, up as far as Story county, the broad, flat flood-plain is covered with a rich, deep clay soil, which, in time of longcontinued rains and overflows of the river, has made the valley of Skunk river a terror to travelers from the earliest settlement of the country. There are some excellent mill-sites on the lower half of this river, but they are not so numerous or valuable as on other rivers of the eastern system.

Iowa river.—This river rises in Hancock county, in the midst of a broad, slightly undulating drift region. The first rock exposure is that of subcarboniferous limestone, in the southwestern corner of Franklin county. It enters the region of the Devonian strata near the southwestern corner of Benton county, and in this it continues to its confluence with the Cedar

in Louisa county. Below the junction with the Cedar, and for some miles above that point, its valley is broad, and especially on the northern side, with a well-marked flood-plain. Its borders gradually blend with the uplands as they slope away in the distance from the river. The Towa furnishes numerous and valuable mill-sites.

Cedar river.—This stream is usually understood to be a branch of the Iowa, but it ought, really, to be regarded as the main stream. It rises by numerous branches in the northern part of the State, and flows the entire length of the State, through the region occupied by the Devonian strata and along the trend occupied by that formation. The valley of this river, in the upper part of its course, is narrow, and the sides slope so gently as to scarcely show where the lowlands end and the uplands begin. Below the confluence with the Shell Rock, the flood-plain is more distinctly marked, and the valley broad and shallow. valley of the Cedar is one of the finest regions in the State, and both the main stream and its branches afford abundant and reliable mill-sites.

Wapsipinnicon river.—This river has its source near the source of the Cedar, and runs parallel and near it almost its entire course, the upper half upon the same formation—the Devonian. In the northeastern part of Linn county it enters the region of the Niagara limestone, upon which it continues to the Mississippi. It is 100 miles long, and yet the area of its drainage is only from 12 to 20 miles in width. Hence, its numerous mill-sites are unusually secure.

Turkey river-This river and the Upper Iowa are, in many respects, unlike other Iowa rivers. The difference is due to the great depth to which they have eroded their valleys and the different character of the material through which they have worked. Turkey river rises in Howard county, and in Winneshiek county, a few miles from its source, its valley has attained a depth of more than 200 feet, and in Fayette and Clayton counties its depth is increased to 300 and 400 feet. The summit of the uplands, bordering nearly the whole length of the valley, is capped by the Maquoketa shales. These shales are underlaid by the Galena limestone, between 200 and 300 feet thick. The valley has been eroded through these, and runs upon the Trenton limestone. Thus all the formations along and within this valley are Lower Silurian. The valley is usually narrow, and without a well-marked flood-plain. Water-power is abundant, but in most places inaccessible.

Upper Iowa river.—This river rises in Minnesota, just beyond the northern boundary line, and enters our State in Howard county before it has attained any considerable size. Its course is nearly eastward until it reaches the Mississippi. It rises in the region of the Devonian rocks, and flows across the outcrops, respectively, of the Niagara, Galena and Trenton limestone, the lower magnesian limestone, and Potsdam sandstone, into and through all of which, except the last, it has cut its valley, which is the deepest of any in Iowa. The valley sides are almost everywhere high and steep, and cliffs of lower magnesian and Trenton limestone give them a

wild and rugged aspect. In the lower part of the valley the flood-plain reaches a width sufficient for the location of small farms, but usually it is too narrow for such purposes. On the higher surface, however, as soon as you leave the valley you come immediately upon a cultivated country. This stream has the greatest slope per mile of any in Iowa, and consequently it furnishes immense water-power. places where creeks come into it, the valley widens and affords good locations for farms. The town of Decorah, in Winneshiek county, is located in one of these spots, which makes it a lovely location; and the power of the river and the small spring streams around it offer fine facilities for manufacturing. This river and its tributaries are the only trout streams in Iowa.

Mississippi river.—This river may be described, in general terms, as a broad canal cut out of the general level of the country through which the river flows. It is bordered by abrupt hills or bluffs. The bottom of the valley ranges from one to eight miles in width. The whole space between the bluffs is occupied by the river and its bottom, or flood-plain only, if we except the occasional terraces or remains of ancient flood-plains, which are not now reached by the highest floods of the river. The river itself is from half a mile to nearly a mile in width. There are but four points along the whole length of the State where the bluffs approach the stream on both sides. The Lower Silurian formations compose the bluffs in the northern part of the State, but they gradually disappear by a southerly dip, and the bluffs are continued successively by the Upper Silurian, Devonian and Subcarboniferous rocks which are reached near the southeastern corner of the State.

Considered in their relation to the present general surface of the State, the relative ages of the river valley of Iowa date

back only to the close of the glacial epoch; but that the Mississippi and all the rivers of Northeastern Iowa, if no others, had at least a large part of the rocky portions of their valleys eroded by pre-glacial, or, perhaps, by palæogoic rivers, can scarcely be doubted.

CHAPTER VIII.

IOWA AND THE REBELLIONS

By her record in the war of the rebellion Iowa proved herself a truly loyal State. The Presidential campaign of 1860 was an exciting one, and the fact that civil war might be inaugurated in case Abraham Lincoln was elected, was well understood and duly considered. The people of Iowa indulged in no hatred or ill-will toward any section of the country, but were determined to hold such opinions upon questions of public interests, and vote for such men as to them seemed for the general good, uninfluenced by any threat of violence or civil war.

The General Assembly of the State of Iowa, as early as 1851, had by joint resolustion declared that the State of Iowa was bound to maintain the union of these States by all the means in her power." The same year the State furnished a block

of marble for the Washington Monument at the national capitol, and by order of the General Assembly there was inscribed upon its enduring surface the following: "Iowa—Her affections, like the rivers of her borders, flow to an inseparable Union." The time was now approaching in her history when these declarations of attachment and fidelity to the nation were to be put to a practical test.

Certainly the people of no State in the nation could be more vitally interested in the question of our national unity than the people of Iowa. The older States of the Union, both North and South, were represented in its population. Iowans were nearly all immigrants, bound to those older communities by the most sacred ties of blood, and most endearing recollections of early days. In addition to these consider-

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ations of a personal character, there were others of the gravest political importance.

Iowa's geographical position as a State made the dismemberment of the Union a matter of serious concern. The Mississippi had been for years its highway to the markets of the world. The people could not entertain the thought that its navigation should pass under the control of a foreign government. But more than this was to be feared the consequence of introducing and recognizing in our national system the principal of secession or disintegration.

If this should be recognized as a right, what security had the States of the interior against their entire isolation from the commerce of the world, by the future secession of the Atlantic and Pacific States? the fact also remained, that secession or separation removed none of the causes of war. Whatever there was in the peculiar institution that created differences of sentiment or feeling, or caused irritation, still existed after the separation, with no court or constitution as the arbiter of rights, and with the one resort, only, of the sword to In secession and its settle differences. logical and necessary results, we saw nothing but dire confusion and anarchy, and the utter destruction of that nationality through which alone we felt that our civil liberties as a people could be preserved, and the hopes of our civilization prepetuated.

The declaration of Mr. Buchanan's last annual message, that the nation possessed no constitutional power to coerce a seceding State, was received by the great majority of our citizens with humiliation

and distrust. Anxiously they awaited the expiring hours of his administration, and looked to the incoming President as to an expected deliverer that should rescue the nation from the hands of traitors, and the control of those whose non-resistance inviced her destruction. The firing upon the national flag at Sumter aroused a burning indignation throughout the loyal States of the Republic, and nowhere was it more intense than in Iowa. And when the proclamation of the President was published, April 15, 1861, calling for 75,000 citizen soldiers to "maintain the honor, the integrity, and the existence of our national Union, and the perpetuity of popular government," they were more than willing to respond to the call. Party lines gave way, and for a while, at least, party spirit was hushed, and the cause of our common country was supreme in the affec-Peculiarly fortunate tions of the people. were the people of Iowa at this crisis, in having a truly representative man as executive of the State. Thoroughly honest and thoroughly earnest, wholly imbued with the enthusiasm of the hour, fully aroused to the importance of the crises, and the magnitude of the struggle upon which were entering, with an indomitable will under the control of a strong common sense, Samuel J. Kirkwood, was, indeed, a worthy chief to organize and direct the energies of the people. thirty days after the date of the President's call for troops, the First Iowa Regiment was mustered into the service of the United States, a second regiment was in camp ready for the service, and the General Assembly of the State was convened in special session, and had by joint resolution solemnly pledged every resource of men and money to the national cause.

'So urgent were the offers of companies, that the Governor conditionally accepted enough additional companies to compose two additional regiments. These were soon accepted by the Secretary of War. Near the close of May, the Adjutant General of the State reported that 170 companies had been tendered the Governor to serve against the enemies of the Union. The question was eagerly asked, "Which of us will be allowed to go?" as if Iowa was monopolizing the honors of the period, and would send the larger part of the 75,000 wanted from the whole North.

There were much difficulty and considerable delay experienced in fitting the first three regiments for the field. For the First Infantry a complete outfit (not uniform) of clothing was extemporized, principally by the volunteered labor of loyal women in the different towns-from material of various colors and qualities, obtained within the limits of the State. The same was done in part for the Second Infantry. Meantime, an extra session of the General Assembly had been called by the Governor, to convene on the 15th of May. With but little delay, that body authorized a loan of \$800,000, to meet the extraordinary expenses incurred, and to be incurred, by the Executive Department, in consequence of the new emergency. A wealthy merchant of the State (ex-Gov. Merrell, then a resident of McGregor) immediately took from the Governor a contract to supply a complete outfit of clothing for three regiments organized,

so elect, his pay therefor in the State bonds at par. This contract he executed to the letter, and a portion of the clothing (which was manufactured in Boston, at his order) was delivered at Keokuk, the place at which the troops had rendezvoused, in exactly one month from the day in which the contract had been entered into. The remainder arrived only a few days later. This clothing was delivered to the soldiers, but was subsequently condemned by the Government, for the reason that its color was gray, and blue had been adopted as the color to be worn by the National troops. Other States had also clothed their troops, sent forward under the first call of President Lincoln, with gray uniforms, but it was soon found that the Confederate forces were also clothed in gray, and that color was at once abandoned by the Union troops. If both armies were clothed alike. annoying, if not fatal, mistakes were liable to be made.

While engaged in these efforts to discharge her whole duty in common with all the other Union-loving States in the great emergency, Iowa was compelled to make immediate and ample provision for the protection of her own borders from threatened invasions on the south by the secessionists of Missouri, and from danger of incursions from the west and northwest by bands of hostile Indians, who were freed from the usual restraint imposed upon them by the presence of regular troops stationed at the frontier posts. troops were withdrawn to meet the greater and more pressing danger threatening the life of the Nation at its very heart.

clothing for three regiments organized, The Governor of the State, in order to agreeing to receive, should the Governor provide for the adequate defense of Iowa's

borders from the ravages of both rebels in arms against the Government and of the more irresistible foes from the Western plains, was authorized to raise and equip two regiments of infantry, a squadron of cavalry (not less than five companies) and a battalion of artillery (not less than three companies). Only cavalry were enlisted for home defense, however, but in times of special danger, or when calls were made by the Unionists of Northern Missouri for assistance against their disloyal enemies, large numbers of militia on foot often turned out, and remained in the field until the necessity for their services had passed.

June 13th, Gen. Lyon, then commanding the United States forces in Missouri, issued the first order for the Iowa volunteers to move to the field. The First and Second Infantry immediately embarked in steamboats and proceeded to Hannibal. Two weeks later the Third Infantry was ordered to the same point. These three. together with many other of the earlier organized Iowa regiments, rendered their first field service in Missouri. The First Infantry formed a part of the little army with which Gen. Lyon moved on Springfield, and fought the bloody battle of Wilson's creek. It received unqualified praise for its gallant bearing on the field. In the following month (September), the Third Iowa, with but very slight support, fought with honor the sanguinary engagement of Blue Mills Landing; and in November the Seventh Iowa, as a part of the force commanded by Gen. Grant, greatly distinguished itself in the battle of Belmont, where it poured out its blood like water losing more than half of the men it took into action.

The initial operations in which the battles referred to took place were followed by the more important movements led by Gen. Grant, Gen. Curtis, of this State, and other commanders, which resulted in defeating the armies defending the chief strategic lines held by the Confederates in Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri and Arkansas, compelling their withdrawal from much of the territory previously controlled by them in those States. In these and other movements, down to the grand culminating campaign by which Vicksburg was captured and the Confederacy permanently severed on the line of the Mississippi river, Iowa troops took part in steadily increasing numbers. In the investment and siege of Vicksburg, the State was represented by thirty regiments and two batteries, in addition to which eight regiments and one battery were employed on the outposts of the besieging army. The brilliancy of their exploits on the many fields where they served, won for them the highest meed of praise, both in military and civil circles. tiplied were the terms in which expression was given to this sentiment, but these words of the journals of a neighboring State: "The Iowa troops have been heroes among heroes," embody the spirit of all.

In the veteran re-enlistment that distinguished the closing month of 1863, above all other periods in the history of re-enlistment for the National armies, the Iowa three-years' men (who were relatively more numerous than those of any other State), were prompt to set the example of volunteering for another term of equal length, thereby adding many thousands to the great'army of those who

gave this renewed and practical assurance that the cause of the Union should not be left without defenders.

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In all the important movements of 1864 and '65, by which the confederacy was penetrated in every quarter, and its military power finally overthrown, the Iowa troops took part. Their drum-beat was heard on the banks of every great river of the South, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, and everywhere they rendered the same faithful devoted service, maintaining on all occasions their wonted reputation for valor in the field, and endurance on the march.

Two Iowa 3-year cavalry regiments were employed during their whole term of service in the operations that were in progress from 1863 to 1866 against the hostile Indians of the Western plains. A portion of these men were among the last of the volunteer troops to be mustered out of service. The State also supplied a considerable number of men to the navy, who took part in most of the naval operations prosecuted against the Confederate power on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, and the rivers of the West.

The people of Iowa were early and constant workers in the sanitary field, and by their liberal gifts and personal efforts for the benefit of the soldiery, placed their State in the front rank of those who became distinguished for their exhibitions of patriotic benevolence during the period covered by the war. Agents appointed by the governor were stationed at points convenient for rendering assistance to the sick and needy soldiers of the State, while others were employed in visiting, from time to time, hospitals, camps and armies in the

field, and doing whatever the circumstances rendered possible for the health and comfort of such of the Iowa soldiery as might be found there.

Charitable enterprises also found a ready support in Iowa. Some of the benevolent people of the State early conceived the idea of establishing a home for such of the children of deceased soldiers as might be left in destitute circumstances. This idea first took form in 1863, and in the following year a home was opened at Farmington, VanBuren county, in a building leased for that purpose, and which soon became filled to its utmost capacity. The institution received liberal donations from the general public, and also from the soldiers in the field. In 1865 it became necessary to provide increased accommodations for the large number of children who were seeking the benefits of its care. This was done by establishing a branch at Cedar Falls, in Black Hawk county, and by securing, during the same year, for the use of the parent home, Camp Kinsman, near the city of Davenport. This property, by act of Congress, was soon afterward donated to the institution. In 1866, in pursuance of a law enacted for that purpose, the Soldiers' Orphans' Home (which then contained about 450 inmates), became a State institution, and thereafter the sums necessary for its support were appropriated from the State treasury. A second branch was established at Glenwood, Mills county. Convenient tracks were secured, and valuable improvements made at all the different points. Schools were also established, and employments provided for such of the children as were of suitable age. In every way the provision made for these wards of the State has been such as to challenge the approval of every benevolent mind. The number of children who have been inmates of the home from its foundation to the present time is considerably more than 2,000.

No bounty was paid by the State on account of the men she placed in the field. In some instances, toward the close of the war, bounty, to a comparatively small amount, was paid by cities and towns. On only one occasion, that of the call of July 18, 1864, was a draft made in Iowa. This did not occur on account of her proper liability, as established by previous rulings of the War Department, to supply men under that call, but grew out of the great necessity that there existed for raising men. The Government insisted on temporarily setting aside, in part, the former rule of settlements, and enforcing a draft in all cases where sub-districts in any of the States should be found deficient in their supply of men. In no instance was Iowa, as a whole, found to be indebted to the General Government for men, on a settlement of her quota accounts.

Not satisfied with merely doing her duty under the law, Iowa, of her patriotic generosity, did more than was required. The 17th, 18th and 37th regiments of infantry, the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th regiments of cavalry were all enrolled, not to meet any call from the General Government, but to enable citizens of the State to enlist under the banners of the Union, in excess of all demands which could lawfully be made.

The State also contributed a large number of men and many officers to regiments in Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota, and out of a

population of less than 2,000 arms-bearing colored citizens, raised nearly a whole regiment of African troops. But besides the troops thus regularly enrolled within the State, and those who formed part of regiments in neighboring States, there were not a few of Iowa's citizens in the regular army, in the different staff departments of the volunteer army, and in commands to far distant States.

Those, also, should be noticed who were called upon to protect the State and adjoining States from raids, to preserve the internal peace of the State, etc., in 1861, when Northern Missouri was overrun by predatory bands, and the loyal citizens were being driven from their homes by hundreds, and suffering in life, person and estate, the border Iowa yeomanry, unskilled in anything pertaining to war, responded to the Macedonian cry of their neighbors and speeded across the line to help them to the number of 1,500; they were armed with old fowling pieces and antiquated militia gear, but they proved effective, nevertheless, their hearts being in the right place. In the same year three expeditions were sent out to beat back the Jackson bushwhackers who were advancing on Iowa, driving out the Union people on their way. These expeditions numbered about 1,300 men, and performed valuable service in Missouri.

On the northern border, during the same year, the Sioux City cavalry, ninety-three men, and Captain Tripp's company, about fifty men, were employed to protect the borders against the Indians.

In 1862, under authority of the General Assembly, the Northern and Southern Border Brigades were organized—the one for the protection of the State against guerilla bands on the south along the entire border, the other to keep in check the disaffected Indians intent on mischief in the northwest. There were five companies of the Northern Border Brigade, two hundred and fifty men, and ten companies of the Southern Border Brigade, seven hundred and ninety-four men, judiciously stationed at exposed points. For two years the State, at her own expense, supported these organizations. There can be no doubt that this was a wise expenditure, considering the service done-that of staying murder, rapine and arson, which were threatening to stalk through the State.

Subsequently eight hundred militia in eleven companies were called out to suppress the celebrated Talley treason in Keokük county, and five hundred on account of the disturbances in Poweshiek and Davies counties.

At the beginning of the war, the population of Iowa included about 150,000 men presumably liable to render military service. The State raised for general service thirty-nine regiments of infantry, nine regiments of cavalry, and four companies of artillery, composed of three years' men; one regiment of infantry, composed of three months' men, and four regiments and one batallion of infantry, composed of 100 days' men. The original enlistments in these various organizations, including 1.727 men raised by draft, numbered a little more than 69,000. The re-enlistments, including upward of 7,000 veterans, numbered very nearly 8,000. The enlistments in the regular army and navy, and organizations of other States, will, if added, raise the total to upward of 80,000.

The number of men who, under special enlistments, and as militia, took part at different times in the operations on the exposed borders of the State, was probably as many as 5,000.

As an inevitable result of war, many became prisoners, and suffered the cruelties of Libby, Andersonville and other "pens" in the South, which have become famous the world over, solely because of the incredible barbarities practiced in them. Considerable portions of the 8th, 12th and 14th Regiments were captured, after hard fighting, at Shiloh; the 16th was nearly all surrendered at Atlanta; the 17th at Tilton; the 19th at Sterling farm; the 36th at Mark's Mill. Many escaped heroically from rebel imprisonment, and the narratives of their sufferings would make many interesting volumes.

Every loyal State of the Union had many women who devoted much time and great labor toward relieving the wants of our sick and wounded soldiery, but for Iowa can be claimed the honor of inaugurating the great charitable movement which was so successfully supported by the noble women of the North. Harlan, wife of Hon. James Harlan. United States Senator, was the first woman of our country among those moving in high circles of society who personally visited the army and ministered to the wants of the suffering soldiery. In many of her visits to the army, Mrs. Harlan was accompanied by Mrs. Joseph T. Fales, wife of the first State Auditor of Iowa. No words can describe the good done, the lives saved, and the deaths made easy by the host of noble women of Iowa, whose names it would take a volume to print.

Every county, every town, every neighborhood in the State had these true heroines. whose praise can never be fully known, till the final rendering of all accounts of deeds done in the body. The contributions of the State to "sanitary fairs" during the war were enormous, amounting to many hundred thousand dollars. Highly successful fairs were held at Dubuque, Muscatine, Burlington and Marshalltown, while all the towns contributed most generously to fairs of a less general nature. All this must be added to the work of the many "Fiorence Nightingales" of Iowa, whose heroic sacrifices have won for them the undying gratitude of the nation.

It is said, to the honor and credit of Iowa, that while many of the loyal States, older and larger in population and wealth, incurred heavy State debts for the purpose of fulfilling their obligations to the General Government, Iowa, while she was foremost in duty, while she promptly discharged all her obligations to her sister States and the Union, found herself at the close of the war without any material additions to her pecuniary liabilities incurred before the war commenced. Upon final settlement after restoration of peace, her claims upon the Federal Government were found to be fully equal to the amount of her bond issued and sold during the war to provide the means for raising and equipping her troops sent into the field, and to meet the inevitable demands upon her treasury in consequence of the war.

It was in view of these facts that Iowa had done more than her duty during the war, and that without incurring any considerable indebtedness, and that her troops had fought most gallantly on nearly every

battle-field of the war, that the Newark Advertiser and other prominent Eastern journals called Iowa the "Model State of the Republic."

In the following pages a brief account is given of each regiment, which was credited to Iowa during the war.

THE FIRST REGIMENT was organized under the President's first proclamation for volunteers for three months, with John Francis Bates, of Dubuque, as Colonel; William H. Merritt, of Cedar Rapids, as Lieutenant-Colonel, and A. B. Porter, of Mt. Pleasant, as Major.

The regiment was mustered into the service of the United States May 14th, 1861, at Keokuk. The different companies were independent military organizations before the war; and tendered their service before the breaking out of hostilities. The regiment was in quarters in Keokuk for two weeks, During this time they became proficient in the use of arms. and they learned something of practical June 13th, the regiment recamp life. ceived orders to join General Lyon in They immediately embarked on board a steamer, and by midnight were at Hannibal, Mo., where they slept on the floor of a large warehouse. They proceeded without delay to the interior of the State, where Gen. Lyon had just defeated Gov. Jackson with his so-called State Joining Lyon, they were soon troops. given a taste of active service. months they were almost constantly on the march, and occasionally skirmished with the enemy. August 10th, a sharp battle was fought with the enemy at Wilson's Creek, when the gallant and

noble Gen. Lyon was killed, and the regiment lost 10 killed and 50 wounded. After the battle the regiment proceeded to St. Louis, and their three months having expired, were mustered out August 25th, 1861. The number of officers and men in this regiment were 959. Of these 13 were killed, 13 died, 141 were wounded, and three were missing.

THE SECOND INFANTRY was organized soon after the commencement of the war, with Samuel R. Curtis, of Keokuk, as Colonel; James M. Tuttle, of Keosauqua, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and M. M. Crocker, of DesMoines, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States, at Keokuk, in May, 1861. It participated in the following engagements: Fort Donelson, Shiloh, advance on Corinth, Corinth, Little Bear Creek, Ala., Resaca, Ga., Rome Cross Roads, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Nickajack Creek, in front of Atlanta, January 22, 1864, siege of Atlanta, Jonesboro, Eden Station, Little Ogeechee, Savannah, Columbia, Lynch's Creek and Bentonville; went with Sherman on his march to the sea, and through the Carolinas, home. This regiment was one of Iowa's most distinguished commands in the war. was the first three years' regiment, and it left for the theatre of war even before the First Regiment, by a few hours.

Its companies were enrolled during that first splendid enthusiasm which followed the bombardment of Fort Sumter, and they contained many men of talent and reputation. The regiment especially distinguished itself in the capture of Fort Donelson, in entering which it was awarded the post of honor. It was then

that the unenthusiastic Gen. Halleck pronounced the Iowa Second the "bravest of the brave." The Second Veteran Infantry was formed by the consolidation of the battalions of the Second and Third Veteran Infantry, and was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 12, 1865. The total number of officers and men who inlisted in this regiment was 1,247. Of this number during the war 65 were killed, 134 died, 330 were discharged, 268 were wounded, 14 were missing and 24 were captured.

THE THIRD INFANTRY was organized at about the same time as the Second, with Nelson G. Williams, of Dubuque county, as Colonel; John Scott, of Story county, Lieutenant-Colonel; William N. Stone, of Marian county, as Major, and was mustered into the United States service in June, 1861, at Keokuk. The regiment was engaged at Blue Mills, Mo., Shiloh, Hatchie river, Matamoras, Vicksburg, Johnson, Miss., in the Meridian expedition at Atlanta, in Sherman's march to the sea, and through the Carolinas to Richmond and Washington. The regiment was veteranized and organized as a battalion in 1864. but before the officers received their commissions the battalion bravely fought itself out of existence at the battle of Atlanta.

The remnant was consolidated with the veterans of the Second, and the regiment was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 12, 1864. The total number of officers and men in the regiment was 1,074. Of this number, during the war, 57 were killed, 133 died, 231 were discharged, 269 were wounded, 10 were missing, 93 were captured and 19 were transferred.

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THE FOURTH INFANTRY was organized with G. M. Dodge, of Council Bluffs, as Colonel; John Galligan, of Davenport, as Lieutenant-Colonel; Wm. R. English, of Glenwood, as Major. The regiment was engaged at Pea Ridge, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, Jackson, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Ringgold, Resaca and Taylor's Ridge. It came home on veteran furlough February 26, 1864; returned in April; was in the campaign against Atlanta, Sherman's march to the sea, and thence through the Carolinas to Washington, and home; was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 24, 1865. The total number of officers and men in this regiment was 1,184, of whom 61 were killed, 205 died, 299 were discharged, 338 were wounded, 5 were missing, 44 were captured and 37 were transferred.

THE FIFTH INFANTRY was organized with Wm. H. Worthington, of Keokuk, as Colonel; C. Z. Mathias, of Burlington, as Lieutenant-Colonel; W. S. Robertson; of Columbus City, as Major, and was mustered into the service of the United States, at Burlington, July 15, 1861. The regiment was engaged at New Madrid, siege of Corinth, Iuka, Corinth, Champion Hills, siege of Vicksburg and Chickamauga. Went home on veteran furlough in April, 1864, the non-veterans went home in July, 1864, leaving 180 veterans, who were transferred to the Fifth Iowa Cavalry. The Fifth Cavalry was mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., August 11, 1865. The regiment had done brave service, and amply deserves the high encomium passed upon it by the generals of the army. The total number of officers and men in the regiment was 1,037, of whom 65 were killed,

126 died, 244 were discharged, 288 were wounded, 103 were captured, and 50 were transferred.

THE SIXTH INFANTRY was organized with John A. McDowell, of Keokuk, as Colonel; Markoe Cummins, of Muscatine, as Lieutenant-Colonel; John M. Corse, of Burlington, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States July 6, 1861, at Burlington. It was engaged at Shiloh, Mission Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Jackson, Black River Bridge, Jones' Ford, in Sherman's march, then returned through the Carolinas. The regiment served with distinction at the siege of Jackson, winning high praise from General Smith, command-It marched through most of the Southern States, thousands of miles, and bore its share of fatigue with unflinching devotion to duty. The total number of officers and men in the regiment was 1,013, of whom 109 were killed, 157 died, 265 were discharged, 355 were wounded, 3 were missing, and 8 were transferred.

THE SEVENTH INFANTRY was organized with J. G. Lauman, of Burlington, as Colonel; Augustus Wentz, of Davenport, as Lieut.-Colonel; E. M. Rice, of Oskaloosa, as Major; and was mustered into the United States service at Burlington, July 24, 1861. The regiment was engaged in the battles of Belmont, Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, siege of Corinth, Corinth, Rome Cross Roads, Dallas, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Nickajack Creek, siege of Atlanta, July 22d in front of Atlanta, Sherman's campaign to the ocean, through the Carolinas to Richmond, and thence to Louisville. Was mustered

out at Louisville, Ky., July 12, 1865. The battle in which the Seventh did the most service was that of Belmont, in which it lost 227 in killed, wounded and missing. The regiment, by four years of faithful service, earned as honorable a name as can be found anywhere in the annals of our volunteer soldiery. The Seventh contained altogether 1,138 officers and men, and of these, during the war, 98 were killed, 178 died, 291 discharged, 354 were wounded, and 29 were transferred.

THE EIGHTH INFANTRY was organized with Frederick Steel, of the regular army, as Colonel; James L. Gedds, of Vinton, as Lieutenant-Colonel; J. C. Ferguson, of Knoxville, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States September 12, 1861, at Davenport, Iowa. The regiment was engaged in the following battles: Shiloh, Corinth, Vicksburg, Jackson and Spanish Fort. Was mustered out at Selma, Ala., April 20, 1866. The Eighth fought nobly at Shiloh for ten hours, but was finally forced to surrender. Most of the command then suffered in rebel prisons for eight months, when they were paroled or released. A portion of the regiment was not surrendered, and it went into the famous "Union Brigade." The regiment was re-organized in 1863, and performed faithful service until mustered out in 1866. It was on duty in Alabama nearly a year after the collapse of the Rebellion, and by the "Campaign of Mobile" earned as warm a reception as Iowa gave to any of her returning heroes. Of 1,027 officers and men, 53 were killed, 187 died, 314 were discharged, 288 were wounded,

8 were missing, 394 were captured, and 38 were transferred.

THE NINTH INFANTRY Was organized with Wm. Vandever, of Dubuque, as Colonel; Frank G. Herron, of Dubuque, as Lieutenant-Colonel; Wm. H. Coyle, of Decorah, as Major. The regiment was in the following engagements: Pea Ridge, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, siege of Vicksburg, Ringgold, Dallas and Lookout Mountain. It also participated in the Atlanta campaign, Sherman's march to the sea, and the return home through North and South Carolina to Richmond. mustered out at Louisville, July 18, 1865. The Ninth Iowa was recruited and organized by its first colonel, Wm. Vandever, who was, in 1862, made a Brigadier-Gene-The regiment performed most brilliant service during the whole war, and took a prominent part in the battle of Pea Ridge. It had marched more than 4,000 miles, been transported by rail and steamer more than 6,000, and traversed every State by the Confederacy except Florida and Texas. The regiment brought home four flags, of which two were deposited with the Adjutant-General, one given to the State Historical Society, and one was kept by the regimental association, formed by them on being mustered out. Of 1,090 men and officers, 84 were killed, 275 died, 274 were discharged, 385 were wounded, I was missing, 32 were. captured, and 30 were transferred.

THE TENTH INFANTRY was organized with Nicholas Perczel, of Davenport, as Colonel; W. E. Small, of Iowa City, as Lieutenant-Colonel; John C. Bennett, of

Polk county, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States at Iowa City, September 6, 1861. The regiment participated in the following engagements: Siege of Corinth, Iuka, Corinth, Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hills, Vicksburg and Mission Ridge. Was mustered out August 15, 1865.

The bloodiest battle in which the Tenth took a prominent part was that of Champion Hills, in which it lost half its number in killed, wounded and missing. regiments, on coming home, gave to the State banners with the names on them of the principal battles in which they had been engaged. The Tenth gave up its colors with the simple inscription, "Tenth Iowa Veteran Volunteers;" and when a visitor to the State Department looks at this banner, torn and bloody with four vears of hard service, he will think that "Tenth Iowa Veteran Volunteers" is as proud an inscription as flag ever unfurled to the breeze of heaven. Of 1,027 officers and men, 63 were killed, 170 died, 256 were discharged, 277 were wounded, 17 were captured, and 49 were transferred.

THE ELEVENTH INFANTRY was organized with A. M. Hare, of Muscatine, as Colonel; John C. Abercrombie as Lieutenant-Colonel; Wm. Hall, of Davenport, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States, at Davenport, in September and October, 1861. The regiment was engaged in the battle of Shiloh, siege of Corinth, battles of Corinth, Vicksburg, Atlanta campaign, and battle of Atlanta. Was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 15, 1865. No regiment did better service in the war, and no

regiment met with heartier welcome on its return home. Of 1,022 men, 58 were killed, 178 died, 158 were discharged, 234 were wounded, 4 were missing, 63 were captured, and 42 were transferred.

THE TWELFTH INFANTRY was recruited soon after the disaster at Bull Run, under a proclamation by President Lincoln calling for more volunteers. It was organized with J. J. Wood, of Maquoketa, as Colonel; John P. Coulter, of Cedar Rapids, as Lieutenant-Colonel; Samuel D. Brodtbeck, of Dubuque, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States in October and November, 1861, the last company November 25. The regiment was engaged at Shiloh, Fort Donelson, siege of Vicksburg, Tupelo, Mississippi, White River, Nashville and Spanish Fort. Was mustered out at Memphis, January 20, 1866. In the battle of Shiloh the Twelfth fought gallantly all day in company with the Eighth and Fourteenth, and at sunset sur-They endured a loathsome captivity in rebel prisons for eight months, when they were exchanged, and the regiment was re-organized. A few who were not captured at Shiloh performed active service in the "Union Brigade," during these eight months. The newly equipped regiment immediately joined the army before Vicksburg, and served actively the rest of the war. When the regiment veteranized, January 4, 1864, a larger proportion of men re-enlisted than in any other regiment from Iowa. The following spring the regiment was home for a few weeks on veteran furlough. After Lee's surrender the regiment was continued in the service in Alabama, on guard and gar-

rison duty for several months. Of 981 officers and men, 33 were killed, 285 died, 258 were discharged, 222 were wounded, 404 were captured, and 23 were transferred.

THE THIRTEENTH INFANTRY WAS OFganized with M. M. Crocker, of DesMoines, as Colonel; M. M. Price, of Davenport, as Lieutenant-Colonel; John Shane, of Vinton, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States, November 1, 1861. The regiment was in the battle of Shiloh, siege of Corinth, Corinth, Kenesaw Mountain, siege of Vicksburg, campaign against Atlanta, Sherman's march to the sea, and through the Carolinas, home. Was mustered out at Louisville, July 21, 1865. This regiment was especially fortunate in having such a commander as Col. Crocker. The men at first objected to drilling five or six hours every day, and other severe discipline; but afterward, in the battle of Shiloh and elsewhere, they had ample reason to be grateful for their drill under Col. Crocker. The Thirteenth did noble service in many important affairs of the war, and had the honor of being the first Union troops to enter Columbia, S. C., where the secession movement first began. Of a total of 989 officers and men, 68 were killed, 224 died, 270 were discharged, 313 were wounded, 6 were missing, 88 were captured, and 34 were transferred.

THE FOURTEENTH INFANTEY was organized in the fall of 1861, under the call of October 3. Before the regiment was organized, the first three companies raised, A, B and C, were ordered on garrison duty at Fort Randall, Dakota Territory, and re-

mained ever afterward detached from the regiment. So that, although in form they were a part of the Fourteenth Iowa for some time, they were never under its commanding officer. Afterward, these companies for a time were called the First Battalion of the 41st Infantry; but this regiment never being organized, they finally were attached to a cavalry regi-The Fourteenth, therefore, had at first but seven companies. In June, 1863, the number of companies was raised to 10, and thus constituted for the first time a full regiment. The regiment was first organized with Wm. T. Shaw, of Anamosa, as Colonel; Edward W. Lucas, of Iowa City, as Lieutenant-Colonel; Hiram Leonard, of DesMoines county, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States at Davenport, in October, 1861. The regiment was in the battle of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Pleasant Hill, Meridian, Fort De Russey, Tupelo, Town Creek, Tallahatchie, Pilot Knob, Old Town, Yellow Bayou, and others. mustered out, except veterans and recruits. at Davenport, November 16, 1864. regiment was nearly all captured at the battle of Shiloh, but was after a few months exchanged and reorganized. The Fourteenth did some of the hardest fighting that was done in the war. officers and men, 31 were killed, 148 died, 191 were discharged, 186 were wounded. 1 was missing, 269 were captured, and 23 were transferred.

THE FIFTEENTH INFANTRY was organized in the winter of 1861-2, with Hugh T. Reid, of Keokuk, as Colonel; William Dewey, of Freemont county, as Lieutenant-

Colonel; W. W. Belnap, of Keokuk, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States at Keokuk, March 19, 1862.

The regiment participated in the battle of Shiloh, siege of Corinth, battles of Corinth, Vicksburg, campaign against Atlanta; battle in front of Atlanta, in Sherman's march to the sea, and through the Carolinas to Richmond, Washington and Louisville, where it was mustered out August 1, 1864. The regiment was most actively engaged at the siege of Atlanta, where it was under fire from the rebels for 81 days. The gallant Fifteenth will long be honored by the grateful people of Iowa for its faithful service of three years and a half in the heart of the rebellion. Of 1,196 men, 58 were killed, 277 died, 306 were discharged, 416 were wounded, 7 were missing, 83 were captured, and 27 were transferred.

THE SIXTEENTH INFANTRY was organized under the first call of 1861, and was at that time supposed to be the last Iowa would be called upon to furnish. But the war was only begun, and Iowa was destined to furnish more troops after the Sixteenth than before. As organized, the Sixteenth had Alexander Chambers for Colonel; A. H. Sanders, of Davenport, for Lieutenant-Colonel; and William Purcell, of Muscatine, for Major. It was mustered into the service of the United States at Davenport, December 10, 1861.

The Sixteenth was in the battles of Shiloh, siege of Corinth, Iuka, Corinth, Kenesaw Mountain, Nickajack Creek, and the various battles around Atlanta; in Sherman's campaigns, and those in the

Carolinas. Its first battle was the bloodiest of the war-Shiloh; and that they behaved so well under their first fire, showed that they were good men. After the battle of Shiloh, the "Iowa Brigade" was formed, of which the Sixteenth ever after formed a This "Iowa Brigade" was most highly praised by the Inspector-General of the Seventeenth Army Corps, who declared in his official report that he had never seen a finer looking body of men, in any respect. In the battle before Atlanta, the greater part of the regiment was captured, and remained in captivity two months. The Sixteenth was mustered out July 19, 1865, at Louisville. Of its 819 officers and men, 62 were killed, 255 died, 211 were discharged, 311 were wounded, 14 were missing, 257 were captured, and 29 were transferred.

THE SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY was raised during the spring of 1862, and organized with John W. Rankin, of Keokuk, as Colonel; D. B. Hillis, of Keokuk, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and Samuel M. Wise, of Mt. Pleasant, as Major. It was mustered into the service of the United States at Keokuk, April 16, 1862.

The Seventeenth was in the siege of Corinth, the battles of Iuka, Corinth, Jackson, Champion Hills, Fort Hill, siege of Vicksburg, Mission Ridge, and Tilton, Ga., where most of the regiment were made prisoners of war, October 13, 1864. The regiment won special commendation at the battle of Corinth. Of its 956 members, 45 were killed, 121 died, 222 were discharged, 245 were wounded, 8 were missing, 278 were captured, and 28 were transferred.

THE EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY, as well as the Seventeenth, was not recruited in response to any call of the President, but was a free gift from the people of Iowa. It was raised in the early summer of 1862, and was mustered into the service of the United States at Clinton, August 5, 6 and 7, 1862, with John Edwards, of Chariton, as Colonel; T. Z. Cook, of Cedar Rapids, as Lieutenant-Colonel; Hugh J. Campbell, of Muscatine, as Major. It was engaged in the battles of Springfield, Moscow, Poison Spring, Ark., and others. Much of its time was spent in garrison duty, west of the Mississippi, and therefore it did not share in the brilliant honors of the great battles east of that river. Had opportunity offered, no doubt they would have assaulted Vicksburg, or fought above the clouds on Lookout Mountain, as bravely as any troops in the Union. It was mustered out July 20, 1865, at Little Rock, Arkansas. Of 875 officers and men, 28 were killed, 122 died, 233 were discharged, 79 were wounded, 63 were captured, and 15 were transferred.

THE NINETEENTH INFANTRY was the first regiment organized under President Lincoln's call of July 2, 1862, made when the cause of the Union looked, most gloomy. It was mustered into the United States service August 17, 1862, at Keokuk, with Benjamin Crabb, of Washington, as Colonel; Samuel McFarland, of Mt. Pleasant, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and Daniel Kent, of Ohio, as Major.

The regiment served faithfully at Prairie Grove, Vicksburg, in the Yazoo river expedition, at Sterling Farm, and at Spanish Fort. At Sterling Farm, September

29, 1863, most of the regiment surrendered, after a hard fight. They were exchanged July 22d of the following year, when they rejoined their regiment at New Orleans. The Nineteenth was mustered out at Mobile, Ala., July 18, 1865. Of 985 men and officers, 58 were killed, 133 died, 191 were discharged, 198 were wounded, 216 were captured, and 43 were transferred.

THE TWENTIETH INFANTRY was the second of the twenty-two regiments raised in Iowa under the call of July 2, 1862. The . regiment was raised within two counties, Linn and Scott, each of which contributed five companies, and which vied with each other in patriotism. Wm. McE. Dye, of Marion, Linn county, was commissioned Colonel; J. B. Leek, of Davenport, Lieut.-Colonel; and Wm. G. Thompson, of Marion, Major. The muster-in took place at Clinton, August 25, 1862. The Twentieth fought at Prairie Grove and at Ft. Blakely. Though not engaged in prominent battles, it performed valuable garrison duties on the southern coast. It was on Mustang Island, off the coast of Texas, seven months. Was mustered out at Mobile, Ala., July 8, 1865, and on its return home received a royal welcome from Iowa's citizens. Of 925 officers and men in the Twentieth, 9 were killed, 144 died, 166 were discharged, 52 were wounded, 13 were captured and 39 were transferred.

THE TWENTY-FIRST INFANTRY was raised in August, 1862, with Samuel Merrill (ex-Governor of Iowa) as Colonel; Cornelius W. Dunlap, of Mitchell, as Lieut.-Colonel; S. F. Van Anda, of Delhi, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the

United States August 18, 20, 22 and 23, except one company, which had been mustered in June. The Twenty-first was engaged at Hartsville, Mo., Black River Bridge, Fort Beauregard, siege of Vicksburg, and - battles of Mobile and Fort Blakely. For nearly a year the regiment served in Missouri, where it distinguished itself by the well-fought battle of Hartsville. Then it fought in Mississippi, in Louisiana, in Texas, in Louisiana again, in Arkansas, in Tennessee, in Louisiana once more, and in Alabama. In the battle of Fort Gibson, this and several other Iowa regiments were prominent. The Twentyfirst was mustered out at Baton Rouge, La, July 15, 1865. Of its 980 officers and men, 39 were killed, 192 died, 159 were discharged, 161 were wounded, 2 were missing, 21 were captured, and 56 were transferred.

THE TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY WAS organized in August, 1862, with Wm. M. Stone, of Knoxville (formerly Major of the Third Infantry, and since Governor of Iowa), as Colonel; John A. Garrett, of Newton, as Lieut. Colonel; Harvey Graham, of Iowa City, as Major; and was mustered into the United States service at Iowa City, September 10, 1862.

The Twenty-second served in many of the Southern States, and was engaged at Vicksburg, Tompson's Hills, in Sherman's campaign to Jackson, at Winchester, Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek. The regiment particularly distinguished itself in an assault upon the enemy's works at Vicksburg, and in the battle of Winchester, in the Shenandoah Valley, where it lost 109 men. In the Vicksburg assault, the regi-

ment lost 164 men. General Grant says in that assault, only Sergeant Griffith and 11 privates (of the Twenty-second,) succeeded in entering the fort. Of these, only the Sergeant and one man returned. Altogether, there were 30 Iowa regiments concerned in the siege of Vicksburg. The regiment was mustered out at Savannah, Ga., July 25, 1865. Of 1,008 members, 58 were killed, 182 died, 161 were discharged, 267 were wounded, 84 were captured, and 42 were transferred.

THE TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY Was organized with William Dewey, of Fremont county, as Colonel; W. H. Kinsman, of Council Bluffs, as Lieut.-Colonel; S. L. Glasgow, of Corydon, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States at DesMoines, September 19, 1862. The regiment was engaged at Vicksburg, Port Gibson, Black River, Champion Hills, Jackson, Milliken's Bend, and Ft. Blakely. The Twenty-third are the acknowledged heroes of the battle of Black River Bridge, and the equal sharers with other troops of the honors of many battle-fields. At Black River but a few minutes were used in assaulting and carrying the rebel works, but those few were fought with fearful loss to the Twenty-third Iowa. After the successful fight, in which the Twenty-first also took part, Gen. Lawler passed down the line and shook every man's hand, so great was his emotion. Gen. Grant called it a brilliant and daring movement. It was mustered out at Harrisburg, Texas, July 26, 1865. Of its 961 officers and men, 41 were killed, 233 died, 181 were discharged, 135 were wounded, 3 were eaptured, and 42 transferred.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY, called "The Iowa Temperance regiment," was raised by Eber C. Byarn, of Linn county, and consisted of men who were pledged to abstain from the use of liquor in any shape. Eber C. Byarn, of Mt. Vernon, was Colonel; John Q. Wilds, of Mt. Vernon, Lieutenant-Colonel; Ed. Wright, of Springdale, as The regiment was mustered Major. into the service of the United States at Muscatine, September 18, 1862. The regiment was engaged at Fort Gibson, Champion Hills, General Banks' Red river expedition, Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek. The battles in which the Twenty-fourth took the most prominent part were those of Sabine Cross Roads (in the Red river expedition) and Fisher's Hill. Of 979 men and officers, 56 were killed, 259 died, 205 were discharged, 260 were wounded, 2 were missing, 76 were captured and 55 were transferred.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH INFANTRY WAS OFganized near the beautiful little city of Mt. Pleasant, with George A. Stone, of Mt. Pleasant, as Colonel; Fabian Brydolph as Lieutenant-Colonel; and Calom Taylor, of Bloomfield, as Major. mustered into the United States service, at Mt. Pleasant, September 27, 1862. The regiment was engaged at Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, Walnut Bluff, Chattanooga, Campain, Ringgold, Resaca, Dallas, Kenasaw Mountain, battles around Atlanta, Lovejoy Station, Jonesboro, Ships Gap, Bentonville and was with Sherman on his march through Georgia and the Carolinas, to Richmond and Washington. The capture of Columbia, the capital of the chief disloyal State, was effected by Iowa troops, among which were those of the Twenty-fifth. The regiment was mustered out at Washington, D. C., June 6, 1865. Of 995 men and officers, 39 were killed, 223 died, 140 were discharged, 183 were wounded, 4 were missing, 18 were captured and 71 were transferred.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH INFANTRY WAS OFganized near the city of Clinton. Smith, of Clinton, was Colonel; S. G. Magill, of Lyons, was Lieutenant-Colonel; Samuel Clark, of De Witt, was Major; and the regiment was mustered in at Clinton, in August of 1862. The regiment was engaged at Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, Snake Creek Gap, Ga., Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Decatur, siege of Atlanta, Ezra Church, Jonesborc, Lovejoy Station, Ship's Gap, in Sherman's campaign to Savannah and home through the The regiment took part in many great battles, and did faithful service all through the war, after winning commendations from its Generals. On the return home, the regimental flag was deposited with the State archives, inscribed in golden colors with the names of the battles and victories in which they had shared. It was mustered out of the service at Washington, D. C., June 6, 1865. Of 919 men and officers, 44 were killed, 244 died, 147 were discharged, 165 were wounded, 27 were captured and 70 were transferred.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY was recruited in the northern part of Iowa, and was organized with James I. Gilbert, of Lansing, as Colonel; Jed. Lake, of Independence, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and G. W. Howard, of Bradford, as Major. It

were a pro-

was mustered into the service of the United States at Dubuque, October 3, 1862. The Twenty-seventh was engaged at Little Rock, Ark., the battles of the Red river expedition, Fort De Russey, Pleasant Hill, Yellow Bayou, Tupelo, Old Town Creek and Fort Blakely. This [regiment had varied experience in the matter of climate; for their first active service was in Minnesota, while before the war was over they made a voyage on the gulf, from the Balize to Mobile Bay. After faithful service through the rest of the war, the regiment was mustered out August 8, 1865, at Clinton, Iowa. Of 940 officers and men, 9 were killed, 183 died, 207 were discharged, 142 wounded, 6 were missing, 32 were captured and 47 were transferred.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY WAS organized during the autumn of 1862, with the following officers: Wm. E. Miller, of Iowa City, Colonel; John Connell, of Toledo, Lieutenant-Colonel; and H.B. Lynch, of Millersburg, as Major. The regiment was engaged at Port Gibson, Jackson and siege of Vicksburg; was in Bank's Red river expedition, and fought at Sabine Cross Roads, in the Shenandoah Valley, at Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek. In this last the regiment was most prominently engaged. During its service it fought a dozen battles, and traveled wellnigh the entire circuit of the Confederacy. The Twenty-eighth was mustered out of the service at Savannah, Ga., July 31, 1865. Of its 956 officers and men, 56 were killed, 111 died, 187 were discharged, 262 were wounded, 10 were missing, 93 were captured and 44 were transferred.

THE TWENTY-NINTH INFANTRY was organized at Council Bluffs, and mustered into the service of the United States, December 1, 1862, with Thomas H. Benton, Jr., of Council Bluffs, as Colonel; R. F. Patterson, of Keokuk, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and Charles B. Shoemaker, of Clarinda, as Major.

The Twenty-ninth was engaged at Helena, Arkansas Post, Terre Noir, and Spanish Fort. Though it was one of the best disciplined and bravest regiments in the war, it was long kept from participation in active service by being stationed in Arkansas The regiment was mustered out at New Orleans, August 15, 1865. Of a total of 1,005 officers and men, 21 were killed, 268 died, 132 were discharged, 107 were wounded, 1 was missing, 55 were captured and 37 were transferred.

THE THIRTIETH INFANTRY was organized in the summer of 1862, with Charles B. Abbott, of Louisa county, as Colonel; William M. G. Torrence, of Keokuk, as Lieut.-Colonel; Lauren Dewey, of Mt. Pleasant, as Major; was mustered into the service of the United States at Keokuk, September 23, 1862. The regiment was engaged at Arkansas Post, Yazoo City, Vicksburg, Cherokee, Ala., Chattanooga, Ringgold, Resacka, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Lovejoy Station, Jonesboro and Taylor's Ridge; accompanied Sherman in his campaign to Savannah and through the Carolinas to Richmond, and was in the grand review at Washington, D. C. The Thirtieth was in the thickest of the war, and came home loaded with honors, leaving its honored dead on a score of battlefields. It was mustered out June 5, 1865. Of 978 officers and men in this regiment, 44 were killed, 264 died, 145 were discharged, 223 were wounded, 2 were missing, 19 were captured, and 48 were transferred.

THE THIRTY-FIRST INFANTRY was organized in the summer of 1862, with William Smyth, of Marion, as Colonel; J. W. Jenkins, of Maquoketa, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and Ezekiel Cutler, of Anamosa, as Major. It was mustered into the service of the United States at Davenport, October 13, 1862.

The Thirty-first was engaged at Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Raymond, Jackson, Black River, Vicksburg, Cherokee, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Ringgold, Taylor's Hills, Snake Creek Gap, Resaca, Dallas, New Hope Church, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta and Jonesboro; was in Sherman's campaign through Georgia and the Carolinas, and was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., June 27, 1865. The regiment always did its part nobly. It was received home with speeches, feasting, etc., but the people's joy was tempered with sadness, as the regiment had gone forth 1,000 strong, and returned with 370. But had not so many regiments returned with thinned ranks, the Rebellion had not been conquered—the Union had not been saved. Of 977 officers and men, 13 were killed, 279 died, 176 were discharged, 85 were wounded, 13 were captured, and 72 were transferred.

THE THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY was organized in the fall of 1862, with John Scott, of Nevada, as Colonel; E. H. Mix, of Shell Rock, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and

G. A. Eberhart, of Waterloo, as Major. The regiment was mustered into the service of the United States at Dubuque, October 5, 1862. The regiment was engaged at Fort De Russey, Pleasant Hill, Tupelo, Old Tower Creek, Nashville and other battles. For some time the regiment was separated, and the detachments in different fields, but at last they were all united, and the regiment served as a unit. It was mustered out at Clinton, Iowa, August 24, 1865. Of 925 officers and men. 59 were killed, 242 died, 174 were discharged, 142 were wounded, 98 were captured, and 35 were transferred.

THE THIRTY-THIRD INFANTRY Was organized in the fall of 1862, with Samuel A. Rice, a popular politician of Central Iowa, as Colonel; Cyrus H. Maskey, of Sigourney, as Lieutenant-Colonel; Hiram D. Gibson, of Knoxville, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States at Oskaloosa, October 1, 1862. The regiment was engaged at Little Rock, Helena, Saline River, Spanish Fort and Yazoo Pass. The regiment worked to best advantage at the brilliant victory of Helena. It remained in Arkansas till the early part of 1865, when it moved south to take part in the closing scenes in Alabama. The Thirty-third was mustered out of service at New Orleans, July 17, 1865. Of 985 men and officers, 26 were killed, 241 died, 145 were discharged, 177 were wounded, 7 were missing, 74 were captured, and 32 were transferred.

THE THIRTY-FOURTH INFANTRY WAS organized in the fall of 1862, with George W. Clarke, of Indianola, as Colonel; W.

S. Dungan, of Chariton, as Lieutenant-Colonel; R. D. Kellogg, of Decatur, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States at Burlington, October 15, 1862.

The regiment was engaged at Arkansas Post, Fort Gaines and other places in Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama. January 1, 1865, the regiment was consolidated with the Thirty-eighth. Recruits from the Twenty-first and Twentythird had been, on the muster-out of those regiments, transferred to the Thirty-fourth, and this regiment had a total of 1,131 officers and men at its muster-out at Houston, Texas, August 15, 1865. Of 953 properly belonging to this regiment, 4 were killed. 234 died, 314 were discharged, 16 were wounded, 4 were captured and 22 were transferred. The regiment traveled over 15,000 miles in its service.

THE THIRTY-FIFTH INFANTRY WAS recruited in the summer of 1862, and mustered into the service of the United States, at Muscatine, September 18, with S. G. Hill, of Muscatine, as Colonel; James S. Rothrock, of Muscatine, as Lieutenant-Colonel, and Henry O'Conner, of Muscatine, as Major.

The regiment participated in the battles of Jackson, siege of Vicksburg, Bayou Rapids, Bayou de Glaze, Pleasant Hill, Old River Lake, Tupelo, Nashville and the Mobile campaign. The Thirty-fifth served bravely in a dozen battles, and traveled 10,000 miles. On its return home, it was greeted with a most hearty reception, and a reunion of old soldiers. The regiment was mustered out at Davenport, August 10, 1865, and paid and disbanded

at Muscatine six days later. Of 984 officers and men, 38 were killed, 208 died, 192 were discharged, 95 were wounded, 3 were missing, 15 were captured and 65 were transferred.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH INFANTRY was organized in the summer of 1862, with Charles W. Kittredge, of Ottumwa, as Colonel; F. M. Drake, of Unionville, Appanoose county, as Lieutenant-Colonel, and T. C. Woodward, of Ottumwa, as Major. The regiment was mustered into the service of the United States, at Keokuk, October 4, 1862.

The Thirty-sixth was engaged at Mark's Mills Ark., Elkins' Ford, Camden, Helena, Jenkins' Ferry and other places during the "Little Rock expedition." The regiment suffered greatly from sickness. Before it was fully organized, even, small-pox and measels attacked the men, and the command lost 100 men. Then it was obliged to encounter the malarial fluences of Yazoo river and Helena. Before they recovered their vigor fully, more of them were forced to surrender to the rebels. The regiment was mustered out at Duvall's Bluff, Ark., August 24, 1865. Of 986 officers and men, 35 were killed, 258 died, 191 were discharged, 166 were wounded, 460 were captured and 24 were transferred.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY was generally known as the "Gray-beard Regiment." It was composed of men over 45 years of age, and hence not subject to military service, but their patriotism induced them to enlist, and the services of the regiment were accepted by the Secretary of War, for post and garrison service.

It was organized with George W. Kincaid, of Muscatine, as Colonel; Geo. R. West, of Dubuque, as Lieutenant-Colonel, and Lyman Allen, of Iowa City, as Major. The muster-in took place at Muscatine, December 15, 1862.

The regiment served at St. Louis in guard of military prisons, then on the line of the Pacific railway, then at Alton, Ill. Here they remained guarding the rebel prisoners till January, 1864, when they moved to Rock Island to perform similar duties until June 5. They served the next three months, in very hot weather, at Memphis. Thence the command moved to Indianapolis. From here five companies went to Cincinnati, three to Columbus and two to Gallipolis, Ohio. At these posts they remained till May, 1865. This "Graybeard Regiment" was the only one of its kind in the war, and it received many favorable expressions from commanding officers under whom it served. mustered out May 24, 1865, the day of the grand review at Washington. The Thirtyseventh was the first Iowa three-years' regiment to come home, and was mustered out thus early by special request of General Willich, in whose brigade they were, in order that they might save their crops, most of them being farmers. Of 914 officers and men, 3 were killed, 145 died, 359 were discharged, 2 were wounded, none were missing and none captured.

THE THIRTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY was recruited in August, 1862, and mustered into the service of the United States at Dubuque, November 4, with D. H. Hughes, of Decorah, as Colonel; J. O. Hudmitt, of Waverly, as Lieut-Colonel; and Charles

Chadwick, of West Union, as Major. The regiment participated in the siege of Vicksburg and Banks' Red River expedition, and was consolidated with the Thirty-fourth Infantry, January 1, 1865. Of all Iowa's regiments, the Thirty-eighth was most unfortunate in regard to sickness. It had not been in the service two years when more than 300 enlisted men and a number of officers had died of disease. During the same period 100 had been discharged for inability. There were long weary weeks when there were not enough well men to take care of the sicknot even enough to bury the dead. It was at last obliged to give up its own existence. Though the regiment had not had an opportunity to achieve brilliant renown in the field, it did fulfill a no less honored destiny than many whose banners were covered with the names of battles. It did all that men could do-it gave itself up for the good of the service. Of its 910 men, 1 was killed, 314 died, 120 were discharged, 2 were wounded and 14 were transferred.

THE THIRTY-NINTH INFANTRY was organized with H. J. B. Cummings, of Winterset, as Colonel; James Redfield, of Redfield, Dallas county, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and J. M. Griffiths, of DesMoines, as Major.

The regiment was engaged at Parker's Cross Roads, Tenn., Corinth, Allatoona, Ga., Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, and was in Sherman's march to the sea, and through the Carolinas to Richmond. The regiment was one of the most distinguished in the field, and met with a royal welcome from the warm-hearted people

of Iowa, on its return home. It had previously taken part in the grand review at Washington. It was mustered out at Washington, June 5, 1865, and was disbanded at Clinton, Iowa. Of its 933 officers and men, 41 were killed, 143 died, 123 were discharged, 113 were wounded, 206 were captured and 16 were transferred.

THE FORTIETH INFANTRY was the highest in numerical order of Iowa's threeyear's regiments, but not the last to leave the State. Three or four other regimental organizations, too, were commenced, but Some 300 men were not completed. enlisted for the Forty-first, who united with the three companies of the Fourteenth, stationed at Fort Raudall, Dakota Territory; another regiment, to be called the Forth-second, was attempted, with camp at Dubuque; and still another, at Ottumwa, was to be called the Fortythird. These attempts were unsuccessful in so far as the complete formation of an infantry regiment after the Fortieth was concerned. The Fortieth was organized at Iowa City, November 15, 1862, with John A. Garrett, of Newton, as Colonel; S. F. Cooper, of Grinnell, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and S. G. Smith, of Newton, as Major.

The regiment participated in the siege of Vicksburg, Steele's expedition, Bank's Red River expedition, and the battle of Jenkins' Ferry. It was called the "Copperhead Regiment," by political partisans, but it bore its share of the fatigues of war in a patriotic way that might have been emulated by some of their political enemies. The fact is, moreover, the regiment always gave a small Republican majority,

though the contrary was believed for a time. The Fortieth was mustered out at Port Gibson, August 2, 1865. Of 900 officers and men, 5 were killed, 196 died, 134 were discharged, 43 were wounded, 3 were captured, and 26 were transferred.

THE FORTY-FIRST INFANTRY was never completed as an infantry regiment. It contained three companies. Its infantry organization was under the command of John Pattee, of Iowa City. Under authority from the War Department, these three companies became K, L and M of the Seventh Cavalry.

THE FORTY FOURTH INFANTRY Was raised in the summer of 1864. Grant and Sherman being actively engaged with large armies against the enemy, the Governors of the Northwestern States proposed to the authorities of the War Department to send into the field a considerable number of troops for a short term of service, who might relieve others on guard and garrison duty at the rear, and thus be the means of adding largely to the force of drilled and disciplined men at the front. This proposition was, after a time, accepted, and the term of service was established at 100 days. Gov. Stone accordingly issued his proclamation calling for such troops, and the citizens responded with four regiments and one battalion. Because commissions had been issued to persons designated as officers of the Fortyfirst, Forty-second and Forty-third Regiments, which were never organized, however, although considerable was done in the way of their formation, the number of the regiments of 100 days' men commenced with Forty-four. This regiment was under the command of Colonel Stephen H. Henderson, and was mustered in at Davenport, June 1, 1864.

The regiment did garrison duty at Memphis and La Grange, Tenn., and was mustered out at Davenport, September 15, 1864. Of 867 officers and men in the Forty fourth, 1 was killed and 18 died. There were no other casualties.

THE FORTY-FIFTH INFANTRY was mustered in at Keokuk, May 25, 1864, with A. J. Bereman, of Mt. Pleasant, as Colonel; S. A. Moore, of Bloomfield, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and J. B. Hope, of Washington, as Major. This was the first of the regiments of 100 days' men organized; it even preceded the Forty-fourth. It performed garrison duty in Tennessee, and was mustered out at Keokuk, September 16, 1864. Of 912 officers and men, 2 were killed, 19 died, 1 wounded, and 2 were transferred.

THE FORTY-SIXTH INFANTRY was organized with D. B. Henderson, of Clermont, as Colonel; L. D. Durbin, of Tipton, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and G. L. Tarbet as Major. It was mustered in at Dubuque, June 10, 1864.

The Forty-sixth performed garrison duty in Tennessee, and was mustered out at Davenport, September 23, 1864. Of its 892 officers and men, 2 were killed, 24 died, 1 was wounded, and 3 were captured.

THE FORTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY was mustered into the service of the United States at Davenport, June 1, 1864, with James P. Sanford, of Oskaloosa, as Colo-

nel; John Williams, of Iowa City, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and G. J. Wright, of Des Moines, as Major.

This regiment was stationed at the sickly place of Helena, Arkansas, where many succumbed to disease. Of 884 officers and men, 1 was killed, 46 died, and 1 was transferred.

THE FORTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY (BAT-TALION) was mustered into the United States service at Davenport, July 13, 1864, . with O. H. P. Scott, of Farmington, as Lieutenant-Colonel. The battalion served its time guarding rebel prisoners on Rock Island, in the Mississippi river, opposite Davenport. It was mustered out at Rock Island barracks, October 21, 1864. Of 346 officers and men, 4 died and 4 were transferred. The services of these 100-days' men were of great value to the national cause. They were acknowledged by the President of the United States, in a special executive order, returning his hearty thanks to officers and men.

THE FIRST CAVALRY was organized in the spring of 1861, with Fritz Henry Warren, of Burlington, as Colonel; Charles E. Moss, of Keokuk, as Lieutenant-Colonel; E. W. Chamberlain, of Burlington, James O. Gower, of Iowa City, and W. M. G. Torrence, of Keokuk, as Majors.

The regiment was engaged at Pleasant Hill, Mo., Rolla, New Lexington, Elkin's Ford, Little Rock, Bayou Metoe, Warrensburg, Big Creek Bluffs, Antwineville, and Clear Creek. The regiment veteranized in the spring of 1864. It did not take the usual 30 days' furlough until May, for their services were needed in the field, and they

gallantly volunteered to remain. After the war was closed the First served in Texas, with Gen. Custer, until its musterout, February 15, 1866. Of 1,478 officers and men, 43 were killed, 215 died, 207 were discharged, 88 were wounded, 2 were missing, 22 were captured, and 39 were transferred.

THE SECOND CAVALRY was organized with W. L. Elliott, a Captain in the third cavalry of the regular army, as Colonel; Edward Hatch, of Muscatine, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and N. P. Hepburn, of Marshalltown, D. E. Coon, of Mason City, and H. W. Love, of Iowa City, as Majors. The regiment was mustered in at Davenport, September 1, 1861.

The Second participated in the siege of Corinth, the battles of Farmington, Booneville, Rienzi, Iuka, Corinth, Coffeeville, Palo Alto, Birmingham, Jackson, Grenada, Collierville, Moscow, Pontotoc, Tupelo, Old Town, Oxford and Nashville. regiment performed active and arduous service all through the war, and so often distinguished itself as to become well known throughout the nation. mustered out at Selma, Ala., September 19, 1865. Of its 1,394 officers and men, 41 were killed, 224 died, 147 were discharged, 173 were wounded, 10 were missing, 74 were captured and 42 were transferred.

THE THIRD CAVALRY was mustered in at Keokuk, August and September, 1861, with Cyrus Bussey, of Bloomfield, as Colonel; H. H. Trimble, of Bloomfield, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and C. H. Perry, H. C. Caldwell and W. C. Drake, of Cory-

don, as Majors. The Third was engaged at Pea Ridge, La Grange, Sycamore, near Little Rock, Columbus, Pope's Farm, Big Blue, Ripley, Coldwater, Osage, Tallahatchie, Moore's Mill, near Montevallo. near Independence, Pine Bluff, Bott's Farm, Gun Town, White's Station, Tupelo and Village Creek. The regiment was raised by Hon. Cyrus Bussey, who, in his call for volunteers, requested each man to bring with him a good cavalry horse to sell to the Government. In two weeks he had a thousand men well mounted, in the rendesvous at Keokuk. In order to still further hasten matters, Colonel Bussey personally contracted in Chicago for equipments. In this way the delay experienced by other regiments in preparing for the field was entirely avoided. The regiment took an active part in many battles and raids, and always behaved with distinguished gallantry. Was mustered out at Atlanta, Ga., August 9, 1865. Of 1,360 officers and men, 65 were killed, 251 died, 311 were discharged, 166 were wounded 1 was missing, 146 were captured and 34 were transferred.

THE FOURTH CAVALRY was organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Mt. Pleasant, November 21, 1861, with Asbury B. Porter, of Mt. Pleasant, as Colonel; Thomas Drummond, of Vinton, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and S. D. Swan, of Mt. Pleasant, J. E. Jewett, of DesMoines, and G. A. Stone, of Mt. Pleasant, as Majors. The Fourth fought bravely, and lost men at every one of the following engagements: Gun Town, Miss., Helena, Bear Creek, Memphis, Town Creek, Columbus, Mechanicsburg, Little

Blue river, Brownsville, Ripley, Black River Bridge, Grenada, Tupelo, Yazoo River, White River, Osage, Lock Creek, Okalona, and St. Francis River. The Fourth was one of the bravest and most successful regiments in the field, and its services were of the utmost value to the Union arms. It was mustered out at Atlanta, Ga.. August 10, 1865. Of 1,227 officers and men, 44 were killed, 207 died, 241 were discharged, 119 were wounded, 3 were missing, 94 were captured, and 35 were transferred.

THE FIFTH CAVALRY was but in part an Iowa regiment. The States of Minnesota and Missouri and the Territory of Nebraska were largely represented; but as Iowa had the most, it was designated as an Iowa regiment. It was organized and mustered into the service at Omaha, with Wm. W. Lowe, of the regular army, as Colonel; M. T. Patrick, of Omaha, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and Carl Schaeffer de Bernstein, a German baron, Wm. Kelsay and Alfred B. Brackett as Majors. This regiment was engaged at the second battle of Fort Donelson, Wartrace, Duck River Bridge, Sugar Creek, Newman, Camp Creek, Cumberland works, Tenn., Jonesboro, Ebenezer Church, Lockbridge's Mills, Pulaski and Cheraw. The gallant Fifth was in many situations requiring the greatest coolnes and courage, and always acquitted itself with high honor. At one time the regiment was surrounded by rebels, and the Colonel in charge of the brigade had escaped with two other regiments to the Union lines, reporting the Fifth all killed But the result was far from or captured. that. At the critical time the brave Major

Young, afterward the Colonel of the regiment, thundered out in the still night air, "The Fifth Iowa is going straight through; let the brave follow!" Then came the single word of command, "Forward!" and when they reached the rebel lines. "Charge !" Fifteen hundred troopers dashed at full speed over the bodies of the surprised rebels, and escaped to the Union lines with the loss of but 15 men. The regiment was finally mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., August 11, 1865.. Of its 1,245 officers and men, 47 were killed. 141 died, 224 were discharged, 56 were wounded, 217 were captured and 17 were transferred.

THE SIXTH CAVALRY was organized and mustered in at Davenport, January 31, 1863, with D. S. Wilson, of Dubuque, as Colonel; S. M. Pollock, of Dubuque, as Lieutenant-Colonel, and T. H. Shepherd, of Iowa City, E. P. TenBroeck, of Clinton, and A. E. House, of Delhi, as Majors.

This regiment was employed on the frontier against the Indians, and did excellent service. Their principal engagement was the battle of White Stone Hill, in which they severely punished a band of hostiles. The Sixth was mustered out at Sioux City, October 17, 1865. Of 1,125 officers and men, 19 were killed, 72 died, 89 were discharged, 19 were wounded and 7 were transferred.

THE SEVENTH CAVALRY was organized and mustered into the service at Davenport, April 27, 1863, with S. W. Summers, of Ottumwa, as Colonel; John Pattee, of Iowa City, as Lieutenant-Colonel, and H. H. Heath and G. M. O'Brien, of Dubuque, and John S. Wood, of Ottumwa, as Majors.

This regiment also served against the Indians in the West. It fought bravely in many battles, and won the lasting gratitude of the people of the West. It was mustered out at Leavenworth, Kan., May 17, 1866, except Companies K, L and M, which were mustered out at Sioux City, June 22, 1866. Of its 562 officers and men, 47 were killed, 101 died, 252 were discharged, 8 were wounded and 9 were transferred.

THE EIGHTH CAVALRY was recruited by Lieutenant Dorr, of the Twelfth Infantry. As the result of his energy, 2,000 were soon enlisted for the Eighth. Some 300 were rejected, 450 were turned over to the Ninth Cavalry and about 75 to the Fourth Battery. The Eighth was organized with Joseph B. Dorr, of Dubuque, as Colonel; H. G. Barner, of Sidney, as Lieutenant-Colonel; John J. Bowen, of Hopkinton; J. D. Thompson, of Eldora, and A. J. Price, of Guttenberg, as Majors; and was mustered into the United States service, at Davenport, September 30, 1863.

This regiment served gallantly in guarding Sherman's communications, and at the battles of Lost Mountain, Lovejoy's Station, Newman and Nashville. It participated in Stoneman's cavalry raid round Atlanta, and Wilson's raid through Alabama. After the close of hostilities and before the muster-out, Col. Dorr died of disease. He was much beloved by his command, and highly respected at home, where he had been an able editor. The Eighth was mustered out at Macon, Ga., August 13, 1865. Of its 1,234 officers and men, 30 were killed, 106 died, 67 were dis-

charged, 87 were wounded, 2 were missing, 259 were captured and 22 were transferred.

THE NINTH CAVALRY was the last three years' regiment recruited in Iowa. It was organized and mustered into the service of the United States, at Davenport, November 30, 1863, with M. M. Trumbull, of Cedar Falls, as Colonel; J. P. Knight, of Mitchell, as Lieutenant-Colonel; E. T. Ensign, of DesMoines, Willis Drummond, of McGregor, and William Haddock, of Waterloo, as Majors.

The regiment performed heavy scouting, guard and garrison duties in Arkansas, for the small part of the war after it was organized. It was mustered out at Little Rock, Ark., February 28, 1866. Of its 1,178 officers and men, 6 were killed, 178 died, 64 were discharged, 15 were wounded, 1 was captured and 11 were transferred.

THE FIRST BATTERY OF LIGHT ARTILLERY was enrolled in the counties of Wapello, Des Moines, Dubuque, Jefferson, Black Hawk and others, and was mustered into the service at Burlington, August 17, 1861, with C. H. Fletcher, of Burlington, as Captain; was engaged at Pea Ridge, Port Gibson, in the Atlanta campaign, at Chickasaw Bayou, Lookout Mountain, etc.; was mustered out at Davenport, July 5, 1865. Of 149 members, 7 were killed, 55 died, 35 were discharged, 31 were wounded and 3 transferred.

THE SECOND BATTERY was enrolled in the counties of Dallas, Polk, Harrison, Fremont and Pottawatamie, and mustered in at Council Bluffs, and at St. Louis, August 8 and 31, 1861, with Nelson I. Spoor, of Council Bluffs, as Captain. The battery was engaged at Farmington, Corinth, and other places. Was mustered out at Davenport, August 7, 1865. Of a total of 123 officers and men, 1 was killed, 30 died, 16 were discharged, 15 were wounded, 1 was captured, and 6 were transferred.

THE THIRD BATTERY was enrolled in the counties of Dubuque, Black Hawk, Butler and Floyd, and was mustered into the service at Dubuque, in September, 1861, with M. M. Hayden, of Dubuque, as Captain. The battery was engaged at Pea Ridge and other important battles. Was mustered out at Davenport, October 23, 1865. Of 142 officers and men, 3 were killed, 34 died, 28 were discharged, and 18 were wounded.

THE FOURTH BATTERY was enrolled in Mahaska, Henry, Mills and Fremont counties, and was mustered in at Davenport, November 23, 1863. This battery was on duty most of the time in Louisiana, but did not serve in any important battles. Was mustered out at Davenport, July 14, 1865. Of 152 officers and men, 6 died, 11 were discharged, and 1 was transferred.

The Iowa Regiment of Colored Troops was organized and mustered into the service of the United States, October 23, 1863. John G. Hudson, Captain Company B, Thirty-third Missouri, was Colonel; M. F. Collins, of Keokuk, was Lieut.-Colonel; and J. L. Murphy, of Keokuk, was Major. This regiment was afterward the Sixtieth Regiment of United States Colored Troops. It was not called upon to fight, but it per-

formed valuable guard and garrison duties at St. Louis and elsewhere South.

THE NORTHERN BORDER BRIGADE was organized by the State of Iowa to protect the Northwestern frontier. James A. Sawyer, of Sioux City, was elected Colonel. It consisted of five companies, all enlisted from the northwestern counties.

THE SOUTHERN BORDER BRIGADE was organized by the State for the purpose of protecting the southern border of the State, and was organized in the counties on the border of Missouri. It consisted of seven companies in three battalions.

PROMOTIONS.

The following promotions were made by the United States Government from Iowa regiments:

MAJOR-GENERALS.

Samuel R. Curtis, Brigadier-General, from March 21, 1862.

Frederick Steele, Brigadier-General, from November 29, 1862.

Frank J. Herron, Brigadier-General, from November 29, 1862.

Grenville M. Dodge, Brigadier-General, from June 7, 1864.

BRIGADIER-GENERALS.

Samuel R. Curtis, Colonel 2d Infantry, from May 17, 1861.

Frederick Steele, Colonel 8th Infantry, from February 6, 1862.

Jacob G. Lanman, Colonel 7th Infantry, from March 21, 1862.

Grenville M. Dodge, Colonel 4th Infantry, from March 31, 1862.

James M. Tuttle, Colonel 2d Infantry, from June 9, 1862.

Washington L. Elliot, Colonel 2d Cavalry, from June 11, 1862.

Fitz Henry Warren, Colonel 1st Cavalry, from July 6, 1862.

Frank J. Herron, Lieut.-Colonel 9th Infantry, from July 30, 1962.

Charles L. Matthies, Colonel 5th Infantry, from November 29, 1862.

William Vandever, Colonel 9th Infantry, from November 29, 1862.

Marcellus M. Crocker, Colonel 13th Infantry, from November 29, 1862.

Hugh T. Reid, Colonel 15th Infantry, from March 13, 1863.

Samuel A. Rice, Colonel 33d Infantry, from August 4, 1863.

John M. Corse, Colonel 6th Infantry, from August 11, 1863.

Cyrus Bussey, Colonel 3d Cavalry, from January 5, 1864.

Edward Hatch, Colonel 2d Cavalry, from April 27, 1864.

Elliott W. Rice, Colonel 7th Infantry, from June 20, 1864.

Wm. W. Belknap, Colonel 5th Infantry, from July 30, 1864.

John Edwards, Colonel 18th Infantry, from September 26, 1864.

James A. Williamson, Colonel 4th Infantry, from January 13, 1864.

James I. Gilbert, Colonel 27th Infantry, from February 9, 1865.

Thomas J. McKean, from November 21, 1861.

BREVET MAJOR-GENERALS.

John M. Corse, Brigadier-General, from October 5, 1864.

Edward Hatch, Brigadier-Genéral, from December 15, 1864.

William W. Belknap, Brigadier-General, from March 13, 1865.

W. L. Elliott, Brigadier General, from March 13, 1865.

Wm. Vandever, Brigadier-General, from June 7, 1865.

BREVET BRIGADIER-GENERALS.

Wm. T. Clark, A.A.G., late of 13th Infantry, from July 22, 1864.

Edward F. Winslow, Colonel 4th Cavalry, from December 12, 1864.

S. G. Hill, Colonel 35th Infantry, from December 15, 1864.

Thos. H. Benton, Colonel 29th Infantry, from December 15, 1864.

Samuel S. Glasgow, Colonel 23d Infantry, from December 19, 1864.

Clark R. Weaver, Colonel 17th Infantry, from February 9, 1865.

Geo. A. Stone, Colonel 25th Infantry, from March 13, 1865.

Francis M. Drake, Lieut.-Colonel 36th Infantry, from February 22, 1865.

Datus E. Coon, Colonel 2d Cavalry, from March 8, 1865.

George W. Clark, Colonel 31th Infantry, from March 13, 1865.

Herman H. Heath, Colonel 7th Cavalry, from March 13, 1865.

J. M. Hedrick, Colonel 15th Infantry, from March 13, 1865.

W. W. Lowe, Colonel 5th Cavalry, from March 3, 1865.

CHAPTER IX.

EDUCATIONAL -STATE INSTITUTIONS.

The people of Iowa have ever taken a deep interest in education, and in this direction no State in the Union can show a better record. The system of free public schools was planted by the early settlers, and it has expanded and improved until now it is one of the most complete, comprehensive and liberal in the country. In the lead-mining regions of the State, the first to be settled by the whites, the hardy pioneers provided the means for the education of their children even before they had comfortable dwellings for themselves. School teachers were among the first immigrants to Iowa. Wherever a little settlement was made, the school house was the first thing undertaken by the settlers in a body, and the rude, primitive structures of the early time only disappeared when the communities increased in population and wealth, and were able to replace them with more commodious and comfortable buildings. Perhaps in no single instance has the magnificent progress of the State of Iowa been more marked and rapid than in her common school system and in her school houses. To-day the school houses which everywhere dot the broad and fertile prairies of Iowa are unsurpassed by those of any other State in this great Union. More especially is this true in all her cities and villages, where liberal and lavish appropriations have been voted by a generous people for the erection of large, commodious and elegant buildings, furnished with all the modern improvements, and costing from \$10,000 to \$60,000 each. The people of the State have expended more than \$10,000,000 for the erection of public school buildings.

The first school house within the limits of Iowa was a log cabin at Dubuque, built by J. L. Langworthy, and a few other miners, in the autumn of 1833. When it was completed, George Cabbage was employed as teacher during the winter of 1833-4, and thirty-five pupils attended his school. Barrett Whittemore taught the school term, with twenty-five pupils in at-Mrs. Caroline Dexter commenced teaching in Dubuque in March, 1836. She was the first female teacher there, and probably the first in Iowa. In 1839, Thomas H. Benton, Jr., afterward for ten years Superintendent of Public Instruction, opened an English and classical school in Dubuque. The first tax for the support of schools at Dubuque was levicd in 1840.

At Burlington, a commodious log school house, built in 1834, was among the first buildings erected. A Mr. Johnson taught the first school in the winter of 1834-5.

In Scott county, in the winter of 1835-6, Simon Crazin taught a four-months term of school in the house of J. B. Chamberlin:

In Muscatine county, the first school was taught by George Bumgardner, in the spring of 1837. In 1839 a log school house was erected in Muscatine, which served for a long time as school house, church and public hall.

The first school in Davenport was taught in 1838. In Fairfield, Miss Clarissa Sawyer, James F. Chambers and Mrs. Reed taught school in 1839.

Johnson county was an entire wilderness when Iowa City was located as the capital of the Territory of Iowa, in May, 1839. The first sale of lots took place August 18, 1839, and before January 1, 1840, about twenty families had settled within the limits of the town. During the same year Mr. Jesse Berry opened a school in a small frame building he had erected on what is now College street.

In Monroe county, the first settlement was made in 1843, by Mr. John R. Gray, about two miles from the present site of Eddyville; and in the summer of 1844 a log school house was built by Gray, Wm. V. Beedle, C. Renfro, Joseph McMullen and Willoughby Randolph, and the first school was opened by Miss Urania Adams. The building was occupied for school purposes for nearly ten years.

About a year after the first cabin was built at Oskaloosa, a log school house was built, in which school was popened by Samuel W. Caldwell, in 1844.

At Fort DesMoines, now the capital of the State, the first school was taught by Lewis Whitten, Clerk of the District Court, in the winter of 1846-7, in one of

the rooms on "Coon Row," built for barracks.

The first school in Pottawattamie county was opened by George Green, a Mormon, at Council Point, prior to 1849; and until about 1854 nearly all the teachers in that vicinity were Mormons.

The first school in Decorah was taught in 1855, by Cyrus C. Carpenter, since Governor of the State. In Crawford county the first school house was built in Mason's Grove, in 1856, and Morris McHenry first occupied it as teacher.

During the first twenty years of the history of Iowa, the log school house prevailed, and in 1861 there were 893 of these primitive structures in use for school purposes in the State. Since that time they have been gradually disappearing. In 1865 there were 796; in 1870, 336; and in 1875, 121.

January 1, 1839, the Territorial Legislature passed an act providing that "there shall be established a common school, or schools, in each of the counties in this Territory; which shall be open and free for every class of white citizens between the ages of five and twenty-one years." The second section of the act provided that "the County Board shall, from time to time, form school districts in their respective counties, whenever a petition may be presented for the purpose by a majority of the voters resident within such contemplated district." These districts were governed by boards of trustees, usually of three persons; each district was required to maintain school at least three months in every year; and later, laws were enacted providing for county school taxes for the payment of teachers, and that whatever

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additional sum might be required should be assessed upon the parents sending, in proportion to the length of time sent.

In 1846, the year of Iowa's admission as a State, there were 20,000 scholars, out of 100,000 inhabitants. About 400 school districts had been organized. In 1850 there was 1,200, and in 1857 the number had increased to 3,265.

In March, 1858, upon the recommendation of Hon. M. L. Fisher, then Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Seventh General Assembly enacted that "each civil township is declared a school district," and provided that these should be divided into sub-districts. This law went into force March 20, 1858, and reduced the number of school districts from about This change of 3.500 to less than 900. school organization resulted in a very material reduction of the expenditures for the compensation of district secretaries An effort was made for and treasurers. several years, from 1867 to 1872, to abolish the sub-district system. Mr. Kissell, Superintendent, recommended this in his report of January 1, 1872, and Governor Merrill forcibly endorsed his views in his But the Legislature of annual message. that year provided for the formation of independent districts from the sub-districts of district townships.

The system of graded schools was inaugurated in 1849, and new schools, in which more than one teacher is employed, are universally graded.

Teachers' institutes were organized early in the history of the State. The first official mention of them occurs in the annual report of Hon. Thomas H. Benton, Jr., made December 2, 1850, who said: "An institution of this character was organized a few years ago, composed of the teachers of the mineral regions of Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa. An association of teachers has also been formed in the county of Henry, and an effort was made in October last to organize a regular institute in the county of Jones." At that time, although the beneficial influence of these institutes was admitted, it was urged that the expenses of attending them was greater than teachers with limited compensation were To obviate this objection, able to bear. Mr. Benton recommended that "the sum of \$150 should be appropriated annually for three years, to be drawn in installments of \$50 by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and expended for these institutions." He proposed that three institutes should be held annually at points to be designated by the superintendent.

The expense of this would be trifling, and all recognized the benefits to be derived; and yet no legislation was had until March, 1858, when an act was passed authorizing the holding of teachers' institutes for periods not less than six working days, whenever not less than 30 teachers should desire. The superintendent was authorized to expend not exceeding \$100 for any one institute, to be paid out by the county superintendent, as the institute might direct, for teachers and lecturers, and \$1,000 was appropriated to defray the expenses of these institutes.

Mr. Fisher at once pushed the matter of holding institutes, and December 6, 1858, he reported to the Board of Education that institutes had been appointed in 20 counties within the preceding six months, and more would have been held but the

appropriation had been exhausted. At the first session of the Board of Education. commencing December 6, 1858, a code of school laws was enacted, which retained the existing provisions for teachers' institutes.

In March, 1860, the General Assembly amended the act of the Board by appropriating "a sum not exceeding \$50 annually for one such institute, held as provided by law in each county." In 1865, the superintendent, Mr. Faville, reported that "the provision made by the State for the benefit of teachers' institutes had never been so fully appreciated, both by the people and the teachers, as during the last two years."

By an act approved March 19, 1874, normal institutes were established in each county, to be held annually by the county superintendents. This was regarded a very decided step in advance by Mr. Abernethy. and in 1876 the General Assembly established the first permanent State Normal School, at Cedar Falls, Black Hawk county, appropriating the building and property of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at that place for that purpose. This school is now "in the full tide of successful experiment."

The present public school system is admirably organized, and if the various officers who are entrusted with educational interests of the commonwealth continue faithful and competent, should and will constantly improve.

Funds for the support of public schools are derived in several ways. section of every congressional township was set apart by the General Government for school purposes, being one-thirty-sixth part of all the lands in the State. The

one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. Congress also made an additional donation to the State of 500,000 acres, and an appropriation of five per cent. on all the sales of public lands to the school fund. The State gives to this fund the proceeds of the sales of all lands which escheat to it; the proceeds of all fines for the violation of the liquor and criminal laws. The money derived from these sources constitutes the permanent school fund of the State, which cannot be diverted to any other purpose. The penalties collected by the courts for fines and forfeitures go to the school fund in the counties where collected. The proceeds of the sale of these lands and the five per cent. fund go into the State treasury, and the State distributes these proceeds to the several counties according to their request, and the counties loan the money to individuals, for long terms, at eight per cent. interest, on security of land valued at three times the amount of the loan, exclusive of all buildings and improvements thereon. The interest on these loans is paid into the State treasury, and becomes the available school fund of the State. The counties are responsible to the State for all money so loaned, and the State is likewise responsible to the school fund for all moneys transferred to the counties. The interest on these loans is apportioned by the State Auditor semiannually to the several counties of the State, in proportion to the number of persons between the ages of five and twenty-The counties also levy an one years. annual tax for school purposes, which is apportioned to the several district townships in the same way. A district tax is also minimum price of these lands was fixed at | levied for the same purpose. The money. arising from these several sources constitutes the support of the public schools, and is sufficient to enable every sub-district in the State to afford from six to nine months' school each year.

The burden of direct taxation is thus lightened, and the efficiency of the schools increased. The taxes levied for the support of the schools are self-imposed. Under the admirable school laws of the State, no taxes can be legally assessed or collected for the erection of school houses until they have been ordered by the election of a district at a school meeting legally called. The school houses of Iowa are the pride of the State and an honor to the people. If they have been built sometimes at a prodigal expense, the tax-payers have no one to blame but themselves. The teachers' and contingent funds are determined by the Board of Directors, under certain legal instructions. Boards are elected annually, except in the independent districts, in which the Board may be entirely changed every three years. The only exception to this mode of levying taxes for support of schools is the county school tax, which is determined by the County Board of Supervisors. The tax is from one to three mills on the dollar; usually, however, but one.

In 1881 there were in the State 4,339 school districts, containing 11,244 schools, and employing 21,776 teachers. The average monthly pay of male teachers was \$32.50, and of female teachers \$27.25. There were 594,730 persons of school age, of whom 431,513 were enrolled in the public schools. The average cost of tuition for each pupil per month was \$1.62. The expenditures for all school purposes was

\$5,129,819.49. The permanent school fund is now \$3,547,123.82, on which the income for 1881 was \$234,622.40. In each county a teachers' institute is held annually, under the direction of the county superintendent, the State contributing annually \$50 to each of these institutes.

THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

By act of Congress, approved July 20, 1840, the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to "set apart and reserve from sale, out of any of the public lands within the Territory of Iowa not otherwise claimed or appropriated, a quantity of land not exceeding two entire townships, for the use and support of a University within said Territory when it becomes a State." The first General Assembly, therefore, by act approved February 25, 1847, established the "State University of Iowa," at Iowa City, then the Capital of the State. The public buildings and other property at Iowa City, were appropriated to the University, but the legislative sessions and State offices were to be held in them until a permanent location for a Capital was made.

The control and management of the University were committed to a board of fifteen trustees, to be appointed by the Legislature, and five were to be chosen every two years. The Superintendent of Public Instruction was made President of this Board. The organic act provided that the University should never be under the control of any religious denomination whatever; and that as soon as the revenue from the grant and donations should amount to \$2,000 a year, the University should commence and continue the instruction, free of charge, of fifty students annu-

ally. Of course the organization of the University at Iowa City was impracticable, so long as the seat of government was retained there.

In January, 1849, two branches of the University and three normal schools were established. The branches were located at Fairfield and Dubuque, and were placed upon an equal footing, in respect to funds and all other matters, with the University at Iowa City. At Fairfield, the Board of Directors organized and erected a building at a cost of \$2,500. This was nearly destroyed by a hurricane the following year, but was rebuilt more substantially by the citizens of Fairfield. This branch never received any aid from the State, and, January 24, 1853, at the request of the Board, the General Assembly terminated its relation to the State. The branch at Dubuque had only a nominal existence.

The normal schools were located at Andrew. Oskaloosa and Mt. Pleasant. Each was to be governed by a Board of seven Trustees, to be appointed by the Trustees of the University. Each was to receive \$500 annually from the income of the University fund, upon condition that they should educate eight common-school teachers, free of charge for tuition, and that the citizens should contribute an equal sum for the erection of the requisite buildings. The school at Andrew was organized November 21, 1849, with Samuel Ray as Principal. A building was commenced, and over \$1,000 expended on it, but it was never completed. The school at Oskaloosa was started in the court house, September 13, 1852, under the charge of Prof. G. M. Drake and wife. A two-story brick building was completed in 1853, costing \$2,473.

The school at Mt. Pleasant was never organized. Neither of these schools received any aid from the University fund, but in 1857 the Legislature appropriated \$1,000 for each of the two schools, and repealed the laws authorizing the payment to them of money from the University fund. From that time they made no further effort to continue in operation.

From 1847 to 1855, the Board of Trustees was kept full by regular elections by the Legislature, and the trustees held frequent meetings, but there was no actual organization of the University. In March, 1855, it was partially opened for a term of 16 weeks. July 16, 1855, Amos Dean, of Albany, N. Y., was elected President, but he never entered fully upon its duties. The University was again opened in September, 1855, and continued in operation until June, 1856, under Professors Johnson, Welton, Van Valkenburg and Griffin.

The faculty was then re-organized, with some changes, and the University was again opened on the third Wednesday of September, 1856. There were 124 students (83 males and 41 females) in attendance during the years 1856-7, and the first regular catalogue was published.

At a special meeting of the Board, September 22, 1857, the honorary degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on D. Franklin Wells. This was the first degree conferred by the University.

The new constitution, adopted in 1857, definitely fixed the Capital at DesMoines, the State University at Iowa City, and provided that it should have no branches. In December of that year, the old capitol building was turned over to the Trustees of the University. In 1858, \$10,000 were

appropriated for the erection of a boarding hall. The Board closed the University April 27, 1858, on account of insufficient funds, and dismissed all the faculty except Chancellor Dean. At the same time a resolution was passed excluding females. This was soon after reversed by the General Assembly.

The University was re-opened September '19, 1860, and from 'this date the real existence of the University dates. Mr. Dean had resigned before this, and Silas Totten, D.D., LL.D., was elected President. at a salary of \$2,000. August 19, 1862, he resigned, and was succeeded by Prof. Oliver M. Spencer. President Spencer was granted leave of absence for fifteen months to visit Europe. Prof. Nathan R. Leonard was elected President pro tem. President Spencer resigning, James Black, D. D., Vice-President of Washington and Jefferson College, Penn., was elected President. He entered upon his duties in September, 1868.

The Law Department was established in June, 1868, and, soon after, the Iowa Law School, at DesMoines, which had been in successful operation for three years, was transferred to Iowa City and merged in the department.

The Medical Department was established in 1869. Since April 11, 1870, the government of the University has been in the hands of a Board of Regents.

Dr. Black resigned in 1870, to take effect December 1; and March 1, 1871, Rev. George Thatcher was elected President.

In June, 1874, the chair of military instruction was established, and Lieutenant A. D. Schenk, Second Artillery, U. S.

A., was detailed by the President of the United States as Professor of Military Science and Tactics.

In June, 1877, Dr. Thatcher's connection with the University was terminated, and C. W. Slagle was elected President. He was succeeded in 1878 by J. L. Pickard, LL. D., who is the present incumbent.

The University has gained a reputation as one of the leading institutions of the West, and this position will doubtless be maintained. The present educational corps consists of the following, besides President Pickard: in the Collegiate Department, nine professors and six instructors, including the Professor of Military Science; in the Law Department, a chancellor, two professors and four lecturers; in the Medical Department, eight professors and ten assistant professors and lecturers.

No preparatory work is done in the University, but different high schools in the State, with approved courses of study, are admitted as preparatory departments of the University, whose graduates are admitted without examination. Common schools, high schools and university are thus made one connected system.

The present number of students in the Collegiate Department is: males, 163; females, 69; total, 232; in Law Department, 140; in Medical Department, 195.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

This is located at Cedar Falls, Black Hawk county, and was opened in 1876. The institution trains teachers for our schools, and is doing excellent, though limited, work. What is wanted is more room and increased facilities of every kind. Other institutions of a similar kind should also be established throughout the State.

STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The State Agricultural College and Farm were established by act of the General Assembly, approved March 23, 1858. The farm was located in Story county, at Ames. In 1862 Congress granted to Iowa 240,000 acres of land for the endowment of schools of agriculture and the mechanical arts. In 1864 the Assembly voted \$20,000 for the erection of the college building. In 1866 \$91,000 more were appropriated for the same purpose. The building was completed in 1868, and the institution was opened in the following year. The college is modeled to some extent after Michigan Agricultural College.

Tuition is free to pupils from the State over sixteen years of age. Students are required to work on the model farm two and a half hours each day. The faculty is of a very high character, and the institution one of the best of its kind. Sale of spirits, wine and beer as a beverage is forbidden by law within three miles of the The current expenses of this institution are paid by the income from the permanent endowment. A. S. Welch, LL. D., is President, and is assisted by twelve professors and eight instructors. Whole number of students admitted, 2,600; present number, 240. The college farm consists of 860 acres, of which 400 are under cultivation.

Besides the State University, State Agricultural College and State Normal School, ample provision for higher education has been made by the different religious denominations, assisted by local and individual munificence. There are, exclusive of State institutions, 23 universities and colleges, 111 academies and other private schools. All these are in active operation, and most of them stand high. A list of the universities and colleges, and a brief notice of each, is herewith given:

Amity College is located at College Springs, Page county. S. C. Marshall is President. There are 6 instructors and 225 students.

Burlington University is located at Burlington, Des Moines county. E. F. Stearns is President of the faculty. There are 5 instructors and 63 students.

Callanan College is located at Des Moines, Polk county. There are 14 in the faculty, of which C. R. Pomeroy is President, and 188 students are enrolled.

Central University is located at Pella, Marian county. It is an institution of the Baptist denomination. Rev. G. W. Gardner is President of the faculty, which numbers 7. There are 196 students.

Coe College is located at Cedar Rapids, Linn county. S. Phelps is President. There are 10 in the faculty and 100 students.

Cornell College is located at Mt. Vernon, Linn county, and is under the control of the M. E. Church. W. F. King is President. There are 20 instructors and 400

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students. This college is one of the highest in character, and has a large attendance.

Drake University is located at Des Moines, Polk county. G. T. Carpenter is President, and is ably assisted by 25 instructors. There are 125 students.

Griswold College is located at Davenport, Scott County, and is under the control of the Episcopal Church. W. S. Perry is President. There are 7 instructors and 80 students.

Iowa College is located at Grinnell, Poweshiek county. G. F. Magoun is President. There are 14 instructors and 359 students. The institution is one of the leading colleges in Iowa, and is permanently endowed.

Iowa Wesleyan University is located at Mt. Pleasant, Henry county,. W. J. Spaulding is President. There are 6 in the faculty, and over 160 students in attendance. The University is under the auspices of the M. E. Church, and enjoys a high degree of prosperity.

Luther College is situated in Decorah, Winneshiek county. L. Larson is President of the faculty, which numbers 10. There are 165 students in attendance.

Clin College is located at Olin, Jones county. C. L. Porter is President.

Oskaloosa College is situated in Oskaloosa, Mahaska county. G. H. McLaughlin is President. The faculty numbers 5,

and the students 190. The college stands very high.

Penn College is situated in Oskaloosa, Mahaska county. B. Trueblood is President of the faculty, which numbers 5. There are 175 students in attendance.

Simpson Centenary College is located at Indianola, Warren county. E. L. Parks is President. There are 9 instructors and 150 students.

Tabor College is located at Tabor, Fremont county. Wm. M. Brooks is President. The college was modeled after Oberlin college, in Ohio. The faculty consists of 6, and there are 109 students.

Upper Iowa University is located at Fayette, Fayette county, and is under the control of the M. E. Church. Rev. J. W. Bissell is President. There are 11 instructors and 350 students. This University stands very high among the educational institutions of the State.

University of Des Moines, at Des Moines, has 5 instructors and 80 students.

Whittier College was established at Salem, Henry county, by the Friends. J. W. Coltrane is President. There are 4 instructors and 105 students.

Riverside Institute.—This school is located at Lyons, on a beautiful elevation overlooking the Mississippi river. Rev. W. T. Currie is the Principal of this Academy.

DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTE.

By an act of the Legislature of Iowa, approved January 24, 1855, the Iowa Institute for the Deaf and Dumb was established at Iowa City.

In 1866 a great effort was made to remove the Institute to DesMoines; but it was finally permanently located at Council Bluffs, and the school opened in a rented building. In 1868 Commissioners were to locate a site, and superintend the erection of new building, for which the Legislature appropriated \$125,000. The Commissioners selected 90 acres of land two miles south of the city.

In October, 1870, the main building and one wing were completed and occupied. In February, 1877, fire destroyed the main building and east wing, and during the summer following a tornado blew off the roof of the new west wing and the walls were partially demolished. About 150 pupils were in attendance at the time of the fire. After that, half of the class were dismissed, and the number of pupils reduced to 70.

The present officers are: B. F. Clayton, President, Macedonia, term expires in 1886; A. Rogers, Secretary, term expires 1884; John H. Stubenranch, term expires in 1884. The county superintendent of schools annually reports all persons of school age that are deaf and dumb; also those too deaf to acquire learning in the common schools. The cost per pupil is \$28 per quarter, and is paid by the parents or guardian; but when unable to do so, the expense is borne by the respective county. The regular appropriation is \$11,000 per annum, drawn quarterly. Parents and

guardians are allowed to clothe their children.

The whole number admitted to the Institution is 621. Present number, 221. Last biennial appropriation, \$27,839.

COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND.

The first person to agitate the subject of an Institute for the Blind was Prof. Samuel Bacon, himself blind, who, in 1852, established a school of instruction at Keokuk. The next year the Institute was adopted by the State, and moved to Iowa City, by act of the Legislature, approved January 18, 1853, and opened for the reception of pupils, April 4, 1853. During the first term 23 pupils were admitted. Prof. Bacon, the Principal, made his first report in 1854, and suggested that the name be changed from "Asylum for the Blind" (which was the name first adopted) to that of "Institution for the Instruction of the Blind." This change was made in 1855, and the Legislature made an annual appropriation of \$55 per quarter for each pupil; afterward this appropriation was changed to \$3,000 per annum.

Prof. Bacon was a fine scholar, an economical manager, and in every way adapted to his position. During his administration the institution was, in a great measure, self-supporting by the sale of articles manufactured by the blind pupils. There was also a charge of \$25 as an admission fee for each pupil. Prof. Bacon founded the Blind Asylum at Jacksonville, Illinois.

In 1858 the citizens of Vinton, Benton county, donated a quarter section of land and \$5,000 for the establishment of the asylum at that place. On the 8th of May,

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that same year, the trustees met at Vinton and made arrangements for securing the donation, and adopted a plan for the erection of a suitable building. In 1860 the contract for enclosing was let to Messrs. Finkbine and Lovelace, for \$10,420. In August, 1862, the goods and furniture were removed from Iowa City to Vinton, and in the fall of the same year the school was opened with 24 pupils.

The institution has been built at a vast expenditure of money, much greater than it seemed to require for the number of occupants. The Legislative Committee, who visited the college in 1878, expressed their astonishment at this utter disregard of the fitness of things. They could not understand why \$282,000 should have been expended for a massive building for the accommodation of only 130 people, costing the State over \$5,000 a year to heat it, and about \$500 a year for each pupil.

The present officers are: Robert Carothers, Superintendent; T. F. McCune, Assistant Superintendent; Trustees: Jacob Springer, President; M. II. Westbrook, J. F. White, C. O. Harrington, W. II. Leavitt, S. H. Watson. Whole number of occupants, 436. Present number, males, 36; females, 50. Salary of superintendent, \$1,200; assistant, \$700; trustees, \$4.00 per day and mileage. Annual appropriation, \$8,000, and \$128 per year allowed for each pupil. Annual meeting of trustees in June. Biennial appropriation in 1880, \$3,000.

IOWA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

The Iowa Hospital for the Insane was established by an act of the Legislature, approved January 24, 1855. Gov. Grimes,

Edward Johnson, of Lee county, and Chas. S. Blake, of Henry county, were appointed to locate the institution and superintend the erection of the building; \$4,425 were appropriated by the Legislature for the site, and \$500,000 for the building. commissioners located the institution at Mount Pleasant, Henry county, and a plan of the building was drawn by Dr. Bell, of Massachusetts. The building was designed to accommodate 300 patients, and in October work commenced, superintended by Henry Winslow. The Legislature had appropriated \$258,555.67 before it was completed. One hundred patients were admitted within three months. In April, 1876, a portion of the building was destroyed by fire. From the opening of the Hospital to the close of October, 1877, there were admitted 3,684 patients. Of these, 1,141 recovered, 505 were improved, 589 were discharged unimproved, and 1 died. During this period 1,384 of the patients were females.

The trustees are elected by the Legislature, and all officers are chosen by the trustees. Superintendents are chosen for six years. Dr. Ranney was first chosen in 1865; salary, \$2,000 annual. Whole number of patients admitted, 4,598; present number males, 298; present number females, 235. Trustees paid \$5 per day and mileage, not to exceed 30 days each year. Annual meeting, first Wednesday in October; quarterly, January, April and September.

Present officers are: Mark Ranney, M. D., Superintendent; H.M.Bassett, M.D., J. P. Brubaker, M.D., and Max Witte, M.D., assistant physicians.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, AT INDEPEND-ENCE.

The Legislature of 1867-8 adopted measures providing for an additional hospital for the insane, and an appropriation of \$125,-000 was made for that purpose. Maturin L. Fisher, of Clayton county, E. G. Morgan, of Webster county, and Albert Clark, of Buchanan county, were appointed commissioners to locate and superintend the erection of a building. These commissioners commenced their labors June 8, 1868, at Independence. They were authorized to select the most desirable location, of not less than 320 acres, within two miles of the city of Independence, that might be offered by the citizens free of charge. They finally selected a site on the west side of the Wapsipinicon river, about a mile from its banks, and about the same distance from Independence. The contract for building was awarded to David Armstrong, of Dubuque, for \$88,114. It was signed November 7, 1868, and work was immediately commenced. George Josselyn was appointed superintendent of the work. The first meeting of the trustees was called in July, 1872. At the September meeting, Albert Reynolds, M. D., was elected Superintendent of the Hospital; George Josselyn, Steward, and Mrs. Anna B. Josselyn, Matron.

The Hospital opened May 1,1873. Whole number of patients admitted, 2,000; present number (1882), 533; males, 290; females, 243. Biennial appropriation (1880), \$35,300.

The present officers are: G. H. Hill, Superintendent; term expires in 1882; salary, \$1,600. H. G. Brainard, M. D.,

Assistant Superintendent; salary, \$1,000. Noyes Appleman, Steward; salary, \$900. Mrs. Lucy M. Gray, Matron; salary, \$600.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME.

This institution is located at Davenport, Scott county, and was originated by Mrs. Annie Wittenmeyer, during the late rebellion. This noble woman called a convention at Muscatine, September 7, 1863, for the purpose of devising means for the education and support of the orphan children of Iowa, whose fathers lost their lives in defending their country's honor. The public interest in the movement was so great that all parts of the State were largely represented, and an association was organized, called the Iowa State Orphan Asylum. The first meeting of the trustees was held February 14, 1864, at Des Moines, when Gov. Kirkwood suggested that a home for disabled soldiers should be connected with the Asylum, and arrangements were made for raising funds. At the next meeting, in Davenport, the following month, a committee was appointed. of which Mr. Howell, of Keokuk, was chairman, to lease a suitable building, solicit donations, and procure suitable furniture. This committee secured a large brick building in Lawrence, VanBuren county, and engaged Mr. Fuller, of Mount Pleasant, as Steward. The work of preparation was conducted so vigorously that July 13, following, the executive committee announced that they were ready to receive children. Within three weeks 21 were admitted, and in a little more than six months the soldiers' orphans admitted numbered 70.

Miss M. Elliott, of Washington, was appointed the first Matron, but she resigned the following February, and was succeeded by Mrs. E. G. Platt, of Fremont county.

The Home was sustained by voluntary contributions, until 1866, when it was taken charge of by the State. The Legislature appropriated \$10 per month for each orphan actually supported, and provided for the establishment of three homes. The one in Cedar Falls was organized in 1865; an old hotel building was fitted up for it, and by the following January there were 96 inmates. In October, 1869, the Home was removed to a large brick building about two miles west of Cedar Falls; and was very prosperous for several years; but in 1876 the Legislature devoted this building to the State Normal School. The same year the Legislature also devoted the buildings and grounds of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, at Glenwood, Mills county, to an Institution for the Support of Feeble-Minded Children. It also provided for the removal of the soldiers' orphans at Glenwood and Cedar Falls Homes to the institution located at Davenport.

The present officers are: S. W. Pierce, Superintendent; Mrs. F.W. Pierce, Matron. Whole number admitted, 1,525; present number, males, 79; females, 90. The 18th Grand Army Corps appropriated \$2,000 to build eight cottages, school house and other buildings; these have been completed, and the home will, when finished, accommodate 200 children. Superintendent's salary, \$1,200 per annum. Trustees are elected for two years.

ASYLUM FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

An act of the General Assembly, approved March 17, 1878, provided for the establishment of an asylum for feeble-minded children at Glenwood, Mills county; and the buildings and grounds of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at that place were taken for this purpose. The asylum was placed under the management of three trustees, one of whom should be a resident of Mills County.

The grounds to be used were found to be in a very dilapidated condition, and thorough changes were deemed necessary. The institution was opened September 1, 1876, and the first pupil admitted September 4. By November, 1877, the number of pupils had increased to 87. The whole number admitted has been 257. Present inmates number 200.

PENAL INSTITUTIONS.

The first penal institution was established by an act of the Territorial Legislature, approved January 25, 1839. act authorized the Governor to draw the sum of \$20,000, appropriated by an act of Congress in 1838, for public buildings in the Territory of Iowa. It provided for a Board of Directors, consisting of three persons, to be elected by the Legislature. who should superintend the building of a penitentiary to be located within a mile of the public square, in the town of Fort Madison, county of Lee, provided that the latter deeded a suitable tract of land for the purpose, also a spring or stream of water for the use of the penitentiary.

The first directors were John S. David and John Claypole. They were given the power of appointing the warden, the latter to appoint his own assistants. The citizens of Fort Madison executed a deed of 10 acres of land for the building, and Amos Ladd was appointed superintendent June 5, 1839. The work was soon entered upon, and the main building and warden's house were completed in the fall of 1841. It continued to meet with additions and improvements until the arrangements were all completed according to the design of the directors. The estimated cost of the building was \$55,933.90, and was designed of sufficient capacity to accommodate 138 convicts.

Iowa has adopted the enlightened policy of humane treatment of prisoners, and utilizes their labor for their own support. Their labor is let out to contractors, who pay the State a stipulated sum therefor, the latter furnishing shops, tools, machinery, etc., and the supervision of the convicts.

The present officers of the prison are: E. C. McMillen, Warden, elected 1878 and 1880; Hiel Hale, Deputy Warden; W. C. Gunn, Chaplain; A. W. Hoffmeister, Physician; M. T. Butterfield, Clerk.

The whole number of convicts admitted up to the present time (1882) is 3,387. Number of males in 1881, 350; females, 3; number of guards, 33. The Warden is chosen biennially by the Legislature, and receives a salary of \$2,000 per annum.

ANAMOSA PENITENTIARY.

In 1872 the first steps toward the erection of a prison at Anamosa, Jones county, were taken, and by an act of the General Assembly, approved April 23, this year, William Ure, Foster L. Downing and Martin Heisey were appointed commissioners

to construct and control prison buildings, They met on the 4th of June, following, and selected a site donated by the citizens of Anamosa. The plan, drawings and specifications were furnished by L. W. Foster & Co., of DesMoines, and work on the building was commenced September 28, 1872. In 1873, 20 convicts were transferred from the Fort Madison prison to Anamosa.

The officers of the Anamosa prison are: A. E. Martin, Warden; L. B. Peet, Deputy Warden; Mrs. A. C. Merrill, Chaplain; L. J. Adair, Physician; T. P. Parsons, Clerk. The whole number admitted since it was opened is 816. Number of males in 1882, 133; females, 2. Salaries of officers the same as those of the Fort Madison penitentiary.

BOYS' REFORM SCHOOL.

By act approved March 31, 1868, the General Assembly established a reform school at Salem, Henry county, and provided for a Board of Trustees, to consist of one person from each Congressional District. The trustees immediately leased the property of the Iowa Manual Labor Institute, and October 7 following, the school received its first inmate. The law at first provided for the admission of children of both sexes under 18 years of age. The trustees were directed to organize a separate school for girls.

In 1872 the school was permanently located at Eldora, Hardin county, and \$45,000 were appropriated for the necessary buildings.

In 1876 the law was so amended that only children over 7 and under 16 years of age were admitted. The children are taught the elements of education, in particular the useful branches, and are also trained in some regular course of labor, as is best suited to their age, disposition and capacity. They are kept until they arrive at majority, unless bound out to some responsible party, which relieves the State of their care. Occasionally they are discharged before the age of 21, for good conduct.

The institution is managed by five trustees, elected by the Legislature. Whole number of boys admitted, 818. There are 204 inmates at present, and also 63 in the girls' department, at Michellville. The biennial appropriation for 1880 was \$16,900.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

By act of the General Assembly approved January 28, 1857, a State Historical Society was provided for in connection with the University. At the commencement, an appropriation of \$250 was made, to be expended in collecting and preserving a library of books, pamphlets, papers, paintings and other materials illustrative of the history of Iowa. There was appropriated the sum of \$500 per annum to maintain this Society. The management consists of a board of 18 curators, nine appointed by the Governor and nine elected by vote of the Society.

The State Historical Society has published a series of very valuable collections, including history, biography, sketches, reminiscences, etc., with quite a large number of finely engraved portraits of prominent and early settlers, under the title of "Annals of Iowa."

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This Society is conducted under the auspices of the State, and is one of the greatest promoters of the welfare of the people under the management of the State government. It should receive more pecuniary assistance than it does. The Society holds an annual fair, which has occurred at Des Moines since 1878. At its meetings subjects are discussed of the highest interest and value, and these proceedings are published at the expense of the State.

The officers are a President, Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer and five Directors. The last hold office for two years, and the other officers one year.

FISH HATCHING-HOUSE.

This was established in 1874, and has for its object the supplying of rivers and lakes with valuable fish. The General Assembly first appropriated the sum of \$3,000. Three fish commissioners were appointed, and the State is divided into three districts, one for each commissioner. The Hatching-House was erected near Anamosa, Jones county, and is conducted in the same manner as similar houses in other States. Since 1876 there has been but one commissioner, B. F. Shaw. Shaw is enthusiastic in his work, and has distributed hundreds of thousands of small fish of various kinds in the rivers and lakes of Iowa. The 16th General Assembly passed an act in 1878 prohibiting the catching of any kind of fish except brook trout from March until June of each year.

CHAPTER X.

POLITICAL.

The Territory of Iowa was organized in 1838, and the following Territorial officers were appointed by President Van Buren: Governor, Robert Lucas, of Ohio; Secretary of the Territory, William B. Conway; Chief Justice, Charles Mason, of Burlington; Associate Justices, Thomas S. Wilson, of Dubuque, and Joseph Williams, of Pennsylvania; Attorney-General, M. Van Allen, of New York; Marshal, Francis Gehon, of Dubuque.

The first election was for members of the Territorial Legislature and a delegate to Congress. The Democracy controlled the Legislature by a large majority. The vote on Delegate was as follows:

Wm. W. Chapman, Dem1	,490
Peter H. Engle, Dem1	,454
B. F. Wallace, Whig	913
David Rorer, Dem	6 05
Mr. Talliafero	30

The election of 1839 was for members of the Second Territorial Legislature, and created little interest.

In 1840, the year of the "hard cider campaign," the interest was awakened, and both parties put in nomination candidates for Delegate to Congress. There was also an election for Constitutional Convention, which was defeated. The vote on Delegate was as follows:

A. C. Dodge, Dem4	,009515
Alfred Rich, Whig3	,494
Mr. Churchman	92

The Whigs held a convention in 1841, at Davenport, on the 5th day of May, and adopted the following platform:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Governor of the Universe, by one of those inscrutable acts the righteousness of which no man may question, to take from the American people their beloved Chief Magistrate, William Henry Harrison, and transfer him from this to another, and, we trust, to a better world; therefore,

Resolved, That we sincerely mourn over and deplore the loss of one whose services in every department of society have been so pre-eminently useful. As a citizen, he was beloved for his rectitude and benevolence; as a soldier, distinguished for his bravery and success; as a statesman, his ability, purity and patriotism were remarkable; as a Christian, he was humbly and pious. In short, his whole character was made up of traits seldom to be found in men occupying the place in society he filled, and is worthy of imitation by all those who love their country.

Resolved, As a token of our sorrow on this providential bereavement, we will wear the usual badge of mourning thirty days; and that we concur with President Tyler on recommending to the people of the United States that the 14th of May be observed as a day of fasting and prayer.

Resolved, That we have full confidence in the ability and current political sentiments of John

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Tyler, who, by the voice of the people and the Providence of God, now fills the Executive Chair of the United States.

Resolved, That we recognize in John Chambers, the gentleman lately appointed to the Executive Chair of Iowa, a sterling Democratic Whig; one whose early life is honorably identified with the history of our late war with Great Britain; and whose uniform devotion to the best interests of our country affords us a sure guaranty of his usefulness in this Territory.

Alfred Rich was again nominated for Delegate to Congress.

The Democrats held their convention June 7, at Iowa City, and passed the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, The Federalists, or self-styled Whigs of Iowa, flushed with their recent victory in the Presidential contest, and secure in the enjoyment of power, are laboring zealously and perseveringly to effect a revolution in the political character of the Territory, to accomplish which all their united energies will be brought into action at the next general election; and,

WHEREAS, The Democracy here, as well as elsewhere, believing the principles of their party to be based upon the immutable and eternal doctrines of right and justice, feel it to be their duty to maintain and assert them upon all proper occasions—in the hour of defeat as when triumphant; and,

WHEREAS, By union and harmony, exertion and activity, we can administer a rebuke to the arrogant spirit of Federalism, at our next general election, which, while it will exhibit Iowa to the Democracy of the Union in the most enviable light, will also demonstrate to the enemies of our principles the futility and hopelessness of their efforts to obtain the ascendency; therefore,

Resolved, That it is the duty of every Democrat of Iowa, no matter what may be his station in life, to be watchful, vigilant and active in maintaining the ascendency of his party in the Territory; and it is earnestly urged upon all that they lay aside local questions and sectional feelings, and unite heart and hand in exterminating their common enemy, Federalism, from the Territory.

Resolved, That Iowa, in defiance of the efforts of the National administration to throw around her the shackles of Federalism, is, and will continue to be, Democratic to the core; and she spurns, with a proper indignation, the attempt of those in power to enslave her, by sending her rulers from abroad, whose chief recommendation is, that they have not only been noisy, but brawling, clamorous politicians.

Resolved, That in the appointment of David Webster to be Secretary of the State, we see the destinies of our beloved country committed to the hands of a man who, during the late war with Great Britain, pursued a course to which the epithet of "moral treason" was justly applied at the time. In the gloomiest period of the war, Mr. Webster was found acting, upon all occasions, in opposition to every war measure brought forward by the friends of the country; and the journals of Congress and speeches of Mr. Webster clearly established the fact that, though not a member, he connived at and leagued in with the traitorous Hartford Convention.

Resolved, That the recent astounding and extraordinary disclosures made by the stock-holders of the United States Bank, with regard to the mismanagement, fraud and corruption of that wholesale swindling institution, prove the correctness of the course of the Democracy of the Nation in refusing to grant it a new charter, and redounds greatly to the sagacity, honesty and Roman firmness of our late venerable and iron-nerved President, Andrew Jackson.

Resolved, That the distribution of the public lands is a measure not only fraught with evil, on the grounds of its illegality, but that, were it carried into effect, would greatly prejudice the rights and interests of the new States and Territories.

Resolved, That a permanent prospective preemption law is the only effectual means of securing to the hardy pioneer his home,—the result of his enterprise and toil, which alone has brought our lovely and cultivated plains from the rude hand of nature to their present high state of cultivation.

Resolved, That in Thomas H. Benton, the bold and fearless leader of the Democracy of our country, on this as well as all the matters of western policy, we behold the poor man's true and firmest friend, in whom, as the advocate of their interests and rights, they have the highest confidence, and on whom they can rely for support and protection in the enjoyment of rights and privileges which it has ever been the policy of the Federalists to divest them of.

Resolved, That Democracy is based upon the principles of equal rights and justice to all men; that to deprive man of the privileges bestowed upon him by the laws of nature and his country, without yielding him a just equivalent, is to take from him all that renders life worthy his possession—independence of action; such we believe to be the effect of the recent order of the present Chief Magistrate.

Resolved, That we respect all, of whatever station, who boldly and fearlessly advocate our rights and secure us in the free enjoyment of the same, while we heartily despise and condemn those, come from whence they may, who are leagued with our enemies in their efforts to wrest from us our homes and sacred altars.

Resolved, That it is the characteristic doctrine of Democracy to secure to all the enjoyment of rights and privileges inalienable to freemen, and that the proscription of foreigners by the Federalists is a contracted effort to secure to themselves the inestimable privileges of freedom and free government, and thus cut off a large portion of the human family from rights which the charter of our liberties declare are granted to all.

No platforms were adopted by the parties in 1842; neither was there in 1843.

William H. Wallace was nominated by the Whigs and A. C. Dodge by the Democrats for Delegate to Congress. The vote stood:

On the 9th day of January, 1844, the Whigs met in convention, at Iowa City, and without making nominations adopted the following platform:

Resolved, That rublic meetings for the free interchange of feelings and opinions on the part of the American people, in regard to important measures, are interwoven with our political institutions, and necessary to the perpetuity of our national liberty.

Resolved, That it is the duty of all patriots to keep a watchful eye upon their rulers, and to resist at the threshold every inroad to corruption; that we deprecate the prostitution of the patronage of the President and of the different officers of the Government to the services of a party and the practice of offering the offices of honor and profit as a reward for political treachery; that we believe this exercise of power to be eminently dangerous to the political integrity and patriotism of the country, and that a limitation to one Presidential term would, in a great degree, arrest the progress of corruption and political profligacy.

Resolved, That inasmuch as the States, in the formation of the constitution, surrendered to the General Government exclusive control of all the sources of incidental revenue and reserved to themselves the right of taxation alone as a source of revenue to meet their individual wants; justice, reason, and common honesty require that the General Government should provide an incidental revenue equal to all the wants of the Government, without resorting to the proceeds of the public lands or the odious and oppressive measure of direct taxation as contended for by the so-called Democratic party.

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Resolved, That we regard the proceeds of the sales of public lands as the legitimate property of the States, and as only a trust fund in the hands of the General Government, and that the trust should be executed without further delay by a distribution of the same among the States and Territories; that this measure is especially a debt of justice at this time, when many of the States are groaning with taxation and almost driven to bankruptcy by an accumulation of debts, which have resulted in a great measure from the ruinous policy of the so-called Democratic party.

Resolved, That we deprecate experiments in legislation where the result is uncertain and unascertainable, and that while we should avoid the errors of the past, we should cling with unfinching tenacity to those institutions which have successfully stood the test of experiment, and have received the sanction and support of the framers of the constitution.

Resolved. That we deem the establishment of a national currency of certain value and everywhere received, as indispensably necessary to the greatest degree of national prosperity; that the international commerce of this widely extended country is greatly retarded and heavily burdened with taxation by the want of a common medium of exchange, and that it is the constitutional duty of the General Government to remove all impediments to its successful prosecution, and to foster and encourage the internal commerce and enterprise, the interchange of commodities among the States, not only by a reasonable system of internal improvements of a general character, but also by furnishing to the nation a currency of equal value in all parts of its wide-spread domain, and that the experience of the past fully proves that this end has been accomplished by a national bank, can be again accomplished by a national bank, and in no way so safely and so certainly as by the agency of a well regulated national bank.

Resolved, That a tariff which will afford a revenue adequate to all the wants of the General Government, and at the same time protect the agricultural and mechanical industry of the American people, is a measure necessary to secure the prosperity of the country, and

warmly advocated by the Whig party of this Territory.

Resolved, That although we have no right to vote at the approaching Presidential election, yet we look forward to the exertions of our friends of the States for the elevation of Henry Clay to the Chief Magistracy of the Union with intense interest and assurance of our most ardent wishes for their success.

Resolved. That governments should be administered so as to produce the greatest good to the greatest number, and that this is true Democracy: that the self-styled Democratic party, by the policy they have pursued for the last ten years in their efforts to destroy the prosperity of our farmers and mechanics by rejecting a tariff for revenue and protection, by destroying the best currency ever possessed in any nation, by seeking to deprive us of all currency except gold and silver, in refusing to the indebted States relief by paying to them their proportion of the proceeds of the public lands, in their continued uniform and violent opposition to all measures calculated to advance the national and individual prosperity, by means of the encouragement of commerce and internal improvements, by a narrow and selfish policy in converting the executive power into an engine of party, by their federal and aristocratic exertions to maintain the veto power, and consolidate all the powers of Government in one leader, thereby rendering the administration of the Government a mere machine of party, in their repeated efforts to undermine and destroy the constitution and laws of Congress, by openly disregarding the rights secured by those laws, in their demoralizing efforts to induce the States to disregard their honor and repudiate their debts, in their open violation of private rights, by repealing charters and violating the obligation of contract; in short, by their whole policy and principles which, in a time of peace, and abundant crops, and with the smiles of heaven, have reduced this wealthy, proud and prosperous nation to actual bankruptcy, national and individual, they have forfeited the name of Democrats, and as a party are no longer to be trusted with the reins of power.

The Democrats adopted no platform in 1844.

The Legislature on the 12th of February, 1844, passed another act submitting the question of a constitutional convention to the people, which was carried. A constitution was framed by this convention, and Congress passed an act providing for the admission of Iowa as a State; but curtailing the northern and western boundaries. At an election held in April, 1845, the people rejected the constitution. The August election, 1845, was for Delegate to Ralph P. Lowe secured the Congress. Whig nomination, while A. C. Dodge was nominated for re-election by the Democrats. The vote stood:

In April, 1876, delegates were chosen to a second constitutional convention, which met at Iowa City, May 4, 1846. The constitution framed by this body was accepted by the people in August, Congress having repealed the obnoxious features respecting boundaries, giving Iowa the territory to which it was justly entitled.

After the adoption of this constitution, the Whigs met in convention at Iowa City, September 25, and nominated the following State ticket: Governor, Thos. McKnight; Secretary of State, James H. Cowles; Auditor of State, Eastin Morris; Treasurer of State, Egbert T. Smith. The following platform was adopted:

Resolved, That, considering it our duty, as Whigs, to effect a thorough or ganization of our party, and, by use of all honorable means, faithfully and diligently strive to ensure the success of our political principles in the State of Iowa.

Resolved, That we, as Whigs, do proudly and unhesitatingly proclaim to the world the following distinctive and leading principles, that we, as a party, avow and advocate, and which, if carried out, we honestly believe will restore our beloved country to its prosperity, and its institutions to their pristine purity:

1. A sound national currency, regulated by the will and authority of the people.

2. A tariff that shall afford sufficient revenue to the national treasury and just protection to American labor.

8. More perfect restraints upon executive power, especially upon the exercise of the vetc.

- 4. An equitable distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among all the States.
 - 5. One Presidential term.
- 6. Expenditure of the surplus revenue in national improvements that will embrace the great rivers, lakes, and main arteries of communication throughout our country, thus securing the most efficient means of defense in war and commercial intercourse in peace.

Resolved. That the re-enactment of the thrice condemned sub-treasury, which will have the effect of drawing all coin from circulation and locking it up in the vaults and safes of the General Government, the passage of McKay's British tariff bill discriminating in favor of foreign and against American labor, and striking a blow, intended to be fatal, to home market for American agricultural productions, and the executive veto of the river and harbor bill which paralyzes the western farmer's hope of just facilities for transporting his surplus products to a market, and cripples the enegies of commerce in every division of the Union, should consign the present administration to a condemnation so deep that the hand of political resurrection could never reach it.

Resolved, That we hold these truths to be self-evident, that the forty-ninth degree of north latitude is not fifty-four degrees, forty minutes; that James K. Polk's late letter was a deception and falsehood of a character so base as none but the most dishonorable mind would have resorted to; that McKay's tariff is not a judicious revenue

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tariff affording incidental protect to American industry; that the annexation of Texas is not a peaceful acquisition; that lamp-black and rags, though called treasury notes and drawn on a bankrupt treasury, are not the constitutional currency, and that locofocoism is not Democracy.

Resolved, That we believe the American system of Henry Clay, as exemplified in the tariff of 1842, is essential to the independence and happiness of the producing classes of the United States; that in its protection of home protections it nerves the arm of the farmer and makes glad the hearts of the mechanic and manufacturer by ensuring them a constant and satisfactory remuneration for their toils, and that it is found by the test of experience to be the only permanent check on the excessive importations of former years, which have been the principal cause of hard times, repudiation, bankruptcy, and dishonor.

Resolved, That we regard the adoption of the constitution at the recent election, by reason of the highly illiberal character of some of its provisions, as an event not calculated to promote the future welfare and prosperity of the State of Iowa, and that it is our imperative duty to procure its speedy amendment.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to use our utmost exertions to keep up a thorough organization of the Whig party in Iowa; and although our opponents claim erronerusly, as we believe, to possess an advantage in numbers and depend upon ignorance, prejudice and credulty for success, yet, having a superiority in the principles we profess, we have implicit confidence in the dawning of a brighter day, when the clouds and darkness of locofocoism will be dispelled by the cheering rays and invigorating influence of truth and knowledge.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That we recommend to the support of the people of Iowa, at the coming election, the ticket nominated by this convention; that we believe the candidates to be good men, and that the members of this convention, in bchalf of those for whom they act, pledge to them a cordial and zealous support.

The Democratic Convention was held September 24, which nominated the following ticket: Governor, Ansel Briggs; Secretary of State, E. Cutler, Jr.; Auditor of State, J. T. Fales; Treasurer, Morgan Reno.

The following platform was adopted:

Resolved, That the conduct of James K. Polk, since he has been President of the United States, and particularly during the last session of Congress, has been that of an unwavering and unflinching Democrat; that Young Hickory has proved himself to be a true scion of Old Hickory; and we tender to him and his coadjutors in the executive department the gratitude of the people of the State of Iowa.

Resolved, That the recent session of Congress has been one of the greatest importance to the people of these United States, since the time of Mr. Jefferson, and we confidently regard the acts passed by it, particularly the passage of the Independent Treasury Bill, the settlement of the Oregon question (though the people of Iowa would have preferred 54, 40), and the repeal of the odious tariff act of 1842, as destined to advance the welfare, promote the interest, and add to the peace and harmony not only of our people, but of the civilized world.

Resolved, That the repeal of the unjust, unequal and fraudulent tariff act of 1842, at the recent session of Congress, deserves the highest praise from the people of Iowa, and entitles those members of Congress who voted for it to the lasting gratitude of all good citizens; that by its minimum and specific duties-by its unequal and unjust protection of the captalists and moneyed institutions, and by its casting the burden of taxation upon the laboring masses, and exempting the uper ten thousand, it was absolutely a federal tariff, based on the doctrines of the great God-like Belshazzer of Massachusetts, viz: "Let the Government take care of the rich, and the rich take care of the poor": that the conduct of the Vice-President of the United States, upon that great question of the age, entitles him to the highest place in the confidence of the Democracy of the United States.

Resolved, That all modes of raising revenue for the support of Government are taxes upon the capital, labor and industry of the country; and that it is the duty of a good government to impose its taxes in such a manner as to bear equally on all classes of society; and that any government which, in levying duties for raising revenue, impresses burdens on any one class of society, to build up others, though republican in form, is tyranical in deed, ceases to be a just government, and is unworthy of the confidence or support of a free people.

Resolved, That the separation of the public moneys from the banking institutions of the country, in the passage of the Independent Treasury Bill, meets the approbation of this Convention, and the recent vote of the people of this State, adopting the Constitution, is a decisive indication of public sentiment against all banking institutions of whatever name, nature or description.

Resolved, That the repeated unjust aggression of the Mexican people and Mexican Government have long since called for redress, and the spirit which has discouraged, opposed and denounced the war which our Government is now carrying on against Mexico, is the same spirit which opposed the formation of a Republican Government, opposed Jefferson and denounced the last war with Great Britain, and now, as they did then, from a federal fountain.

Resolved, That General Taylor and our little army have won for themselves the everlasting gratitude of the country, for which they will never, like Scott, be exposed to a shot in their rear from Washington or any other part of the country.

Resolved, That we repudiate the idea of party without principles; that Democracy has certain fixed and unalterable principles, among which are equal rights and equal protection to all, unlimited rights of suffrage to every freeman, no property qualifications or religious tests, sovereignty of the people, subjection of the Legislature to the will of the people, obedience to the instructions of constituents, or resignation, and restriction of all exclusive privileges to corporations to a level with individual rights.

Resolved, That henceforth, as a political party, we are determined to know nothing but Democracy, and that we will support men only for their principles. Our motto will be: Less legislation, few laws, strict obedience, short sessions, light taxes, and no State debt.

The office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction having been vacated, it was provided in the act that an election should be held the first Monday in April, 1847, for the purpose of filling the office. The Whigs placed James Harlan in nomination, and the Democrats, Charles Mason. Harlan was elected by a majority of 413 out of a total vote of 15,663.

By act approved February 24, 1847, the Legislature created a Board of Public Works for the improvement of DesMoines river, and provided for the election of a President, Secretary and Treasurer of such on the first Monday in August. The Democrats in State convention at Iowa City, June 11, placed the following ticket in the field: President of Board, H. W. Sample; Secretary, Charles Corkery; Treasurer, Paul Bratton. The following platform was adopted:

WHEREAS, Our country is at present engaged in an expensive and sanguinary war, forced upon her against her will, and carried on to repel aggravated and repeated instances of insult and injustice; and,

WHEREAS, There are those among us, nativeborn Americans, who maintain that Mexico is in the right and the United States in the wrong in this war; and,

WHEREAS, The public mind is, at the present time, agitated by other great questions of national policy, in relation to which it is proper that the Democracy of Iowa should speak out through their representatives here assembled; therefore,

Resolved, That we indignantly repel the charge made by the Whig press and the Whig leaders, that the war is one of aggression and conquest. The United States, we fearlessly assert, have for years submitted to treatment at the hands of Mexico which, by any European government, would have been regarded as a good cause of war, and which our own government would have made cause of quarrel with any transatlantic power.

Resolved, That we triumphantly point to the repeated efforts made by our government, since the commencement of the war, to re-open negotiations with Mexico with a view of putting an end to hostilities as evidence of the pacific motives by which it is actuated, and we rely upon this testimony for the justification of our government in the eyes of the civilized world. We also point, with the highest satisfaction, to the humane and Christian-like manner in which the war has been conducted on our part, showing, as it does, that the United States have throughout acted upon principle in every respect worthy of the enlightened and civilized age in which we live.

Resolved, That we have the most unlimited confidence in the ability and statesman-like qualities of President Polk; that the measures of his administration, standing, as they have done, the test of time, have our most cordial approbation; that in the prosecution of the war with Mexico, he and the several members of his cabinet have evinced the most signal energy and capacity; that the brilliant success of our arms at every point, and the fact that in the short space of one year more than one-half of Mexico has been overcome by our troops, and is now in our possession, furnishes a refutation of the assertion sometimes heard from the Whigs, that the war has been inefficiently conducted, and that the country has the amplest cause to congratulate itself that, great and important as the crisis is, it has men at the head of affairs fully equal to the emergency.

Resolved, That the thanks of the American people are due to Major-Generals Scott and

Taylor, their officers and men, for their courage, bravery and endurance; that in the victories they have achieved, they have shed imperishable honor upon their country's flag at the same time that they have won for themselves, one and all, chaplets of imperishable renown.

Resolved, That in the demand which now exists in the countries of the old world for American provisions, we have an illustration of the incalculable benefits which are sure to result to the United States, and particularly to the great West, from reciprocal interchange of commodities; that the agriculturists of Iowa have sensibly partaken of the benefits resulting from this liberal system of policy, and in the name of the Democratic party of Iowa, we tender to President Polk and the Democratic members of Congress our thanks for the enactment of a tariff, which is likely to have the effect of causing foreign countries to still further abolish their restrictions upon American grain and American provisions.

Resolved, That the evidence to be found in the fact that, within the last three months, the enormous sum of fifty-five millions of dollars has been offered to be loaned to the Government at a premium, is a proud vindication of the financial ability of the Government, at the same time that it rebukes with merited severity the croaking of those who, at the commencement of the war, predicted that the treasury would be beggared in less than a year, with no means of replenishing it.

Resolved, That we approve of the conduct of the Democratic members of our first State Legislature. Under the peculiar circumstances by which they were surrounded, their conduct was such as became them, and is sustained by the entire Democracy of the State.

Resolved, That the Democratic party have ever regarded education as the only means of preserving and perpetuating our republican institutions; that it is now and ever has been solicitous for its extension throughout the whole length and breadth of our land; and that it is one of the chief objects of the Democratic party of this State to establish such a system of free schools as will enable every child within its borders to

qualify himself to perform all the duties devolving upon a citizen of this favored country.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves collectively to support the nominees of this convention; that in our respective counties we will spare no efforts to promote their success; that we will permit no selfish consideration, no sectional feelings, to influence us, but, rallying under the banner of the good old cause, the cause of Democracy, we will march on to victory, triumphant victory!

The Whigs nominated for President of the Board, Geo. Wilson; Secretary, Madison Dagger; Treasurer, Pierre B. Fagan. Sample was elected over Wilson by 510 majority, out of a total vote of 16,250.

The Whigs of Iowa were first in the field in 1848, meeting in convention May 11th, at Iowa City. They nominated for Secretary of State J.M. Coleman; Auditor, M. Morley; Treasurer, Robert Holmes. The following platform was adopted:

The Government of the United States is based upon and exists only by the consent of the people; and.

WHEREAS, It is the duty as well as the rights of the citizens of the United States to meet in their primary capacity, whenever their judgment may dictate, to examine into the affairs of the Government; and,

Whereas, This right carries with it the power to approve the conduct of their public servants, whenever approval is merited by faithfulness and integrity, so it equally confers the duty of exposing imbecility, selfishness and corruption, when they exist in the administration of the Republic, and of denouncing those who, disregarding the example and admonitions of the Fathers of the Republic, are abandoning the true principles on which our civil institutions are founded, and proclaiming and carrying out measures that cannot but prove detrimental to the harmony and best interests of the Union, and may eventuate in the overthrow of our present Republican form of government; therefore,

Resolved, By the Whigs of Iowa, through their Representatives in State Convention assembled, that the Government of the United States is a limited Government, divided into three departments, each having its appropriate sphere, and separate and well-defined duties to perform; that it is necessary to the stability and perpetuity of our institutions, that the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Departments should be kept distinct, and confined to their legitimate duties; and that any encroachment, by one department, upon either of the others, is a violation of the spirit and letter of the constitution, and should call down the severest reprehension of the American people.

Resolved, That the admonition of a late President of the United States, "Keep your eye upon the President," should especially recommend itself to all the people in times like the present; that the Government can only be kept pure by the constant watchfulness of the people and the expression of their loudest censure, when speculation and corruption is detected.

Resolved. That entertaining these opinions, we have no sistation in declaring that the elevation of James K. Polk to the Presidential office was a sad mishap to the American Government; and that his administration, by its total abandonment of the principles of true Republicanism, as taught by Washington, Jefferson and Madison: by its encroachments on the national constitution, and its entire disregard of the will of the people, as expressed through their Representatives in Congress; by its denunciations of its own constituents, its futile attempt to misrepresent facts and conceal the truth, its endeavors to prostrate the industrial energies of the people and discriminate in favor of the manufactures and machinery of Europe, its violation of its own much lauded system of finance, the sub-treasury, thereby furnishing the people with promise to pay its officers with gold and silver; by its war, commenced without the assent of the war-making power, against a weak and distracted sister Republic, while at the same time, it ignobly and cowardly crouched before the lion of England, and took back its own assertions; its public debt of one hundred millions and its sacrifice of human life; its veto of measures that met the approval of every former President; and, worse than all, by its infamous attempt to rob of their well-earned laurels, won on the tented field, in the heart of the enemy's country, those who commanded the armies of the Republic, and bring them into unmerited disgrace before the American people,—by this aggregation of misdeeds, has signalized itself as the worst, most selfish and corrupt administration the United States ever had.

Resolved, That, while we concede that it is the duty of every citizen to support his country when engaged in a conflict with a foreign power, yet we equally insist that it is the duty of the people to hold their public servants to a strict accountability, and honestly to condemn whatever their judgment cannot approve; that we indignantly hurl back the imputation of James K. Polk and his parasites, that the Whig party of the Union are wanting in love of country, and deficient in its defense, and in evidence of the patriotism of the Whig party, we proudly point to the commanding generals, the distinguished officers and the brave soldiers who, in our army in Mexico, have shed luster upon themselves and renown upon the flag of their country.

Resolved, That, believing the war terminated, our convictions require us to declare that the war with Mexico was a war brought on by the Executive, without the approbation of the warmaking power, that had the same prudence which governed the administration in its intercourse with Great Britain, relative to the settlement of the Oregon question, exercised toward Mexico, a nation whose internal dissensions and weakness demanded our forbearance, the war would have been averted, and the boundaries between the two nations amicably and satisfactorily settled.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the application of the principle contained in the Wilmot proviso (so-called), to all territory to be incorporated into this Union, and are utterly opposed to the further extension of slave territory.

Resolved, That our opposition to the sub-treasury and the tariff of 1845 has not been dimin-

ished by the evidence furnished us of their operations: that they are twin measures, calculated and designed to depress the free labor of the country, for the benefit of a minority of the people-the one operating to lessen the price of labor, and bring down the wages of freemen, and the other throwing open our ports for the introduction of the productions of the pauper labor of Europe, thereby crippling our own manufacturers and compelling them either to sacrifice their laborers or close their business; that the one has failed as a disturbing system of the Government, the administration having been compelled to resort to banks and paper in making their payments, and the other, as a revenue measure, has proved entirely inadequate to the support of the ordinary expenses of the Government; that the one, by withdrawing from circulation, and shutting up in its vaults a large amount of specie, and the other, by overstocking the market with foreign goods, have largely contributed towards, if they have not entirely produced, the present financial difficulties; and that we cannot but foresee that the country will soon be visited, if these measures are continued, with a commercial revulsion as great and disastrous as that of 1837.

Resolved, That the profession of the administration of James K. Polk, that it is in favor of, and devoted to, an exclusively metallic currency, while it is issuing millions uron millions of paper money, in shape of treasury notes, irredeemable in specie, is an insult to the American people, and deserves the unqualified denunciation of every lover of truth and honesty.

Resolved, That the great West, whose population and commerce are rapidly increasing, bearing, as it does, its full proportion of the public burdens, is entitled to some consideration at the hands of the General Government, and to some participation in the Union; that the Mississippi river is to the whole Mississippi Valley what the Atlantic is to the Eastern and the lakes are to the Northern States; that if it is constitutional to clear and improve any harbors in the latter, it is equally constitutional to do the same in the former; that the River and Harbor Bill of the last session of Congress contained only appro-

priations for work that had met the approval of Jackson and VanBurcn; that the veto of that measure by the Executive was a high-handed usurpation upon the rights of the people and their representatives, uncalled for and unnecessary, and that, by that act, James K. Polk proved himself false to the principles of his predecessors, and hostile to the future growth and best interests of the West.

Resolved, That in view of the misrule, venality and infractions of the Constitution which have characterized the present administration, we deem the approaching Presidential election one of the most important that Las occurred since the organization of the Government; that it is necessary to the preservation of the institutions bequeathed to us by our fathers, that there should be a change of rulers as well as a change of measures; that, animated by a sincere desire to promote the welfare and honor of our country, we have determined to buckle on our armor and enlist for the war; and, in the language of one who never faltered in his devotion to his country, we call upon every Whig in Iowa to "Arouse! Awake! Shake off the dew-drops that glitter on your garments!" and, in company with your brethren throughout the Union, "Once more march forth to battle and to victory !"

Resolved. That, although the Whig party of Iowa has expressed a preference for General Taylor as the Whig candidate for President, yet they deem it due to themselves to declare that they commit the whole subject into the hands of the Whig National Convention, and whoever may be the nominee of that body for President, the Whigs of Iowa will give him a cordial support.

Resolved, That locofocoism in Iowa has proved itself a faction, "held together by the coercive power of public plunder," and devoid alike of generosity and principle; that, under cover of an assumed love of law and order, it has undertaken and cast from office a citizen chosen by a large majority of the popular voice, while, at the same time, it is represented in Congress by men elected without the shadow of law; that in foisting into the halls of Legislature, men who had no right there, for the purpose of carrying out

their own selfish designs, they were guilty of a clear violation of constitutional law, and of usurpation upon the rights of the people; and that the Whig members of the Legislature, by refusing to go into the election of Senators and Supreme Judges, while those individuals exercised the functions of Representatives, truly reflected the will of their constituents, and deserve the thanks of every friend of good government.

Resolved, That we most cordially commend to the support of the people of Iowa the ticket placed in nomination by this convention, of State officers and electors of President and Vice President; that they are citizens distinguished for their ability, integrity, patriotism and correct moral deportment; and that we pledge to this ticket a full, hearty and zealous co-operation in the ensuing canvass, with the confident assurance that if every Whig does his "duty, his whole duty, and nothing short of his duty," at the ballot-box, they will receive from the people of Iowa a majority of their suffrages.

Resolved, That we are watching with deep interest the recent movements in Europe, indicating as they do, the spread of popular liberty, and the determination on the part of the masses to throw off the fetters of despotism and kingly rule; that we joyfully admit into the brotherhood of republicanism the new republic of France, trusting that an all-wise Providence will guide and watch over the destinies of the new government and establish it on a permanent basis; and that to the masses of the other nations of Europe, who are now struggling to be free, we tender our warmest sympathies, and bid them a heartfelt God-speed in their efforts to obtain a recognition of their rights and liberties.

The Democrats placed the following ticket in nomination at a State convention held June 1st, at Iowa City: Secretary of State, Josiah H. Bonney; Auditor, Joseph T. Fales; Treasurer, Morgan Reno. The official vote showed Bonney to be elected Secretary of State by 1,212 majority, out of a total of 23,522.

The campaign of 1849 was opened by the Democrats, who met in convention at Iowa City, and nominated William Patterson, President of Board of Public Works; for Secretary, Jesse Williams; Treasurer, George Gillaspie. The platform adopted by the convention was as follows:

Resolved, That, in view of the large interest at stake in the judicious and vigorous prosecution of the public works on the DesMoines river, and in view also of the efforts on foot by the Whig party to obtain the control and direction of the same, by means of a Whig Board of Public Works, it is important that the Democracy of the State should take immediate and energetic steps toward a thorough and complete organization of the party, and be ready on the day of the election to secure to themselves, by a triumphant majority, the choice of the officers; and that, while we cordially and unreservedly recommend the nominees of this convention to the confidence and support of the people, we should also take occasion to admonish our friends, that in union there is strength, and in vigilance, success.

Resolved, That this convention has received, with feelings of profound grief, the intelligence of the death of that pure patriot and able statesman, James K. Polk, late President of the United States; and that for his eminent and distinguished services to his country, for his faithfulness to principle, and for his purity of private life, his memory will ever live in the cherished recollections of the Democracy of the nation, by none more honored than the people of this State.

Resolved, That we recur with pride to the triumphant success, the splendid achievements, and the imperishable renown of the late administration; and that, while we point to these as the glorious results of past labors, we should remember that, as they were gained by a strict adherence to honest principles and the adoption of an honest policy, they can be sullied or impaired only by a base abandonment of them upon the altar of expediency, or by a disgraceful surrender in the form of coward silence. Resolved, That we still adhere as firmly as ever to the principles and measures which dictated and governed the course of the late administration; and that we derive a high pleasure from the fact that a Democratic Senate is vouch-safed to us as an impassable barrier between the federal high tariff, bank and paper policy, hopes and designs of the present dynasty, and the gold and silver currency, and low tariff and independent treasury policy of the people.

Resolved, That the administration of Gen. Taylor, as far as it has proceeded upon its mission, has unblushingly falsified every promise and grossly violated every pledge given before the election by its nominal chief; that a party which can go before the country upon one set of issues, and immediately after its installation into power enter upon the practice of another set, is more than ever deserving of the reprobation of the world, and of the continued and uncompromising hostility of the Democratic party.

Resolved, That General Taylor, for the part which he has played, or has been made to play in this disgraceful game of deception, has displayed a want of honest principle or weakness of mind and character, which equally disqualifies him for the place he holds, and fully justifies the worst predictions ever made against his fitness for the Presidency; and that, although we may once have admired the soldier in the tented field, we are now reluctantly brought to condemn and to repudiate the cipher in the cabinet of the country.

Resolved, That the removals in this State have been made without cause and in direct violation of the professions of General Taylor, before the election; and that the appointments which have followed have been made in equal violation of the same professions.

Resolved, That the appointment of a bureau officer from this State, in the person of Fitz Henry Warren, is an act deserving the censure and undistinguished condemnation which it is receiving from a large majority of the Whigs of Iowa; and that his retention in office, in the face of these open and emphatic expressions of

public disgust, is well calculated to prepare the mind of every one to be surprised at nothing, in the way of moral turpitude, which may mark the future character of General Taylor's administration.

Resolved, That the Democrats who have been removed from office in this State by the federal and proscriptive administration now in power, retire from their respective posts without reproach from government, and with the unimpaired confidence and respect of the Democracy of the State.

Resolved, That we deprecate any separate and sectional organizations, in any portion of the country, having for their object the advocacy of an isolated point involving feeling, and not fact—pride, and not principle, as destructive to the peace and happiness of the people and dangerous to the stability of the Union.

Resolved. That inasmuch as the Territories of New Mexico and California come to us free, and are free now by law, it is our desire that they should remain forever free; but that until it is proposed to repeal the laws making the country free, and to erect others in their stead for the extension of slavery, we doem it inexpedient and improper to add to the further distraction of the public mind by demanding, in the name of the Wilmot Proviso, what is already amply secured by the laws of the land.

The Whigs met in convention June 30, at Iowa City, where they nominated the following ticket: President of Board, Thomas J. McKean; Secretary, William M. Allison; Treasurer, Henry G. Stewart. The following platform was adopted:

Resolved, That this convention has unlimited confidence in the integrity, ability and patriotism of the people's President; General Zachary Taylor. The illustrious services he has rendered his country in forty years' devotion to her interests and her glory in the field, and the abundant evidence he has given since his inauguration as Chief Magistrate of the Republic, of the possession of eminent administrative talents, afford a sure guaranty that his administration

will be devoted to the highest and best interests of the country, the whole country, and nothing but the country. With such a leader, one who has successfully encountered every danger, whether in front, rear or rank, we may look with confidence to the speedy restoration of the country to her true Republican destiny.

Resolved. That, in the opinion of this meeting, the recent demonstration of public sentiment inscribes on the list of executive duties, in characters too legible to be overlooked, the task of reform, and the correction of those abuses which have brought the patronage of the Federal Government into conflict with the freedom of election; and that as vacancies by death are few, by resignation none, the task of reform and the correction of those abuses can be accomplished only by removal; and we regard the wailings of the locofoco press at the salutary and essential changes which the administration has seen proper to make, as involving a disregard of the important truth here referred to, and a contempt of the first principles of Democracy.

Resolved, That the welfare and interests of the people of Iowa imperatively require an amendment to the State Constitution, by which the incubus, imposed in some of its provisions upon their resources and prosperity, shall be removed.

Resolved, That the people have a right to demand that this question shall be submitted to them for their action, and in the judgment of this convention they will be recreant to their interests if they do not visit their condemnation upon a party that, with professions of Democracy perpetually upon its lips, has shown itself in practice to be destitute of the true principles of Democracy.

Resolved, That the course of the dominant party of this State, in the late General Assembly, in its daring assaults upon the most sacred provision of the constitution; in the outrage which it committed against the great principles of civil and religious liberty, in depriving one of the counties of the State, as a punishment for the free exercise by its voters of the elective franchise of the rights of representation, in excluding it from all the judicial districts of the

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State, and in its flagitious attempt to destroy its organization altogether, and to excommunicate its inhabitants, indiscriminately, from the protection of civil society; in its contemptuous refusal to allow the people of the State the privilege of expressing their opinion on the subject of a convention to amend the State constitution; in its refusal to instruct the Senators in Congress from this State to favor the policy of the Wilmot Proviso, by excluding the institution of slavery from our newly acquired Territory; in its attempt to create new offices, not demanded by the public interest, as a sort of pension to partisan favorites-offices which would have imposed new burdens in the shape of increased taxation without any corresponding benefit,and in its reckless prodigality of the public money, should consign it to the perpetual condemnation of a free people.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the extension of slavery into territory now free, and that we believe it to be the duty of the Federal Government to relieve itself of the responsibility of that institution, wherever it has the constitutional authority so to do; and that the legislation necessary to effect those objects should be adopted.

Resolved, That for the compliment paid to our State, in the appointment of one of our fellow-citizens to the important office of Assistant Postmaster, the President is entitled to our thanks.

Resolved, That we commend the ticket presented by this convention to the people of this State for their cordial support.

Patterson was elected President over McKean by a majority of 712 out of a total vote of 22,632.

The Whigs met in convention May 15, 1850, at Iowa City, and made the following nominations: Governor, James L. Thompson; Secretary of State, Isaac Cook; Auditor of State, William H. Seevers; Treasurer of State, Evan Jay; Treasurer of Board of Public Works, James Nosler.

The resolutions adopted were as follows:

Resolved, That every day's experience vindicates the sentiment proclaimed by the Whig State Convention last year, that the welfare and interests of the people of Iowa imperatively require an amendment to the State constitution, by which the incubus imported in some of its provisions upon their resources and prosperity shall be removed.

Resolved, That the people have a right to demand that this question shall be submitted to them for their action, and in the judgment of this convention they will be recreant to their interests if they do not so determine by their votes at the approaching election.

Resolved, That we have undiminished confidence in the integrity, ability and patriotism of the people's President, General Z. Taylor, and in the wisdom of the policy by him recommended to Congress.

Resolved, That the Whigs of the country owe it to themselves and the great principles they profess to cherish, to give the President a Congress disposed to co-operate with him in his patriotic purposes to serve the country, instead of pursuing a factious opposition to the bitter end.

Resolved, That we cherish an ardent attachment to the union of the States, and a firm determination to adhere to it at all hazards and to the last extremity.

Resolved, That we hail with the highest gratification the rising of a new State upon the borders of the Pacific, and that we are in favor of its immediate admission into the family of States upon no other conditions than those imposed by the constitution of the United States, and untrammelled by any question of Territorial legislation.

Resolved, That while we hold it to be the duty of all to be ready and willing to stand to and abide by the provisions of the constitution of the United States, we are nevertheless free to reaffirm, as we now do, the opinion heretofore expressed by the Whig party in Iowa, that we are in favor of free men, free territory, and free States.

Resolved, That the Surveyor General's office of Wisconsin and Iowa, under the control of the Democratic party, has been, and is, an engine of vast political power, and that its extensive patronage has been used to subserve the interest of that party. We, therefore, respectively and earnestly request of the President of the United States the immediate removal of C:H. Booth, Esq., the present incumbent, and the appointment of one who will not use the patronage of this office for political ends.

Resolved, That we cordially recommend the candidates nominated by this convention, for the various State offices to be filled at the next August election, to the confidence and support of the people of Iowa.

The Democrats met at Iowa City June 12, 1850, and nominated the following ticket: Governor, Stephen Hempstead; Secretary of State, G. W. McCleary; Auditor, Wm. Pattee; Treasurer, Israel Keister; Treasurer Board Public Works, George Gillaspie. The following platform was adopted:

Resolved, That the events of the past year, having served to demonstrate the soundness and wisdom of the resolutions adopted by the last Democratic State Convention, we re-assert and re-adopt them, as follows:

Resolved, That we recur with pride to the triumphant success, the splendid achievements and the imperishable renown of the late administration; and that, while we point to these as the glorious results of past labors, we should remember that, as they were gained by a strict adherence to honest principles, and the adoption of an honest policy, they can be sullied or impaired only by a base abandonment of them upon the altar of expediency, or by a disgraceful surrender in the form of a cowardly silence.

Resolved, That we still adhere, as firmly as ever, to the principles and measures which dictated and governed the course of the late administration; and that we derive a high pleasure from the fact that a Democratic Senate is vouch-safed to us as an impassable barrier between the

Federal high-tariff, bank and paper policy, hopes and designs of the present dynasty, and the gold and silver currency, low tariff and independent treasury policy of the people.

Resolved, That the administration of General Taylor, as far as it has proceeded upon its mission, has unblushingly falsified every promise and grossly violated every pledge given before the election by its nominal chief; and that a party which can go before the country upon one set of issues, and immediately after its installation into power enter upon the practice of another set, is more than ever deserving of the reprobation of the world, and of the continued and uncompromising hostility of the Democratic party.

Resolved, That General Taylor, for the part which he has played, or has been made to play, in this disgraceful game of deception, has displayed a want of honest principle, or a weakness of mind and character, which equally disqualifies him for the place he holds, and fully justifies the worst predictions ever made against his fitness for the Presidency; and that, although we may have once admired the soldier in the tented field, we are now reluctantly brought to condemn and to repudiate the cipher in the Cabinet of the country.

Resolved, That the removals in this State have been made without cause and in direct violation of the professions of General Taylor before the election; and that the appointments which have followed have been made in equal violation of the same professions.

Resolved. That it is as gratifying to the pride as it is creditable to the patriotism of the Democrats of Iowa, that prominent statesmen of all parties, in secking for a satisfactory adjustment of the difficulties which unfortunately exist between the slave and non-slaveholding States, are found uniting, in main, on the policy of non-intervention; and while they arrogate to themselves no right to question the course of other States on this subject, they point to the fact, with feelings of unmingled satisfaction, and they, in co-operating with those who are striving to preserve the Union, are required to "tread no steps backward."

Resolved, That, regarding the preservation of our happy form of government as paramount to all other considerations, and believing that the threatened danger may be averted, we approve of the bill recently introduced into the United States Senate by the Committee of Thirteen, generally known as the "Compromise Bill."

Resolved, That, as this bill authorizes the immediate admission of California, organizes the Territories of New Mexico and Utah, provides for the settlement of the Texan boundary question, enforces the provisions of the constitution with regard to the reclamation of persons escaping from service, and abolishes the slave trade in the District of Columbia, we believe its adoption, as a whole, would be hailed as a peace-offering by an overwhelming majority of the people; nor is our confidence in the wisdom of the measure diminished by the fact that the ultraists of both extremes are found united in opposition to it, but rather increased.

Resolved, That the late decision of Secretary Ewing, by which the State of Iowa has been robbed of nearly a million of acres of valuable land, and the improvement of her principal interior river, retarded, if not wholly destroyed, is an act which finds no justification in the precedent or usages of the government; that it is a derogation of both the letter and spirit of the act of Congress making the donation, and that, in the name of the people of Iowa, we feel called upon to denounce it as illegal and unjust.

Resolved, That this decision, taking away from the State, by a Whig administration, the greater portion of a valuable grant, made to it under a Democratic rule, the people of Iowa have suffered a wrong which, while they have no alternative but submission, they cannot but feel most deeply and sensibly that the administration at Washington is not less responsible for the decision than those who defend it; and that it is the duty of the Democracy to arraign them at the bar of public opinion at the approaching election for aiding and abetting in crippling the energies of our young and expanding commonwealth.

Resolved, that President Taylor's Cabinet have, in the recent Galphin swindle and other speculations of the same kind, proven to the world that

their promises of retrenchments and reform in the administration of the government were made to deceive the people, and not with the intention of being kept.

Resolved, That the present Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor and Treasurer, whose terms of office are about to expire, each and all of them, by the honest, efficient and impartial discharge of their duties, deserve the cordial approbation of the people of the State of Iowa.

Resolved, That we confidently present the nominees of the convention to the voters of the State of Iowa for their support; and that we, ourselves, will individually use all honorable means to secure their election.

The official vote on Governor was as follows:

 Stephen Hempstead, Dem........13,486 -2,083

 James L. Thompson, Whig11,403

 William Penn Clark...............575

In 1851, for Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Democrats nominated Thomas II. Benton, while the Whigs supported William G. Woodward, an Independent candidate. Benton was elected by a majority of 1,351.

In 1852 the Whigs were early in the field, meeting in convention at Iowa City, February 26, and placing in nomination the following ticket: Secretary of State, J. W. Jenkins; Auditor of State, Asbury Porter; Treasurer of State, Hosea B. Horn. The following platform was adopted:

Resolved, That we most cordially approve of the administration of President Fillmore, and have the fullest confidence in the executive officers of our government, and that the administration of our foreign and domestic affairs deserves our highest admiration and firmest support; and we have the assurance that under such an administration our republic will always be safe.

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Resolved, That our warmest gratitude is due to those of whatsoever political party, who have, for the last two years, battled for the union of these States, and that we now regard the question out of which our apprehension of disunion arose as settled now and forever.

Resolved, That we rejoice to see our Democratic fellow-citizens in the Western States occupying a part of our political platform, especially that relating to currency, to the improvement of rivers and harbors by appropriations from the national treasury, and a revision of the tariff of 1846.

Resolved, That, as by alone following the advice of the illustrious Father of our Country for three-quarters of a century, our nation is prosperous and happy, we are still for adhering to that which teaches us to be at peace with all nations, and to form entangling alliances with none.

Resolved, That the delegates to the National Convention be left free to act according to their own judgment, when they meet their brethren in the National Convention, to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States, according to the lights that there may be presented, and so to act as to harmonize conflicting claims and interests, and to maintain the integrity of the Whig party and the ascendancy of Whig principles.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this convention that a convention to revise the constitution of the States should be called at as early a day as is practicable; and, with a view to the advancement of this object, it is hereby recommended to State and local candidates in every part of the State to make this issue distinctly and strongly before the people.

Resolved, That this convention request the executive committee of the State, and of each county and of each district composed of several counties, to effect a complete and efficient organization of the Whig party in their respective counties and districts.

The Democratic convention met May 28th, at Iowa city, and nominated the fol-

lowing ticket: Secretary of State, Geo. W. McCleary; Auditor, William Pattee; Treasurer, M. L. Morris. The following platform was adopted:

Resolved, That paramount to all questions of a party or sectional nature, we are in favor of "The Union now and forever."

Resolved, That to carefully regard the rights of States, is the only possible way to strengthen and perpetuate our glorious confederacy.

Resolved, That a strict construction of the Constitution of the United States is the only safeguard for the rights of the States, and that we fully recognize the doctrine of the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of 1798 and 1799 and the Baltimore platform of 1844.

Resolved, That we are opposed to a national bank, a high protective tariff and all measures and monopolies of a like nature, and are in favor of the independent treasury and tariff of 1836.

Resolved, That we are opposed to a wasteful, extravagant and corrupt system of internal improvements; but hold that improvements of a national character may properly be made with the nation's money, and that, in justice, the general government, as a great landholder in the States, should contribute of her large domain to those public enterprises by which her interests are secured and promoted and the value of that domain enhanced.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the "compromise" as a final settlement of the question which has so long agitated the country upon the subject of domestic slavery.

Resolved, That we are opposed to "nullification" of every kind, whether in the legislature of Vermont, or in the latitude of South Carolina, and are in favor of a faithful execution of laws of Congress until they are repealed, or declared inoperative by the proper tribunals of the country.

Resolved, That our adopted citizens well deserve the political blessings which are now extended to them by the existing naturaliza-

tion laws passed by our Democratic forefathers, and we are opposed to any alteration of them sought for by native "Americanism."

Resolved, That we are opposed to the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency upon the naked idea of availability, but are in favor of a candidate whose principles are known to be national and in conformity to the time-honored tenets of the Democratic party.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the nominee of the Baltimore convention, as our candidate for the Presidency, and to such nominee we pledge our hearty and individual support.

In regard to State policy-

Resolved, That we heartily concur in the great principles of judicial and financial reform which are agitating the civilized world, and which have to some extent been recognized by the adoption of our revised code; but at the same time reprobate many of the provisions as destructive of the great ends sought after, and earnestly recommend a thorough revision of all obnoxious features.

The official vote for Secretary of State was as follows:

George G.McCleary, Dem......16,884—1,857 J.W. Kenkins, Whig.......15,027

In 1853 the Democrats inaugurated the campaign by nominating David C. Cloud for Attorney General, and adopting the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the delegates this day in convention assembled, congratulate the Democracy of the Union, upon the emphatic verdict of the people in favor of Democratic principles, as expressed in the election of Franklin Pierce and Wm. R. King, to the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of this Republic.

Resolved, That we recognize as principles cardinal in the Democratic faith: "The election of all officers by the people." "The limits of State indebtedness." "Equal taxation"—compelling the property of the rich, invested in stock, to bear its proportion of the public burthen of con-

tribution to the taxes of the State. The restraint of the legislative power—confining it to the legitimate subject of general legislation, and the crowning glory of repeal, which secures the people sovereign from ever becoming slaves to any law or charter passed by their servants.

Resolved, That a wise political economy demands a more liberal system of disposing of the public lands, and that the prosperity of the country, and the happiness of individuals would be eminently promoted by the pussage of a law giving the public domain in limited quantities to actual settlers at a price covering the cost of survey and other necessary expenses.

Resolved, That no species of industry should be fostered to the injury of another, that no class of men should be taxed directly or indirectly for the benefit of another; that every description of industry should stand or fall on its own merits, and that commerce should be unfettered, and, like the air, free.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Iowa adhere to the known and long-established doctrines of the party relative to the currency.

Resolved, That to the Democratic, Republican, State and federal institutions, resting on universal suffrage and universal eligibility to office, do these United States owe their unexampled prosperity among nations, and that it is our duty to sympathize with every people struggling against tyrants for freedom.

Mr. Walker introduced the following resolutions, which, on motion, were adopted:

Resolved, That the present Commissioner of the DesMoines Improvement, General V. P. Van Antwerp, by the fidelity, energy and ability with which he has discharged the duties of his responsible position, is entitled to the highest esteem and gratitude of the people of this State.

Resolved, That to his faithful and judicious efforts we are indebted to the final grant by the general government of the fund for the Des Moines River Improvement, sufficient and ample to ensure a completion of the work, and develop the resources of the DesMoines Valley.

Resolved, That in prosecuting the negotiations for the State, he has displayed unsurpassed perseverance, industry and discretion against the most trying discouragements and embarassments, and that he has not only faithfully improved every opportunity to advance the interests of his trust, but has signalized his term of service by measures which will identify his name with the successful completion of the public works.

Resolved, Therefore, that in his voluntary retirement from the office which he has so ably filled, we hereby tender to him, in convention of the Democracy of the State, the endorsement, "Well done, good and faithful servant."

The Whigs made no nomination, but supported Samuel A. Rice for the office of Attorney-General. Cloud was elected over Rice by 7,564.

In 1854 the Democrats convened on the 9th of January, at Iowa City, placed the following ticket in the field, and adopted a platform: Governor, Curtis Bates; Secretary of State, Geo. W. McCleary; Auditor of State, Joseph L. Sharp; Treasurer of State, Martin L. Morris; Attorney-General, David C. Cloud; Supt. of Public Instruction, Jas. D. Eads. The following is the platform:

Resolved, That we, the delegates of the various counties of Iowa, in State Democratic Convention assembled, do hereby re-affirm and pledge ourselves to the principles of the Baltimore National Convention of 1852, and that we hold and consider them as constituting the true platform of the Democratic platform, and as fundamental and essential with all true Democrats.

Resolved, That we look upon ourselves as members of the real National Democratic party, a party radically identical in all parts of the Union; and that we have no sectional views to gratify, no selfish designs to accomplish, but are wholly devoted to the Union, harmony and success of the cause; we therefore repudiate all disaffection on sectional or personal grounds, and denounce all bickering among ourselves

and most earnestly recommend "union, harmony, concession and compromise," as a nucleus for universal observance.

Resolved, That we have increased confidence in the talents, and in the integrity and patriotism of Eranklin Pierce, that his administration of the government have been distinguished by wisdom, firmness and unwavering adherence to its sound Democratic principles; that he has fully redeemed the pledges given to the American people, previous to his election.

Resolved, That we regard the right of instruction as the sheet anchor, the main pillar of our freedom; and that we are determined never to surrender it, but to the last stand by and defend it, convinced, as we thoroughly are, that it is only by frequent and rigid exercise of this invaluable privilege that the Democratic character of this government can be preserved, and we believe the agent who disobeys to be unworthy the confidence of his constituents, and that he ought to resign his seat.

Resolved, That the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, and sanctioned in the constitution, which makes ours the land of liberty and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in the Democratic faith, and every attempt to abridge the privilege of becoming citizens and the owners of soil among us, ought to be resisted with the same spirit which swept the alien and sedition laws from our statute books.

Resolved, That in the recent development of the grand political truth of the sovereignty of the people, and their capacity and power of self-government, we feel that a high and sacred duty is devolved with increased responsibility upon the Democratic party of this country as the party of the people, to sustain and advance among us constitutional "liberty, equality and fraternity," by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few, at the expense of the many, and by vigilant and constant adherence to those principles and compromises and strong to uphold the Union as it was, the Union as it is, and the

Union as it should be, in the full expansion of the energies and capacity of this great and progressive people.

Resolved, That we look upon the speedy organization of Nebraska Territory as a highly important object, and that its northern boundary should coincide, or nearly so, with the latitude of the northern boundary of Iowa.

Resolved, That we hereby pledge ourselves to abide the decision of this convention, and to use all honorable means to secure the election of the nominees.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this convention be published in all the Democratic papers in the State, and copies be sent to the President, heads of departments, and to our Representatives in Congress.

The Whigs met at Iowa City, February 22, and nominated the following ticket: Governor, James W. Grimes; Secretary of State, Simeon Winters; Auditor of State, Andrew Jackson Stephens; Treasurer, Eliphalet Price; Attorney-General, James W. Sennett. The following is the platform:

Resolved, That an experience of seven years under our present constitution has demonstrated that that instrument is not suited to the political, the agricultural and commercial wants of the State or the Spirit of the age; that the wants of the people demand a constitution making liberal provisions for the promotion of works of internal improvement, and providing, also, for a well regulated system of banking, which will relieve the people of this State from the onerous and oppressive burden they now suffer in the shape of indirect taxation paid to the banks of others States, whose money is in circulation among us.

Resolved, That, in common with the Whig party throughout the Union, we recognize the binding force and obligation of the act of Congress of 1820, known as the Missouri Compromise, and we view the same as a compact between the North and South, mutually binding

and obligatory, and as a final settlement of the question of slavery within the geographical limits to which it applies.

Resolved, That we most unqualifiedly and emphatically disapprove of the efforts now being made in Congress to legislate slavery into the free Territory of Nebraska, and we do most heartily recommend to our Senators and Representatives in .Congress to oppose by all honorable means the passage of the Nebraska Bill, as reported by Senator Douglas, of Illinois; and that we cannot otherwise look upon the pretense by Mr. Douglas and his aiders and abettors, that "the 8th section of the Missouri Compromise is suppressed by the acts of 1850," than as a proposition totally unreasonable and absurd on its face, conceived it bad faith and prompted by an ignoble and most unworthy ambition for party and personal political preferment; and that we do, as citizens of the West and the free State of Iowa, most earnestly desire to see an immediate organization of Nebraska Territory. without any infringement of the solemn compact of 1820, commonly called the Missouri Compromise.

Resolved, That, as Whigs and citizens of the great valley of the Mississippi, we are heartily in favor of that well regulated Whig policy of liberal appropriations by the general government, for works of internal improvement of a national character, and that we view all navigable waters in the country, whether rivers or inland seas, as eminently national in their character, and recommend to our Senators and Representatives in Congress to endeavor, by all honorable means, to procure appropriations for such purposes, and especially for the removal of obstructions to navigation in the Mississippi river.

Resolved, That we view the proposition of Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, to effect an improvement by the levying of tonnage duties on the internal commerce of the country, as entirely inadequate to the accomplishment of such a purpose, and only calculated to impose heavy and unjust burdens on the people of the West, in the shape of indirect taxation, without

securing to them any of the proposed advantages.

Resolved, That we unreservedly and cordially approve of the course and conduct of the Hon. John P. Cook, our Representative in Congress from the Second Congressional District, and we hereby pledge ourselves to sustain him in his able and independent course.

WHEREAS, The object of our educational system was to place the means of a common school education within the reach of all; and

WHEREAS, Under its present management more than one-third of the proceeds of the fund set apart to cherish and maintain that system is annually absorbed by its constitutional guardians, subjecting it to a loss, in the year 1851, of \$10,751.40 to pay the salaries and expenses of the Superintendent of Public Instruction and Commissioners of the School Fund, and leaving only the sum of \$20,600.11 to be distributed among the public schools; and

WHEREAS, The duties of said officers may all be discharged by other State and county officers, without any or with but a trifling expense to said fund; therefore,

Resolved, That sound policy and enlightened philanthropy demand such legislation and amendment to our constitution as will preserve this fund inviolate to the purposes originally intended as an inheritance to our children and their posterity.

Resolved, That we are in favor of a donation, by Congress, of public lands, in limited quantities, to actual settlers.

Resolved, That we believe the people of this State are prepared for, and their interests require, the passage of a law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of ardent spirits within the State as a beverage.

The official vote on Governor was as follows:

James W. Grimes, Whig......23,025-1,823 Curtis Bates, Dem21,202

The election of 1855 was for minor officers. The Democrats met in convention, January 24, at the Capitol, and nominated the following ticket: Commissioner Des Moines River Improvement, O. D. Tisdale; Register DesMoines River Improvement, Wm. Dewey; Register Land Office, Stark H. Samuels. The following is the platform adopted:

WHEREAS, It is in accordance with the Democratic party, to declare, from time to time, its views upon the various political principles that occupy the attention of the country; therefore,

Resolved, That there has been a period in the history of our country, when we could with more confidence proclaim to the world our entire adherence to and approval of the old landmarks of the Democratic party.

- 2. That the temporary success of our foes being a result of an abandonment of principles on their part, and of the aggression of discordant elements, brought together for mercenary ends, affords no grounds for alarm; but confident of the correctness of our principles, and of the integrity of the masses, we appeal to the sober, second thought of the people with no fears as to the verdict they may render.
- 8. That we declare our firm determination to sustain the principles recognized as correct, in reference to slavery agitation, to support the constitution faithfully, to carry out its provisions, and discountenance all incendiary movements that tend to the overthrow of our government, from whatever source they may originate.
- 4. That the efforts being made to colonize free negroes in their native land, is a measure that commends itself to every philanthropist as being the only favorable plan for the ultimate accomplishment of the first wish of every friend of freedom.
- 5. That we endorse, to the fullest extent, the compromise measure of 1850, believing those measures to be constitutional, just, and proper.
- 6. That in changing his domicile from one portion of a republican government to another, man does not divest himself of his political, moral or natural rights, nor can he be deprived

of them otherwise than as he has consented to constitutionally.

- 7. That the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson, in the Declaration of Independence, and sanctioned in the constitution, which makes ours the land of liberty and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in the Democratic faith, and every attempt to abridge the right of becoming citizens and the owners of soil among us ought to be resisted with the same spirit that swept the alien and sedition laws from the statute books.
- 8. That we adhere to the doctrine of an unrestrained religious liberty, as established by the constitution of the United States, and sustained by all Democratic administrations.

The Whigs held their last State convention at Iowa City, January 25, 1855, and, without resolutions, made the following nominations: Commissioner on Des Moines River Improvement, Wm. McKay; Register Des Moines River Improvement, J. C. Lockwood; Register Land Office, Anson Hart.

The official vote for Commissioners was as follows:

William McKay, Whig......24,743—4,737 O. D. Tisdale, Dem........20,006

A vote was taken this year on the prohibition liquor law, with the following result:

For the law.......25,555—2,910 Against the law............22,645

While the Whig party in this State apparently was in a well organized condition, throughout the Union it was undergoing a process of disintegration. In the South it was being absorbed by the American or Know Nothing party, and in the North by the newly organized Republican party, born out of the issues growing out of the slavery question. Representatives of the Republican party met in convention at

Iowa City, February 22, 1856, and selected the following ticket: Secretary of State, Elijah Sells; Auditor, John Patten; Treasurer, M. L. Morris; Attorney-General, S. A. Rice. The following platform was adopted at the same time and place.

United in a common resolve to maintain right against wrong, and believing in the determination of a virtuous and intelligent people to sustain justice, we declare—

- 1. That governments are instituted among men to secure the inclinable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.
- 2. That the mission of the Republican party is to maintain the liberty of the press, the sovereignty of the State, and the perpetuity of the Union.
- 3. That under the constitution, and by right, freedom is alone national.
- 4. That the federal government, being one of limited powers, derived wholly from the constitution, its agents should construe these powers strictly, and never exercise a doubtful authority—always inexpedient and dangerous.
- 5. If the plan is Jeffersonian, and the early policy of the government is carried out, the federal government would relieve itself of all responsibility for the existence of slavery, which Republicanism insists it should and means it shall do, and that regarding slavery in the State as a local institution, beyond our reach and above our authority, but recognizing it as of vital concern to every citizen in its relation to the nation, we well oppose its spread, and demand that all national territory shall be free.
- 6. That the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the refusal of the slave power to abide by the principles on which that repeal was professedly based, make the national domain the battle ground between freedom and slavery; and while Republicans stand on a national basis, and will ever manifest and maintain a national spirit, they will shrink from no conflict and shirk no responsibility on this issue.
- 7. That the slave power, the present national administration and its adherents, having violated

this policy, and the principles on which it is based, by a disregard of the law and its own profession, by encroachments upon the State and personal rights, and by breaking solemn covenants of the country, make the issue whether freedom shall be limited to the free States, or slavery to the slave States, and make that issue absorbing and paramount.

Resolved, That the firm, consistent, and patriotic course pursued by the Republican members of the present Congress, during the arduous protracted struggle for the speakership, meets with our cordial approval, and we recognize in Hon. N. P. Banks a statesman of mature abilities, a Republican of reliable character; and we hail his election as a proud triumph of those great principles of human liberty upon which the American government was founded.

The Democratic convention met at Iowa City, June 26, 1856, and adopted a platform and made the following nominations: Secretary of State, Geo. Snyder; Auditor, Jas. Pollard; Treasurer, George Paul; Attorney-General, James Baker. The following is the platform:

Resolved, That the Democracy of Iowa receive with joy, and ratify with confidence, the nominations of James Buchanan and John G. Breckenridge.

2. That the platform of Democratic principles laid down by the Cincinnati convention meets our hearty concurrence, and that it is such a one as is worthy of the only National party in existence.

On motion of Col. Martin, of Scott, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That freedom and equal rights are the basis of Democracy, and that no measure or principle not embracing or recognizing these is any part or parcel of the Democratic creed; that Democracy is equality against privilege, freedom against aristocracy, liberty against licentiousness, strict construction against latitudinarian interpretations of the constitution, law and order

against anarchy and violence, and the peace, harmony, prosperity and perpetuity of our glorious Union to the end of time.

The entire Republican ticket was elected. Sells, for Secretary of State, received 40,-687 votes and Snyder 32,920.

There were three elections in 1857—the first in April, for Superintendent of Public Instruction, Register of Land Office and DesMoines River Commissioner; the second in August, for the purpose of a vote on the new constitution; the third in October, for Governor and Lieutenant Governor. The Democrats nominated the following ticket: Superintendent Public Instruction, Maturin L. Fisher; Register, Theodore S. Parvin; DesMoines River Commissioner, Gideon Bailey; Governor, Benj. M. Samuels; Lieutenant-Governor, Geo. Gillaspie.

The Republicans nominated the following ticket: Superintendent Public Instruction, L. A. Bugbee; Register, W. H. Holmes; DesMoines River Commissioner, H. F. Manning; Governor, Ralph P. Lowe; Lieutenant-Governor, Oran Faville.

The following Republican platform was adopted:

United in a common resolve to maintain right against wrong, and believing in the determination of a virtuous and intelligent people to sustain justice, we declare:

- 1. That governments are instituted among men to secure the inalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.
- 2. That the mission of the Republican party is to maintain the liberties of the people, the sovereignty of the States and the perpetuity of the Union.
- 3. That under the constitution, and by right, freedom alone is national.
- 4. That the Federal Government being one of limited powers, derived wholly from the con-

stitution, its agents should construe those powers strictly, and never exercise a doubtful authority, always inexpedient and dangerous.

- 5. That if this Jeffersonism and early policy were carried out, the Federal Government would relieve itself of all responsibility for the existence of slavery, which Republicanism insists it should, and means it shall do, and that regarding slavery in the States as a local institution, beyond our reach, and above our authority, but recognizing it as of vital concern to the nation, we still oppose its spread, and demand that all national territory shall be free.
- 6. That the repeal of the Missouri compromise, and the refusal of the slave power to abide by the principle on which that repeal was professedly based, made the national domain the battle ground between freedom and slavery, and while Republicans stand on a national basis, and maintain a national spirit, they will shirk no responsibility on this issue.
- 7. That the slave power—the present national administration and its adherents having violated this policy, and the principles on which it is based, by a disregard of law and its own professions, by an invasion of the State and personal rights, and by breaking solemn covenants, has forced upon the country the issue whether freedom shall be limited to the free States or slavery to the slave States, and makes that issue absorbing and paramount.

Resolved, That the recent opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the Dred Scott case, is the most alarming of those bold innovations upon the rights of the free States which have marked the administration of the government for years past, as sectional and disloyal to the spirit of our free institutions. We regard it as virtually revolutionizing the judicial action of the government, if tolerated; by giving to slavery a national instead of a local character; opening free States and free Territories for its diffusion; reducing to the condition of chattels those who are recognized by the constitution as men, belying the sentiments of the Declaration of Independence, and casting reproach upon the action of those who, amid toil and peril, laid deep the formation of the Union.

- 2. That the National Administration has brought disgrace upon the country by so long tolerating the demoralizing and heaven-defying practices of Brigham Young and his followers in Utah. The embarrassment experienced by the present administration in reaching and correcting the evil, is mainly attributed to the doctrine embodied in the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, and the retention of the U.S. soldiery in Kansas to overawe unoffending men, instead of sending them to Utah, where the authority of the general government is brazenly defied, is humiliating evidence of perversion of the powers of the national government.
- 3. That we invite the affiliation and co-operation of freemen of all parties, however differing from us in other respects, in support of the principles herein declared, and believing that the spirit of our institutions as well as the constitution of our country, guarantee liberty of conscience and equality of rights among citizens, we oppose all legislation impairing their security.
- 4. That we congratulate the people of Iowa upon the new constitution, for many reasons, but most of all in view of the fact that it enables them to provide for themselves a sound currency, and places the annual election in October instead of August, thus consulting the convenience of an agricultural population.
- 5. That it is a deliberate conviction of this convention, that the next Legislature should provide a system of banking that will secure to the State a circulating medium, redeemable at all times, within its limits, in gold and silver; and we will support for State officers and the Legislature such, and such only, as are avowedly qualified favorable to this result.
- 6. That the administration of Governor Grimes deserves and receives our warmest endorsement, and that the thanks of all who love the character and prosperity of the State, are due to him, as well as to the Legislature, for their efforts to bring to justice a dishonorable public servant, defeat speculation, and prevent

the squandering of the fund consecrated to the education of the children of the State.

7. That in the nominees for Governor and Lieutanant-Governor we recognize men capable and honest, and every way worthy the support of the Republican party of this State.

The Democrats adopted the following platform:

As to national policy-

- 1. That we have undiminished confidence in the present administration. That the policy adopted is eminently wise and proper, and should command the support and approval of every rational man.
- 2. That the opposition to President Buchanan is now composed of the fire-eaters of the South and the Black Republicans of the North, who are vieing with each other in abusing the administration and Democratic party. We therefore place them in the same category, and brand them as a united opposition, and will treat them alike as factionists, disunionists and enemies of the Democracy and the country.
- 3. That we will maintain and preserve the Constitution of the United States, with all its checks and balances, and that treaties made by the President and Senate, laws passed by Congress under the Constitution, and decisions made by the Supreme Court of the United States, are equally binding on the people, and must be maintained in order to preserve the country from anarchy, and that it is the duty of every citizen to sustain these departments of government against the assaults of bigots, fanatics and traitors.

As to State policy-

- 1. That we will preserve and maintain the institutions of this State in a just relation and harmony toward the general government, and we repudiate and condemn any effort that has been made, or may be made, which asserts the right or remotely tends to bring our State into collision or conflict with the general government.
- 2. That the conflict of the Black Republican party, acting through their Representatives in passing a law authorizing the Negroes and In-

dians to become witnesses against the citizens of this State, was an unjustifiable innovation upon the laws of the State, passed without necessity, and the first step towards a system to equalize the black and white races.

- 3. The late Constitutional Convention, composed of a large majority of Black Republican members, openly advocated the equality of the black and white people, and unanimously recommended, through an appendage to the constitution, that the word "white" be stricken from that instrument; we, therefore, feel free to charge upon that party the design and purpose of abolitionizing the people of this State, and placing the negro upon an equality with the white man.
- 4. That the National Democracy of Iowa regard the new constitution just adopted by the people, in many of its features, as essentially anti-Democratic, unjust, and containing principles that tend to subvert the distinction between the black and white races, and looking to equality between them.

We, therefore, now proclaim open and undisguised hostility to each and every action and part of said instrument which contains these obnoxious provisions, and we here raise the standard of opposition and reform, and call upon every true patriot in the State to carry these questions to the ballot-box, and to elect officers for government of the State who will take every honorable measure to reform and amend said constitution.

5. That the laws of the last Legislature apportioning the State into Representative districts and the adoption of that law by the late Black Republican Constitutional Convention, by which the majority of the members of the General Assembly are given to a minority of the people, and many thousands of our citizens are virtually disfranchised, was a tyrannical and flagitious outrage,—a violation of every principle of a Republican Government,—and demands the severest rebuke from the people; that we recognize in these proceedings a manifest conspiracy against the rights of the majority, and a wanton violation of the principles of our Republican form of Government.

- 6. That the refusal of the late Constitutional Convention to allow the constitution to become the supreme law of the land, when sanctioned and adopted by a majority of the people, and postponing the taking effect of portions of the same for more than two years after its adoption, which was avowedly done to withhold political power from the people, and retain it in the hands of already condemned officers, is an insult and an outrage upon the people, and deserving our condemnation.
- 7. That the Democracy of the State of Iowa take this method of expressing their gratitude and confidence in the Hon. George W. Jones, our Democratic Senator, and the Hon. A. Hall, late Democratic Representative, for their faithful adherence to Democratic principles, and their untiring vigilance for the welfare of our young and promising State.

Fisher was elected Superintendent over Buzbee by 505 majority; Manning over Baily, for Commissioner, by 315; Lowe over Samuels, for Governor, by 2,149.

The campaign of 1858 was opened by the Republicans, meeting in convention at Iowa City, June 17, and adopting the following platform:

WHEREAS, We, the representatives of the Republicans of Iowa, being again permitted to assemble in State Convention, deem this a fitting occasion to briefly express our views of national and State policy, and to affirm our adhesion to the principles of constitutional liberty, for which we have been long and earnestly contending. We believe this Republic specially ordained by the blood and treasure of our forefathers for the free homes of the mechanic, the operative and the farmer, and we, their descendents, are determined it shall be preserved and administered for our common welfare; and that the great problem of the ability of the people to govern themselves shall be clearly solved in the onward progress and prosperity of our Republican constitution; manifesting to the nations of this earth that the free spirit of this nation is unconquered and unconquerable; therefore,

Resolved, That the principles laid down in the Philadelphia platform, adopted on June 17, 1856, are founded upon the Constitution of the United States, are consonant with the teachings of Christianity, and are most heartily endorsed by the convention.

- 2. That in the contest now waging between freedom and slavery, our sympathies are wholly and strongly with the former—that we have no truce to offer, no mercy to ask, that with us the watchword is victory or death.
- 3. That the effort made to extend the area of slave territory on this continent, by the Democratic party, is contrary to the spirit of the age and the genius of our institutions.
- 4. That by the passage of the English swindle for the admission of Kansas into the Union under the infamous Lecompton Constitution, whereby an unjust discrimination is made in favor of slave and against free States in the amount of population required to form a State government, the so-called national Democracy have proven devotion to slavery extension, their opposition to the interests of free labor, and their total disregard of the popular will.
- 5. That the new doctrine of the so-called Democratic party originated by Chief Justice Taney, in the Dred Scott decision, and carry slavery into our national territory, has no foundation in the Federal Constitution, is at war with the verities of our history, civil and judicial, and this is calculated to tolerate the enslaving of our race in all the States.
- 6. That we view with satisfaction the course of those who, without respect to party feeling, and uninfluenced by the threats and in scorn of the bribes and corrupting influences of the Buchanan administration, boldly, and as freemen fighting for freemen's rights, opposed with all their might the passage of the Lecompton Constitution and the English swindle through Congress, and we trust that among the people there will continue the same strong opposition to the encroachments of the slave power, which they have so gallantly manifested before the nation.

- 7. That we look forward hopefully to that good time, not far distant, when it shall be deemed legitimate, proper and constitutional for this government to extend its protecting care over free labor, the commerce and industrial interests of all the country, instead of bending its whole energies and treasure for the aggrandizement of a slaveholding aristocracy in one section of the Union.
- 8. That the corruption which stalks abroad at noonday, pervading every department of the National Government, the gross and shameless use of Presidential power and patronage to influence the action of Congress, the astounding increase in national expenditures in a time of peace and universal financial embarrassment (involving, as it does, a debt of forty-five millions of dollars, and an expenditure of nearly one hundred millions of dollars during a single financial year), bringing upon the government the burning disgrace of bankruptcy and threatening the onerous burthens of direct taxation, demand a solemn, earnest protest from us in behalf of the people of Iowa.
- 9. That the mismanagement and reckless squandering of the school fund of the State by the late Seperintendent of Public Instruction, and the manner in which this sacred fund has been dealt with in many counties in the State, as developed by the investigation already instituted, under a Republican State administration, demonstrates the wisdom of that thorough accountability and scrutiny provided for by the State Legislature.
- 10. That we, as Republicans, pledge ourselves to use all honorable efforts to promote the administration of the State and general government with strict economy and a just regard to the growing interests of our State and Union.
- 11. That our State should have that consideration from the general government to which her resources, power and future prospects entitle her, and that we will demand from the general government five per cent. of the proceeds of those lands hitherto entered with land warrants within the State; the improvement of the navigation of our great inland seas, and such addi-

tional grants of lands to aid the building of railroads through unoccupied portions of Iowa as will upbuild the population and wealth of our State and the general welfare of our common country.

- 12. That the members of this convention heartily endorse the candidates nominated to-day for the various offices, and promise their united and zealous support in the ensuing campaign, and, if their labors can achieve it, a triumphant election.
- 13. That the entire Republican delegation in Congress are entitled to the gratitude of the nation for their able and zealous advocacy of true Republican principles; and that our immediate Representatives, Messrs. Harlan, Curtis and Davis, have the unqualified approbation of their constituents for the talented and efficient manner in which they have represented the State of Iowa, and especially for the earnest and uncompromising opposition waged by them against the Lecompton English Bill bribe and other tyrannical abuses of the present administration.

The following ticket was then nominated: Secretary of State, Elijah Sells; Auditor of State, J. W. Cattell; State Treasurer, John W. Jones; Attorney-General, S. A. Rice; Register of State Land Office, A. B. Miller; Com. of DesMoines River Improvement, Wm. C. Drake.

The Democrats met June 23 at Des Moines, nominated the following ticket and adopted a platform: Secretary of State, Samuel Douglas; Auditor of State, Theodore S. Parvin; Treasurer of State, Samuel H. Lorah; Attorney-General, Jas. S. Elwood; Commissioner DesMoines River Improvement, Charles Baldwin; Register of Land Office, James M. Reid. The following is the platform:

The Democrats of Iowa, through representatives in State Convention assembled, proclaim their unalterable devotion and adhesion to the principles embodied in the resolutions following: Resolved, That we adopt, abide by, and will cherish and defend the platform of principles promulgated by the representatives of the Democracy of the nation, when assembled in national convention, at Cincinnati, in June, 1856, believing, as we do, that the platform there laid down is broad and strong enough to uphold and sustain every true patriot, and with such only do we desire companionship.

- 2. That all attempts to engender sectional prejudice and animosities are pregnant with mischief, tend to hinder the progress and development of our country, and must, if persisted in, lead to the dismemberment of the union of the States and the destruction of the only free government of the world.
- 3. That the rights of the people should be maintained alike against the encroachment of federal power, the zeal of blind partisanism and wiles of unscrupulous and demagogue politicians, and that the office of the Democratic party is to see these cardinal principals maintained in their party.
- 4. That the agitation of the slavery question tends to weaken the bonds of our union by destroying that confidence which should exist between the different States, and begetting sectional animosities, and that it is the duty of all true patriots to frown upon such attempts, and secure, by all honorable means, the discredit alike of the extremists of the South and North.
- 5. That the decision of the judicial tribunals of the State and Federal Government should be respected, must be submitted to, obeyed and carried into effect; and that any attempt to set them at defiance is a step toward anarchy and confusion, tends to impair respect for the government, and merits the unmeasured condemnation of all law-abiding and peaceably disposed citizens.
- 6. That the outrages recently committed on our shipping by officers of the British Government demands an immediate and unequivocal denial and apology; that now is an appropriate time to settle finally the question of the rights to visit and search vessels on the seas, and in the event an apology is refused, the arrogant pre-

tensions of European powers should try the "last resort" of nations, the cannon's mouth, and the world taught the lesson that our flag cannot be degraded, nor our nation insulted with impunity.

- 7. That the administration of State affairs in Iowa for the last four years, under Republican rule, is of a character to warrant the most rigid investigation by the people, and that the exposure thus far of their speculations, fraud and extravagance calls for the denunciation of all honest men.
- 8. That an empty treasury, extravagant expenditures, and the stifling of investigation into corruption, by Republican officials of Iowa, should be sufficient to arouse tax-payers to the enormous outrages perpetrated upon the people's treasury, and absolutely demand a change in the administration, that the guilty may be brought to punishment, and our State preserved from utter bankruptcy.
- 9. That the Democracy of Iowa pledge to the people their earnest, persistent and unalterable purpose to reform the State government, and to bring to condign punishment whoever may be found guilty of criminal default in any of its departments.

The Republicans carried the State by an average majority of 3,000.

The Republicans were again first in the field for the State campaign of 1859. They met in convention, June 22, at Des Moines, and nominated the following ticket: Governor, S. J. Kirkwood; Lieutenant-Governor, Nicholas J. Rusch; Supreme Judges, Ralph P. Lowe, L. J. Stockton, Caleb Baldwin. The platform adopted was as follows:

Possessing an abiding confidence in the intelligence and patriotism of the American people, an unwavering faith in their devotion to the eternal principles of liberty, as they came from the hand and heart of the fathers of the Republic, and invoking the blessing of heaven upon our efforts to maintain them in their purity, we

commend them most cordially to the sympathy and support of the Republicans of Iowa and of the Nation.

Resolved, That we entertain an abiding confidence in the cardinal doctrines contained in the Republican National platform of 1856, and reaffirming the same, we commend them anew to the discriminating consideration of the people.

- 2. That the sum of nearly one hundred million dollars, supposed to be necessary to support the government under rule of the Africanized Democracy, is incompatible with just ideas of a simple, economical Republican government, and the issue of National shinplasters to meet such demand shows the hopeless financial degredation of the present administration.
- 3. That we condemn the principles advocated by the Democratic party—no prohibition of slavery in the Territories—and proclaim as our principles, no interference with liberty by the President, by Congress or by the federal court.
- 4. We claim for citizens, native and naturalized, liberty and conscience, equality of rights and the free exercise of the right of suffrage. We favor whatever legislation and administrative reform that may be necessary to protect these rights, and guard against their infringement or abuse, and oppose any absidgment whatever of the rights of naturalization now secured to emigrants, and all discrimination between naturalized citizens whatever, by the amendment of the State constitution or otherwise. And we cordially approve of the action taken by the Republican State Central Committee in regard to the amendment proposed by the Massachusetts Legislature to its constitution.
- 5. That the Republican party will forever oppose the demand of the Southern Democracy for the enactment of a slave code for the Territories.
- 6. That we look with horror upon the revival of the slave trade, and view with alarm the apathy and abortive attempts of administration and judiciary in arresting and bringing to trial and justice those who have recently been guilty of open infractions of those laws of our country which declare it piracy, and in sending such as

have been arrested to places of trial where indictment was doubtful and acquittal certain; and while we will oppose, by every just means, the repeal of those laws, we will also insist upon their being hereafter faithfully executed and enforced, even though it involve the exercise of the full power of the federal government.

- 7. That we are in favor of granting to actual settlers suitable portions of the public lands free of charge; and we do most unqualifiedly condemn the course of the present slavery Democracy in Congress, in opposing and defeating, in the United States Senate, the Homestead bill, which was designed to secure free homes for free people, whether of native or of foreign birth.
- 8. That the rights of citizens are equal, and they are equally entitled to protection at home and abroad, without regard to nativity or duration of domicile; and that the late refusal by the federal government, as expressed in the late official communication of Lewis Cass, Secretary of State, to guarantee against arrest and detention, abroad, of naturalized citizens, on the ground of their allegiance to foreign power, is a cowardly abandonment of the true and noble position hitherto occupied by our government.
- 9. That we re-assert, as cardinal principles of Republicanism, the maintenance of a strict economy in public expenditures, and the prompt and faithful discharge by public officers of their public duties; and we congratulate the people of Iowa that the present State officers are honest and enjoy their confidence in the execution of their official duties.
- 10. That while our State tax has been largely reduced, being less in 1858 than the preceding year, and less the present year than in 1858, the increasing county taxation is becoming so burdensome as to call imperatively for reform in the system of county administration.

The Democrats met at DesMoines, June 23, adopted a platform, and placed the following ticket in the field: Governor, A. C. Dodge; Lieutenant-Governor, L. W. Barbitt; Supreme Judges, Charles Mason, T.

S. Wilson, C.C. Cole. The following is the platform, as to National policy:

WHEREAS, In view of the double relation in which we stand toward the federal government on the one hand, and our own State on the other, we deem it expedient and proper, before entering upon a contest which may, in no small degree, influence the character and destinies of both governments, to adopt and promulgate the following declaration of principles for the government of our conduct:

Resolved, That we affirm the principles of the national Democratic platform of 1856, and reassert the doctrines of non-intervention therein contained, as the ground upon which a national party can be maintained in these confederate States.

- 2. That the organized Territories of the United States are only held in their Territorial condition until they attain a sufficient number of inhabitants to authorize their admission into the Union as States, and are justly entitled to self-government and the undisturbed regulation of their own domestic or local affairs, subject only to the constitution of the United States.
- 3. That, inasmuch as the legislative power of the Territories extends undeniably to all rightful subjects of legislation, no power can prevent them from passing such laws upon the subject of slavery as to them may seem proper, and whether such laws, when passed, be constitutional or not, can be finally determined, not by Congress, but by the Supreme Court on appeal, from the decisions of the Territorial courts.
- 4. That the Supreme Court of the United States, being under the constitution, and an independent co-ordinate branch of the government, with a tenure of office which cannot be changed by the action of parties, through the instrumentality of Congress, we hold the Democracy entirely irresponsible for its doctrines, and in no case conclusively bound by the same, except so far as to inculcate obedience to its decisions while they continue in force.
- 5. That without courts of justice, both State and national, respected by the people, and sustained in their proper functions by popular sen-

timent, anarchy and violence become inevitable, and all rights of both person and property become insecure and worthless.

- 6. That the action of the public authorities in some of the States, in attempting to set at defiance by State authority, decisions of the Supreme Court and acts of Congress passed in accordance with the constitution, is the very essence of nullification.
- 7. That a tariff for revenue alone is the true policy of this country, but an incidental protection is one of its legitimate consequences. The amount of duties levied should be limited to the necessary wants of the government, and they should be so apportioned as to fall as lightly as possible upon the people, by whom they are eventually to be paid.
- 8. That it is a doctrine of the Democratic party that all naturalized citizens are entitled to the same protection, both at home and abroad, that is extended to the native-born citizens, and that even a voluntary return of such citizens to the land of their birth, for a temporary purpose, does not place them beyond the range of that protection, but that our government is bound to shield them from injury and insult while there, at every hazard.
- 9. That the expansion of our national domain is desirable whenever it shall be necessary for the safety, happiness and prosperity of the Republic, and we will hail with pleasure the acquisition of the island of Cuba, whenever it can be effected with justice and in accordance with the wishes of the people thereof, and as a nation we can never assent to its appropriation by any of the powers of Europe, and will incur all the hazards of war to avert such a result.
- 10. That the building of a railroad connecting our Atlantic and Pacific coasts, by grants of the public lands along the line thereof, or by any other constitutional means, will meet with the hearty approval of the Democracy of Iowa.
- 11. That we are in favor of granting a homestead of 160 acres of land by Congress to actual settlers, subject only to such restrictions as will exclude speculators from the benefits of such acts.

- 12. That we are in favor of an economical administration of the federal government, and will lend our best efforts to those who advocate reform and retrenchme: it in our national expenditures.
- 13. That we are unconditionally opposed to the re-opening of the African slave trade; that its revival would not only renew those cruelties which once provoked the indignation of the civilized world, but would entail a foul blot on our country's fair escutcheon.
- 14. That we cordially tender to the Democracy of the Union an invitation to unite with us in maintaining our organization on principles indicated in the foregoing resolutions, and that we earnestly appeal to them to drop past differences, and assemble again as a band of brothers under the panoply of the constitution and Union.

As to State policy-

Resolved, That the burdens of taxation have increased and are increasing under the present administration of State affairs, and that a complete and thorough reform of existing abuses and expenditures is demanded by the highest interests of the people.

- 2. That the Democracy cordially and sincerely invite emigrants to settle in the State, promising them all the protection and right they have enjoyed under the laws of Congress since the days of Jefferson; and that we earnestly deplore the acts of the Republican party in Massachusetts, and their attempts in New York, Connecticut and New Jersey, to confer upon the uncouth, semi-barbarian negro from the South the right of suffrage and office in one year, and requiring for the same purpose of the naturalized citizens a residence of two years after naturalization, equivalent to an extension of the period for naturalization to seven years, thus degrading the foreign white man below the negro and mulatto.
- 3. That we are opposed to the policy inaugurated in this State by the Republican party, by which the immigration to this State of the African race is encouraged and promoted, thus bringing cheap negro labor into direct competition with the labor of the white man, and filling our State with a class of population that can

never become citizens thereof; and we are in favor of a change which shall discourage and prevent the settlement of that race among us.

- 4. That, since the border States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois exclude the free negroes of the South from their limits by stringent laws, Iowa will become the great receptacle of the worthless population of the slave-holding States, to the exclusion of an equal number of free white laborers, if the present Republican policy be persisted in.
- 5. That such a policy leads necessarily to the intermixing of black and white children in the common schools, or the necessity of dividing the common school fund to maintain separate and independent schools in every locality where free negroes reside.
- 6. That the Democracy demand a total repeal of the provisions of our State constitution, and the law made in pursuance thereof, requiring negro children to be admitted into our common schools, or separate schools, to be supported out of the common school fund for their education.
- 7. That the Maine liquor law is inconsistent with the spirit of a free people, and unjust and burdensome in its operations; it has vexed and harrassed the citizen, burdened the counties with expense and litigation, and proven wholly uscless in the suppression of intemperance.
- 8. That we favor a total change in the present common school system, so as to give the people the full benefits of a common school education without the cumbersome machinery and enormous expense which the present system requires.

The vote for Governor was as follows:

The campaign of 1860 was the most exciting one in the history of the State, and, next to that of 1840, the most exciting campaign in the history of the Government. Abraham Lincoln had been nominated by the Republicans for the Presidency; Stephen A. Douglas by the Northern wing of the Democracy; John C.

Breckenridge by the Southern wing, and John Bell by the Union party. The Republicans of Iowa met in convention at Iowa City, May 23d, and selected the following named candidates: Secretary of State, Elijah Sells; Auditor of State, J. W. Cattell; State Treasurer, Charles C. Nourse; Register of State Land Office, A. B. Miller. The platform adopted was short, and as follows:

Resolved, That this convention approve and endorse the platform of principles laid down by the late Republican convention at Chicago, as the true and sound exposition of Republican doctrine, which we are prepared to advocate and defend.

- 2. That, in reference to State policy, the Republican party of the State of Iowa are in favor of a rigid economy in the expenditures of the public money, and the holding of all public officers to a strict accountability.
- 3. That the Republicans of the State of Iowa in convention assembled, do hereby endorse the nominations made at the Chicago convention, of Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, for President, and Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, for Vice-President, and pledge to them the undivided support of the party of the State.
- 4. That this convention have full confidence in the nominations made by it to-day, both for State and national officers, and we recommend them with entire unanimity to the support and confidence of the people of Iowa.

The Democrats held their convention July 12, at DesMoines. Their ticket was as follows: Secretary of State, James M. Corse; Auditor of State, Geo. W. Maxfield; Treasurer of State, John W. Ellis; Attorney-General, Wm. McClintock; Register of Land Office, Patrick Robb. Their platform was as follows:

Resolved, That the Democracy of Iowa, by their delegates in the State convention assembled, do hereby most cordially endorse and

approve of the Democratic National Convention, which convened at Charleston on the 23d day of April, and which concluded its labors at its adjourned session, in the city of Baltimore, on the 23d day of June, by the nomination of Stephen A. Douglas for the Presidency.

- 2. That this convention heartily endorses and approves the platform enumerated by said convention; and that we will give that platform and the nominees of the national Democracy for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, Douglas and Johnson, our most zealous and energetic support.
- 3. That retaining unabated confidence in the intelligence, integrity and patriotism of the people, the Democracy of Iowa firmly adhere to the doctrine of non-intervention and popular sovereignty, laid down in the said platform, as presenting the only just and practicable solution of the question of domestic slavery.
- 4. That the Iowa delegates to the National Democratic Convention are entitled to the thanks of their constituency for the able and faithful manner in which they discharged the duty entrusted to them, and that this convention heartily approves of their action in said body.
- 5. That in view of the fact that efforts are being made in some of the States to form so-called union electoral tickets, pledged to vote for this or that candidate for the Presidency, as circumstances may subsequently determine, the Democracy of Iowa totally disapprove of all attempts to compromise the integrity of the Democratic party organization, by putting Democratic candidates for electors upon the same ticket with candidates who are not pledged to vote, if elected, for Douglas and Johnson, and for no other persons whomsoever.
- 6. That we approve of a homestead law, giving to every citizen of the United States a home for himself and family; and that this convention recommend to our Representatives in Congress to use their best efforts to procure the passage of a law for that purpose.
- 7. That we cordially invite all conservative national men to fall into the Democratic ranks and help to crush the hydra-headed monster, Congressional Intervention.

- 8. That the dominant party, called Republican, during the brief period it has been in power, inflicted upon the people of Iowa a constitution and laws, the result of which has been the constant perplexity of the people, the creation of an enormous, unconstitutional debt, and the imposition of taxes too grievous to be borne, thereby exhausting and using up the hard earnings of the industrious and the prudent—all of which call loudly for reform at the hands of the people.
- 9. That it is high time there should be a change of men in power and policy in government; that the Legislature should pass more wholesome and stringent laws, by which men in official station occupying a judicial capacity, either as directors and officers of banks or railroad companies, shall be made personally liable for an improper use of the moneys of the people entrusted to their care and custody.
- 10. That the Democratic party of the State of Iowa is committed to and pledges itself to carry out, so soon as it obtains the administration of the affairs of the State, the following measures of State policy:
- 1. A reduction of the enormous and unnecessary expenses of the government, which have grown up under the administration, and through the corrupt partisan management of the so-called Republican party.
- 2. A reduction of the appropriations of money for extraordinary purposes.
- 3. A reduction of appropriations for charitable institutions and purposes, to the necessary requests of those classes of the unfortunate, for which it is the duty of the State to fully and liberally provide.
- 4. To reduce the excessive taxation which now burdens the people and consumes the hard earnings of the industrious and frugal.
- 5. The construction of buildings for the use of our charitable institutions upon plans commensurate with the wants of those institutions and the ability of the State, without attempting to imitate the grandeur or magnificence of the public buildings erected for similar purposes in old and wealthy States or Governments.

- 6. The early revision of the State constitution, so as to free it from those features which render it justly obnoxious to the people.
- 7. The amendment of our banking laws so as to throw reasonable restrictions upon the operations of the banks, and to secure the people against the frauds and swindling which, under existing laws, enacted by Republican legislators, in the interests of the banks, may be practiced by bank officers, of which the system has already furnished its fruits in two important cases.
- 8. That we are in favor of removing the stocks or other securities, pledged for the prompt redemption of the issues of the banks, from the the custody and control of the State Bank to the custody of the Treasurer of the State.
- 9. The increase of these securities to such an extent as will furnish ample protection to the people in using the issue of the banks, which is imperatively demanded, as the officers of the State Bank themselves admit that at the present time there is no real security for the redemption of the notes of the banks.
- 10. The entire separation of the finances of the State from the banks, and a repeal of all laws authorizing either State or county officers to deposit public money with the branches of the State Bank, save at their own risk.

Resolved, further, That the Democratic party is opposed to any and all attempts to create an enormous State debt, in violation of the constitution, for the purpose of promoting the schemes of plunder, of railroads or other speculators.

- 2. That the system inaugurated by the Republican party of erecting unnecessary and useless offices for the purpose of providing for the politically lame, halt or blind, and that we hold the revenues of the Government should be applied strictly and economically to the legitimate wants of the Government.
- 3. That while we are in favor of fostering popular education, until the means of liberal education be placed within the reach of every child in the State; that while we are in favor of providing liberally and justly for all the benev olent institutions of the State, and for all classes

of the unfortunate, which humanity demands shall be protected and cared for,—we are opposed to enormous appropriations of public money for uncalled-for purposes, or placing large sums of money in the hands of men, politicians or unscrupulous persons, to be wasted in promoting private and political interests, instead of applying the same to the purpose for which the appropriations were made.

For Secretary of State the official vote was as follows:

When the campaign of 1861 was inaugurated the war for the Union was in progress. The Republicans met in convention, and placed in nomination Samuel J. Kirkwood for Governor; John R. Needham, for Lieutenant-Governor; Ralph P. Lowe, for Supreme Judge. The following platform was adopted:

- 1. Renewing our declarations of unalterable devotion to the constitution and Union of the States, to the doctrine of the Declaration of Independence, and to the law of submission to the will of the majority, constitutionally expressed, we again commend each and all of these cornerstones of our government to the unchanging affection of the people of Iowa.
- 2. That this convention, in behalf of its own immediate constituency, of all patriotic citizens, acknowledges, with profound gratitude, the prompt dedication of life and fortune by our gallant volunteers, in response to the appeal made to a loyal people by a patriotic President, and in this action, creditable alike to the administration and to the people, we witness a return of the noble spirit of the revolution.
- 3. That the new doctrine of secession is a wicked abomination, as abhorrent to patriotism, as it is alien to the constitution, demoralizing in its principle, and destructive in its action, a disguise to treason, and an apology for traitors, the ruin of commerce, and the dissolution of political society, the mother of all political crimes and the

sum of all villainies, and as such we utterly reject and hold it in absolute detestation.

- 4. That government always means coercion when its lawful authority is resisted, and those who oppose "coercion," necessarily oppose government itself, and deny to it the only power by which it can be maintained. Anti-coercion, therefore, is only another of their disguises of treason, by which they hope so to weaken the government at present as to overthrow it in the future, and we brand it as hypocrisy and repudiate it.
- 5. Having, by our first war of 1776, won our independence and established our glorious constitution and Union, and having, by our second war of 1812, maintained our national integrity against the most formidable of foreign foes, it now remains for us to establish that integrity for all years to come against internal foes, and in this third and last great trial of our country's history, in its struggle to maintain that system of government which has been the admiration of the world, whoever hesitates or falters should receive the execration of mankind, as he surely will the reproaches of posterity.
- 6. The value of the constitution and the Union cannot be measured by dollars and cents. nor by the span of a human life, and there should be no limit to appropriations of men and money for their preservation, except the amount requisite for certain success. We therefore cordially approve both the action of the President in calling for men and money, and the action of Congress in placing at his disposal more of both than he demanded, thus giving assurance to the world of the unalterable determination of this government to perpetuate its existence as established by our fathers, to crush out the foulest rebellion known to history, and liberate the loyal people of the rebellious States from the odious despotism and terrorism which have wrenched from them the blessings of peace and prosperity in the Union of the States, and we demand the prosecution of the war until the insults to our national flag and authority are avenged by the restoration everywhere of law and order, and the supremacy acknowledged on its own terms.

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- 7. In the State affairs we demand all the economy consistent with the public safety, and all the liberality required for the comfort and efficiency of our volunteers, and for the protection of the State against invasion. To that end we approve the action of the General Assembly, at its special session, in making appropriations for war purposes.
- 8. We heartily invite co-operation with us of men of all parties, whatever their former political ties, who adhere to these sentiments, and who unite in the patriotic support of the present loyal administration of the government.

The Democrats nominated William H. Merritt for Governor; Maturia L. Fisher, for Lieut.-Governor; James L. Elwood, for Supreme Judge. Their platform was as follows:

The people of the State of Iowa who regard the constitution of the United States in its judicial relation to the States and people as interpreted by the Supreme Court, and its political principles as enunciated from time to time by the Democratic party, and as applied by several successive administrations in carrying on the government of the United States, being assembled by their delegates in convention, in the Capitol at DesMoines, on the 24th day of July, 1861, do make and proclaim to their fellow citizens of the sister States of the Union, the following declaration:

WHEREAS, In the vicissitudes which are incident to all governments, to human safety, and to civilization, the government and the people of the United States have become involved in a civil war, which threatens alike to be disastrous to the form of government which experience has proved to be the most conducive to the happiness of mankind, and to result in imposing upon the present and future generations onerous burdens, which it should be the duty of a government having any regard for the well being of the people to avoid, it becomes the incumbent duty upon the people for whose benefit alone government is instituted, and who, having the right to either alter or abolish it when it ceases

to be administered for their happiness and prosperity, have also the right to determine and direct how it shall be administered when they find it departing from the principles upon which it was founded, and to be precipitating into waste and ruin the fabric of civil society, instead of preserving the people in peace, promoting their prosperity, and securing their rights. Viewing, therefore, dispassionately, the present condition of our distracted country, and with the single purpose of making an effort to avert impending and other threatened calamities, and of restoring peace, founded upon that fraternal patriotism which gave birth to the American Union, and which preserved its integrity till the election of a President upon a principle which was hostile to the constitution of the United States and antagonistic to the vested right of the people of nearly half the States of the Union, do declare-

- 1. That we regard the present condition of the country, the civil war in which the people are engaged, the effort to dismember the Union and all the concomitant evils which afflict us as a nation, as the legitimate result of the successful teaching of the doctrine and policy of the "irrepressible conflict;" a doctrine and a policy which arrayed northern sentiment in antagonism to the constitutional rights of the people of the slave States, and which proclaim an "irrepressible" and unceasing hostility to the domestic institutions of our brethren of the South.
- 2. That, notwithstanding the provocation given to the people of the South by the manifestation of hostility toward their institutions, by a majority of the people of the North, we unequivocally condemn the course they have pursued to obtain a redress of their grievances, believing, as we do, that, aided by the conservative people of the Northern States, their grievances would have been redressed, and their rights and interests respected and secured in a constitutional manner and by constitutional means.
- 3. That we are heartily opposed to the doctrine of secession, a political heresy, unwarranted by the constitution, detrimental to the

best interests of the whole country, and destructive of the Union and that glorious heritage of liberty bequeathed to us by our fathers.

- 4. That our obligations to the government, the duty we owe to posterity and the advancement of political freedom throughout the world, alike, command of us the preservation and perpetuity of our federal Union, and we hereby pledge the whole power of the Democratic party to every just and constitutional means to maintain the same, whether its destruction be attempted by the insidious teachings of the higher law doctrine of the Abolition Republican party, or by the open attacks of men in armed rebellion against it.
- 5. That, as we were taught and admonished by the experience of every free people whose political existence was extinguished by the assumption of arbitrary power and the violation of fundamental principles, to resist the encroachment of executive prerogatives, we therefore emphatically and unequivocally condemn the assumption of unauthorized power by the Executive of the United States, or by any other officers of the government.
- 6. That our Union was formed in peace, and can never be perpetuated by force of arms, and that a republican government held together by the sword becomes a military despotism.
- 7. That the Democratic party are in favor of a convention of the different States of the entire Union, as soon as the same can be properly had, for such legislation as may secure equal and full rights to all sections of this Union, and a full representation of all the States, and a removal of the agitation of the question of slavery from the halls of Congress and the States of the Union.
- 8. That we repudiate the modern heresy that the States of this confederacy never had an independent existence distinct from the federal government, and are indebted for their present position in the Union to that government, as a gross insult to the common sense of the country, and a shameless falsification of historical facts, unworthy of the source from whence it eminated, and unless promptly met with a stern re-

buke on the part of the people, fraught with consequences fatal to the liberties of the country.

- 9. That we are irreconcilably opposed to all paper money banking, as being a system of legalized swindling, to be indulged in only by the designing capitalist, and are opposed to every species of paper, except commercial paper, for the transaction of business and trade, and in favor of a speedy return to a specie currency; and, if for a time we must submit to the banking system, we recommend that the bank law be so amended as to make each stockholder individually liable (to the full extent of his property not exempt from execution) for the debts of the bank, and to subject their corporations to such restraints as to make them amenable to law.
- 10. That we are opposed to a tariff of duties upon imports, for the purpose of protection, as creating monopolies, and that, in the present crisis of affairs, when the laborer is poorly paid and the products of agriculture are almost worthless, it is the interest of the people that the present burdens imposed upon these articles which enter into the consumption of the poorer classes of our citizens be at once removed.

The official vote for Governor was as follows:

The Democratic convention was held at the Capitol in 1862, and the following ticket nominated: Secretary of State, Richard H. Sylvester; Auditor, John Browne; Treasurer, Samuel H. Lorah; Attorney-General, Benton J. Hall; Register of Land Office, Fred. Gottschalk. The following is the platform adopted:

1. That the constitution and the Union and the laws must be preserved and maintained in all their rightful supremacy, and that rebellion against them must be suppressed and put down; and that we are in favor of the employment of all constitutional means for that purpose, not merely by force of arms, but by such other

measures as common sense, reason and patriotism will readily suggest to the governing powers.

- 2. That the true interests of the country, as well as the dictates of humanity, require no more war or acts of war should be prosecuted or done than are necessary and proper for the prompt and complete suppression of the rebellion.
- 8. That the present war, as avowed by the President and Congress, and understood by the people, was commenced and prosecuted for the purpose of suppressing the rebellion, and preserving and vindicating the constitution of the Union and the laws, and for that purpose only.
- 4. That the doctrines of the secessionists and of the abolitionists, as the latter are now represented in Congress, are alike false to the constitution and irreconcilable with the unity and peace of the country, the first have already involved us in a cruel civil war, and the others (the abolitionists) will leave the country but little hope of the speedy restoration of Union or peace, unless the schemes of confiscation, emancipation, and other unconstitutional measures, which have been lately carried and attempted to be carried through Congress, be revoked by the people.
- 5. That the doctrine of State necessity is unknown to our government or laws, but the constitution and the laws are sufficient for any emergency, and that the suppression of the freedom of speech and the press, and the unlawful arrest of citizens, and the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, in violation of the constitution in States where the civil authorities are unimpeded, is most dangerous to civil liberty, and should be resisted at the ballot-box by every freeman of the land.
- 6. That this is a government of white men, and was established exclusively for the white race; that the negroes are not entitled to and ought not to be admitted to political or social equality with the white race, but that it is our duty to treat them with kindness and consideration, as an inferior and dependent race; that the right of the several States to determine the position and duties of the race is a sovereign

- right, and the pledges of the constitution require us, as loyal citizens, not to interfere therewith. That the party fanaticism or the crime, whichever it may be called, that secks to turn the slaves of the Southern States loose to overrun the North, and into competition with the white laboring classes, thus degrading their manhood by placing them on an equality with negroes in their occupation, is insulting to our race and meets our emphatic and unqualified condemnation.
- 7. That the purchase of the slaves by the government, as proposed by the President, will impose an enormous and unendurable burden upon the present generation, and entail upon posterity grievous exactions.
- 8. That Congress, in the enactment of the late tariff and tax bills, and the President by his avowal, have imposed unfair and unjust enactments upon the people at large, by discriminating in these acts in favor of the comparatively wealthy, and against those who are least able to bear the burdens of taxation.
- 9. That we recur with patriotic pride to the bravery and valor of the officers and soldiers of all the Iowa regiments exhibited in the struggle upon the many bloody fields in which they have been engaged; and that this convention, in behalf of the Democracy of this State, tenders to them a united testimony to their valor, and devotion to the constitution and the Union, and offer to the friends and families of those who have fallen upon the field, its sincere sympathy and condolence.
- 10. That viewing the glories of the past and contemplating the realities of the present, we believe there is no hope in the future for the perpetuity of our government, but by preserving the constitution inviolate and in respecting it by both government and people as a sacred deposit of individual and State rights; in an economical and systematic administration of the government by which corruption will be prevented, extravagance restrained, expenditures reduced, and heavy taxation rendered unnecessary; in cultivating among the people that spirit of American fraternity which once knew no North,

no South, no East, no West, except as parts of one unbroken Union; in submitting questions which might arise hereafter, effecting the legal rights of States to the judicial tribunals and not to the executive or legislative branch of the government.

And firmly believing in the efficiency of the principles herein enunciated, we implore the blessing of God upon our efforts to have them applied to the administration of the government, and we appeal to our fellow citizens who love the constitution and Union as it was before its harmony was disturbed by abolition fanaticism, and its bonds broken by rebellion.

The Republicans met at DesMoines and nominated as follows: Secretary of State, James Wright; Auditor of State, Jonathan W. Cattell; Treasurer of State, Wm. H. Holmes; Attorney-General, Charles C. Nourse; Register of the State Land Office, Josiah A. Harvey. The platform adopted lead as follows:

We, the delegates of the Republican party of Iowa, assembled to declare anew our political belief, and to select candidates for important official positions, present to the people the following as our articles of faith:

1. That the constitution of the United States is the fundamental law of the land; that it was adopted by our fathers to establish justice and secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity; that in accordance with the forms prescribed by that instrument, and by the laws of Congress, Abraham Lincoln was elected by the voluntary suffrages of the people as the Chief Magistrate of the United States for the term of four years; that before he had taken the oath of office or exercised any of the powers with which he had been clothed, certain States of the Union passed ordinances of secession, assuming thereby to be no longer a part of, nor subject to the laws of, the United States; that soon afterward they organized a separate confederation, proclaimed their independence of and hostility to the federal government, and from that time to the present have waged causeless, merciless and barbarious warfare against the republic, to which they owe perpetual gratitude and allegiance.

- 2. That for the maintenance of the government, in this the hour of its peril, it is the duty of every citizen to devote time, labor, property, life; that we, as the representatives of an organized association of citizens, publicly pledge all our energies and substance, should they be needed, for the governmental defense.
- 3. That we have undiminished confidence in the President of the United States, that he is faithful to his pledges, is honest and determined in his purposes to crush the rebellion and maintain the union of the States, and that we earnestly endorse the action of our Representatives in Congress in aiding to pass laws for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia; for the perpetuation of freedom in all the Territories of the republic; for the confiscation of the property of rebels, and clothing the President with authority to use the slaves of traitors for all military pnrposes.
- 4. That we abhor all sympathizers with secession, who, to cover their treasonable sentiments, raise the cry of abolitionism; but that, on the contrary, we will honor any loyal citizen, whatever may have been his former political associations, who will sustain, with all his power, the struggle of Democratic Republicanism against traitorous aristocracy, North or South.
- 5. That, extending a hearty welcome to those who are present with us in this convention who have left the so-called Democratic party, we invite all loyal citizens, regardless of former political associations, and who are in favor of giving the national administration their honest support, to co-operate with us, and we commend to all of such the patriotic words of the lamented Douglas, who said: "There is only two sides to this question. Every man must be for the United States or against it. There can be no neutrality in this war—only patriots or traitors."
- 6. That we reiterate the demand for an economical administration of our national and State government, and for a punishment of fraudulent contractors and plunderers of the public treasury.

- 7. That the valor of our soldiers and sailors, and especially those of our own State, on every battlefield to which they have been called, has earned for them a lasting gratitude, and commended themselves and their families to our practical sympathy and aid.
- 8. That the State of Iowa will promptly furnish her quota of troops called for by the recent proclamation of the President, and any additional number which the public service may require.
- 9. That the voluntary enlistment of our adopted citizens in the army and navy, and their tried valor on our battle-fields, have demonstrated the warmth of their patriotism and an appreciation of liberty and good government which have earned for them the proud name of American citizens and soldiers.
- 10. That as citizens of a loyal State, whose patriotism, both at home and upon foreign battle-fields, has spoken for itself, we earnestly appeal to the incumbents of the legislative and executive departments of the government, to use every legitimate means in their possession to crush the rebellion, and if, as a last measure for the preservation of the republic, it shall become necessary to blot out the institution of slavery from the soil of every State, we will say Amcn, letting the consequences fall upon the wicked authors of the war, and leaving the final issue with God.

The official vote on Secretary of State was as follows:

In 1863 the Democrats met in convention at DesMoines, and nominated Maturin L. Fisher for Governor. Mr. Fisher subsequently declining, Gen. James M. Tuttle was substituted; John F. Lumcombe was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor, and Charles Mason for Supreme Judge. The following was the platform adopted:

In view of the circumstances that have brought us together, we hereby resolve:

- 1. That the will of the people is the foundation of all free government. That to give effect to this will, free thought, free speech and free press are absolutely indispensable. Without free discussion there is no certainty of sound judgment; without sound judgment there can be no wise government.
- 2. That it is an inherent and constitutional right of the people to discuss all measures of their government, and to approve or disapprove as to their best judgment seems right. That they have a like right to propose and advocate that policy which, in their judgment, is best, and to argue and vote against whatever policy seems to them to violate the constitution, to imperil their likerties, or to be detrimental to their welfare.
- 3. That these and all other rights guaranteed to them by the constitution are their rights in war as well as in times of peace, and of far more value and necessity in war than in peace: for in peace, liberty, security and property are seldom endangered; in war they are ever in peril.
- 4. That we now say to all whom it may concern, not by way of threat, but calmly and firmly, that we will not surrender these rights, nor submit to their forcible violation. We will obey laws ourselves, and all others must obey them.
- 5. That there is a manifest difference between the administration of the government and the government itself. The government consists of the civic and political institutions created by the constitution, and to the people owe allegiance. That administrations are but agents of the people, subject to their approval or condemnation, according to the merit or demerit of their acts.
- 6. That we are opposed to the war for the purpose of carrying out the emancipation proclamation of the President of the United States; and if the Federal administration expect a united North to attend its efforts to suppress a rebellion, it must not only come back to its object of the war, as set forth in the Crittenden resolution adopted by the House of Representatives in July, 1861, but it must, in its dealings

with the people of the States, infringe upon no one single right guaranteed to the people by either the federal or State constitutions.

- 7. That we declare our determined opposition to a system of emancipation by the State upon compensation to be made out of the treasury of the United States, as burdensome upon the people, unjust in its very nature, and wholly without warrant of the constitution.
- 8. That we declare that the power which has recently been assumed by the President, wherein, under the guise of military necessity, he has proclaimed and extended, or asserts the right to proclaim or extend, martial law over States where war does not exist, and has suspended the writ of habeas corpus, is unwarranted by the constitution, and its tendency is to subordinate the civil to the military authority, and subvert our free government.
- 9. That we deem it proper further to declare, that we, together with the loyal people of the State, would hail with delight any manifestation of a desire on the part of the seceded States to return to their allegiance to the government of the Union; and, in such event, we would cordially and earnestly co-operate with them in the restoration of peace and the procurement of such proper guarantees as would give security to all their interests and rights.
- 10. That the soldiers composing our armics merit the warmest thanks of the nation. The country called, and nobly did they respond. Living, they shall know a nation's gratitude; wounded, a nation's care; and, dying, they shall live in our memory, and monuments shall be raised to teach posterity to honor the patriots and heroes who offered their lives at their country's altar. The widows and orphans shall be adopted by the nation, to be watched over and cared for as objects fully worthy of the nation's guardianship.
- 11. That we will adhere to the constitution and the Union as the best, it may be the last, hope of popular freedom, and for all wrongs which may exist, will seek redress under the constitution and within the Union by the peaceful but powerful agency of the suffrages of a free people.

- 12. That we hail with pleasure and hope, manifestations of conservative sentiment among the people of the Northern States in their elections, and regard the same as the earnest of a good purpose upon their part to co-operate with all citizens in giving security to the rights of every section, and maintaining the Union and constitution as they were ordained by the founders of the republic.
- 13. That we will earnestly support every constitutional measure tending to preserve the union of the States. No men have a greater interest in its preservation than we have. None desire it more; none who will make greater sacrifices or endure more than we will to accomplish that end. We are, as we have ever been, the devoted friends of the constitution and the Union; and have no sympathy with the enemics of either.
- 14. That the establishment of military government over loyal States where war does not exist, to supersede the civil authorities and suppress the freedom of speech and of the press, and to interfere with the elective franchise, is not only subversive of the constitution and the sovereignty of the States, but the actual inauguration of revolution.
- 15. That we denounce as libelers of the Democratic party and enemies of the country, the men who are engaged in representing the Democracy as wanting in sympathy with our gallant defenders.
- 16. That we earnestly denounce the authors of those heresies, secessionism and abolitionism, which have culminated in an armed rebellion, desolated our country and brought sorrow to the heart of every person in this broad land.

The Republicans met at DesMoines, June 17th, and adopted the following platform:

We, a convention of representatives of the loyal people of the State of Iowa, assembled under the call of the Republican organization of the State, as an expression of the views which shall govern our political action, do declare:

1. That when our fathers formed our constitution, and founded thereon a republican form

9

natural existence.

of government, they intended to and did grant

to that government full power to sustain its

- 2. That whenever the life of the Republic is endangered, either by invasion or rebellion, the constitution justifies the use of all necessary means known to civilized warfare in resisting invasion or suppressing rebellion.
- 3. That we fully and heartily endorse the policy of the administration, and we will to the utmost continue to sustain the government in suppressing the rebellion, and to effect that object we pledge our fortunes and our lives.
- 4. That the gratitude of a free people is due to our soldiers in the field, both native and foreign born, for that heroic valor by which they have honored us and sustained the flag of our country, and we guarantee to them continued encouragement and support.
- 5. That we have witnessed with pride and admiration the bravery and heroism of Iowa soldiers, and we recognize in their brilliant career a history for the State of Iowa, second to that of no other State in the Union.
- 6. That we approve of the action of the General Assembly of the State, in enacting a law giving to our brave soldiers in the field an epportunity to vote at our elections, and we earnestly hope that no technicality may deprive them of their right.
- 7. That this convention hereby tenders to Hon. Samuel J. Kirkwood the cordial thanks of the loyal people of Iowa for the able, fearless, and patriotic discharge of his duties, during the two terms he held the office of Governor of the State.
- 8. Finally, we declare that the preservation of the constitution and the Union is above and beyond all other interests, and that all questions of party, of life, and of property, must be subordinate thereto.

At that convention the following ticket was nominated: Governor, William M. Stone; Lieutenant-Governor, Enoch W. Eastman; Judge of the Supreme Court, John F. Dillon.

The official vote on Governor was as follows:

The year 1864 brought with it another Presidential campaign. The Republicans placed in the field for re-election Abraham Lincoln, while the Democrats nominated General George B. McClellan. In Iowa the Democrats met in convention at Des Moines, June 16th, and placed in nomination the following named, without adopting resolutions: Secretary of State, John H. Wallace; Attorney-General, Charles A. Dunbar; Treasurer, J. B. Lash; Auditor, H. B. Hendershott; Register State Land Office, B. D. Holbrook; Supreme Judge, Thomas M. Monroe.

The Republicans held their convention July 7th, at DesMoines, when they nominated the following ticket: Supreme Judge, C. C. Cole; Secretary of State, James Wright; Auditor of State, John A. Elliott; Treasurer, Wm. H. Holmes; Attorney-General, Isaac L. Allen; Register Land Office, J. A. Harvey. The platform adopted was as follows:

Resolved, That we hereby ratify the nomination of Abraham Lincoln for President, and Andrew Johnson for Vice-President of the United States, for the next term, and we pledge for them the electoral vote of Iowa,

- 2. That we cordially approve and adopt the platform of resolutions presented by the National Union Convention at its recent session in Baltimore, and that we most heartly endorse the action of Congress in repealing all laws for the return of fugitive slaves and abolishing the inter-State coastwise slave trade.
- 3. That the brave sons of Iowa who have gone forth to defend the cause of liberty and Union on the battle-fields of the South, and

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whose heroic achievements have shed imperishable glory on our State and nation, we offer our highest praises and our most fervent gratitude, and that our State government should continue to make liberal provisions for the protection and support of their families.

4. That to the women of Iowa, whose patriotic labors have contributed so much moral and material aid and comfort to our sick and wounded soldiers, we tender our heartfelt thanks.

A Peace Convention was held at Iowa City, August 24th, when the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, We believe that there is indisputable evidence existing that the Union may be restored on the basis of the federal constitution; and,

WHEREAS, We further believe that a vigorous prosecution of this abolition war means the speedy bringing about of a division of the Republic; and being ourselves in favor of a restored Union, and against the acknowledgment of a Southern Confederacy, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the war now being prosecuted by the Lincoln administration is unconstitutional and oppressive, and is the prolific source of a multitude of usurpations, tyrannies and corruptions, to which no people can long submit, without becoming permanently enslaved.

- 2. That we are opposed to the further prosecution of the war, believing that the Union can be preserved in its integrity by the President agreeing to an armistice, and by calling a national convention of sovereign States, to consider the terms upon which all the people may again live together in peace and harmony.
- 3. That believing war to be disunion, and desiring to stop the further flow of precious blood for a purpose so wicked as disunion, we respectfully urge the President to postpone the draft for 500,000 men "to be driven like bullocks to the slaughter," until the result of an armistice and national convention of States is known.
- 4. That in the coming election we will have a free ballot or a free fight.

- 5. That should Abraham Lincoln owe his reelection to the electoral votes of the seceded States, under the application of the President's "one-tenth" system and military dictation, and should he attempt to execute the duties of the President by virtue of such an election, it will become the solemn mission of the people to depose the usurper, or else be worthy the slavish degradation, which submission under such circumstances, would seem to be their just desert.
- 6. That if the nominee of the Chicago convention is fairly elected, he must be inaugurated, let it cost what it may.
- 7. That, in respect to the general relations which do and ought to exist between the federal and State governments, we approve and will adhere to the principles in the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of '98—to the interpretations thereof by Jefferson, Madison and Jackson—and to the resolutions passed by every Democratic convention held in this country—to all of which special reference is here made, in utter condemnation of the war, and of its incidents.
- 8. That in respect to the new and disturbing element of our times—negro equality—we shall maintain that the status of the inhabitants (black, white and mixed) of the States, within their respective States (now sought to be controlled by federal bayonets), is, and ought to be, an exclusively State regulation; that the African negro is not our equal in a political or social sense; and that every usurping attempt, by federal force, so to declare him, will meet with our determined resistance.
- 9. That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be submitted to our delegation to the Chicago convention, for their consideration.

The Republicans were the first to meet in convention in 1865. They met at Des Moines June 14th, and selected the following ticket: Governor, Wm. M. Stone; Lieutenant-Governor, Benjamin F. Gue;

Supt. of Public Instruction, Oran Fayville; Supreme Judge, Geo. G. Wright. The platform adopted was as follows:

Resolved, That the perpetuation of the federal Union, with all guarantees of Republican liberty which its founders contemplated, is the most sacred political duty of American citizenship.

- 2. That, during the four years of war, inaugurated by pro-slavery traitors, the great truth has been demonstrated, in devastation and death, that the nation cannot exist half slave and half free, and believing that political and religious freedom is the natural right of mankind everywhere, we do most fervently pray, and shall most earnestly labor, for the ratification of that amendment to the fundamental law which provides for the abolition of slavery throughout all the States and Territories of the federal Union.
- 3. That, to the end that the consequences of treason may be made so appalling that never again shall it be inaugurated upon the United States soil, we recommend the permanent disfranchisement of leaders of the rebellion, civil and military; and that the late President of the so-called Confederate States of America, as the deepest embodiment of criminal barbarity, be brought to the speediest trial and swiftest execution, regardless of the habiliments, under the immunities of which he sought, in the day of his calamity, to take refuge.
- 4. That, with proper safeguards to the purity of the ballot-box, the elective franchise should be based upon loyalty to the constitution of the Union, recognizing and affirming equality of all men before the law. "Therefore, we are in favor of amending the constitution of our State by striking out the word 'white' in the article of refuge."
- 5. That we extend to Andrew Johnson, in his assumption of Presidential responsibilities, our confidence and support, pledging for the patriotic masses of Iowa a continuance of the same devotion to the federal flag which was promptly extended to his predecessors.
- 6. That now the war is practically ended, and our brave citizen soldiery of Iowa may return to

their homes and avocations of peace, we extend to them the grateful thanks of the people, and a welcome, such as only the patriotic and the brave are entitled to receive.

- 7. That every man who voluntarily left his home in this State, before or during the rebellion, with a view to serve the cause of treason in the rebel army or navy, and also every man who left his State to avoid military service, due from him to the government, should be forever debarred by constitutional provision, from holding public office, and from the exercise of the rights of suffrage in this State.
- 8. That we approve the actions of our State executive in his hearty support of the general government, and we tender the thanks of this convention for the faithful administration of his office.
- 9. That we humbly return thanks to Almighty God for the deliverance of our State and nation from the further perils of war, and that we devoutly recognize His hand in the great work which has been wrought in the last four years, for our people and for humanity.

The next convention held this year was a "Soldiers' Convention," or, as the body termed itself, "The Union Anti-Negro Suffrage Party," which convened at the Capitol August 23d, and adopted a platform and selected candidates for the various offices to be filled, as follows: Governor, Gen. Thos. H. Benton; Lieut.-Governor, Col. S. G. Van Anda; Supreme Judge, H. H. Trimble; Supt. of Public Instruction, Capt. J. W. Senate. The platform read as follows:

We, the delegated representatives of the soldiers and loyal citizens of Iowa, feeling profoundly grateful for the restoration of peace after four years of bloody war, have met together, as free American citizens, to adopt such measures as in our judgment will most certainly tend to perpetuate our glorious union of States, and with the blessings of free institutions and

the peace so happily restored, hereby adopt the following platform of principles, viz:

- 1. We are in favor of the Monroe doctrine.
- 2. We sustain the administration of President Johnson, and especially endorse his reconstruction policy, and we pledge him our earnest and unqualified support.
- 3. We are opposed to negro suffrage or to the striking of the word "white" out of the article on suffrage in our State constitution, and will support no candidate for office, either State or national, who is in favor of negro suffrage or of the equality of the white and black races.
- 4. We are in favor of the amendment of the constitution of the United States, abolishing slavery and the ratification of the same by our next Legislature.
- 5. That, inasmuch as we do not sufficiently know the sentiment of the people of the State in regard to the prohibitory liquor law, we deem it expedient to refer this matter to the different county conventions to take such action in the matter as by them is deemed proper, and to instruct their Senators and Representatives accordingly.
- 6. We are in favor of the brave soldiers and marines who have faithfully served their country in the army and navy of the United States, and especially of the crippled or disabled soldiers, having the preference for all offices of profit, honor or trust, either by appointment or otherwise, where they are equally competent and qualified to discharge the duties of the office or the trust reposed.
- 7. That we cherish with grateful remembrance the memory of our dead soldiers, and ever will be ready and willing to lend our aid, sympathy and protection to the crippled and disabled soldiers, and the widows and orphans of the war.

The Democrats also held a convention, made no nominations, but adopted the following platform:

1. That we heartily rejoice in the suppression of the great rebellion and the preservation of the Union, and give unfeigned thanks to Almighty God for the restoration of peace.

- 2. In order that this peace may be permanent and its effects speedily and widely felt, we believe it is the duty of every patriot to sustain cordially the present policy of President Johnson in reconstructing the States recently in rebellion.
- 3. That the establishment of a monarchy on the soil of this continent is in direct defiance of the Monroe doctrine—a doctrine accepted and recognized by all true Americans; and it is the duty of the Government of the United States to see that the people of Mexico are freed from the oppression of foreign bayonets, and the republic restored.
- 4. That we favor rigid economy in the national and State expenditures, and will insist on the reduction of the numberless horde of useless office-holders who feed like locusts on the hard earnings of the people.
- 5. That we earnestly condemn the trial of American citizens for civil offenses by courts-martial and military courts, in States and districts where civil law is unimpeded in its operations and in full force.
- 6. That we are radically opposed to negro equality in all its phases, and accept the issue tendered by the late Republican convention of the 14th of June in making that doctrine the chief plank in its platform by proposing to strike the word "white" out of the article on suffrage in the constitution of Iowa.
- 7. That the attacks on General Sherman, originating in the War Department at Washington, and servilely copied and endorsed by many of the leading Republican papers of the State, are the offspring of envy and fanatacism, and will recoil with crushing force on the heads of his calumniators.
- 8. That we feel a just pride in the progress of our army and navy, and especially of the soldiers of Iowa, who, under Grant and Sherman, have made a lasting and glorious record of their patient endurance of suffering, their admirable discipline and indomitable valor.
- 9. That we hail with joy the return of these brave men from the battlefield, and extend to them our grateful thanks for their services and

a hearty welcome to their homes, and believe that it is the duty, as it will be the pleasure, of their fellow-citizens to see that a due proportion of the civil honors and offices of the State shall be distributed among them, and the fostering care of the public extended to the widows and orphans of those who died in the service of their country.

10. That the assassination of President Lincoln was an act of unmitigated barbarism, and one that should be held in utter abhorance by every good citizen.

The official vote for Governor is as follows:

William M. Stone, Rep..........70,445—16,375 Thos. H. Benton, Anti-Negro Suf.54,070

Questions growing out of reconstruction of Southern States afforded the issues for 1866. The first convention in this State was held by the Republicans at the Capitol, June 20, where the following ticket was nominated: Secretary of State, Col. Ed. Wright; Treasurer, Maj. S. E. Rankin; Auditor, J. A. Elliott; Register of State Land Office, Col. C. C. Carpenter; Attorney-General, F. E. Russell; Reporter of Supreme Court, E. H. Stiles; Clerk of Supreme Court, Lieut. C. Linderman. A platform was adopted, which reads as follows:

Resolved, That the first and highest duty of our free government is to secure to all its citizens, regardless of race, religion or color, equality before the law, equal protection from it, equal responsibility to it, and to all that have proved their loyalty by their acts, an equal voice in making it.

- 2. That the reconstruction of the States lately in the rebellion belongs, through their representatives in Congress, to the people who have subdued the rebellion and preserved the nation, and not to the executive alone.
- 3. That we heartily approve of the joint resolution lately passed by the Senate and House

of Representatives in Congress assembled, proposing to the Legislature of the several States an additional article by way of amendment to the federal constitution, and we pledge the ratification of that amendment by the Legislature of Iowa.

- 4. That in the firm and manly adherence of the Union party in Congress to the above principles, we recognize new guarantys to the safety of the nation, and we pledge to Congress our continued and earnest support.
- 5. That we are in favor of the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine, and that we extend to all people struggling to preserve nationality or to achieve liberty, our warmest support.
- 6. That we are in favor of the equalization of the bounties of soldiers who faithfully served their country in the war for the suppression of the rebellion.
- 7. That we are in favor of the nomination and election to office of such persons as are known to possess honesty and capacity, and we unqualifiedly condemn dishonesty and carelessness in every department of the public service.

A conservative convention was called, which convened at DesMoines June 27, and nominated the following ticket: Secretary of State, Col. S. G. Van Anda; Treasurer, Gen. Poe A. Slone; Auditor of State, Capt. R. W. Cross; Attorney-General, Capt. Webster Balinger; Supreme Court Reporter, Capt. J. W. Senate; Clerk, Lewis Kinney. The following platform was adopted:

- 1. We hold that the constitution of the United States is the paladium of our liberties, and that any departure from its requirements by the legislative, executive or judicial departments of the government is subversive of the fundamental principles of our republican institutions.
- 2. Repudiating the radical doctrine of State rights and secession on the one hand, and the centralization and consolidation of federal authority on the other, as equally dangerous; and believing that no State can secede, and the

war having been prosecuted on our part, as expressly declared by Congress itself, to defend and maintain the supremacy of the constitution, and to preserve the Union inviolate, with all the dignity, equality and rights of the States unimpaired, the federal arms having been victorious, we hold that all the States are still in the Union, and entitled to equal rights under the constitution, and that Congress has no power to exclude a State from the Union, to govern it as a territory, or to deprive it of representation in the councils of the nation, when its representatives have been elected and qualified in accordance with the constitution and laws of the land.

- 3. While we fully concede to the federal government the power to enforce obedience to the constitution and laws enacted in conformity with it, and to punish those who resent its legitimate authority in the several States, we believe in the maintenance, inviolable, of the rights of the States, and especially of the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment, exclusively, as essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political institutions depend.
- 4. We hold that each State has the right to prescribe the qualifications of its electors, and we are opposed to any alteration of the State constitutions on the subject of suffrage.
- 5. We consider the national debt a sacred obligation, and the honor and reservation of the government as irrevocably pledged for its liquidation; no obligation, incurred in any manner whatever in aid of the rebellion, should ever be assumed or paid.
- 6. The nation owes a lasting debt of gratitude to our soldiers and sailors of the late war for the suppression of the rebellion; and in the bestowal of public patronage by election or appointment, preference should be given to those competent to perform duties required, and as a positive reward for their services, the government should give to each of those who have fallen in the service, or have been honorably discharged, or their legal representatives, one hundred and sixty acres of land; and justice to those who

entered the service in the early part of the war demands that immediate provision should be made for the equalization of bounties,

- 7. We cordially endorse the restoration policy of President Johnson as wise, patriotic, constitutional, and in harmony with the loyal sentiment and purpose of the people in the suppression of the rebellion, with the platform upon which he was elected, with the declared policy of the late President Lincoln, the action of Congress, and the pledges given during the war.
- 8. We regard the action of Congress, in refusing to admit loyal representatives from the States recently in rebellion, as unwarranted by the constitution, and calculated to embarrass and complicate, rather than adjust, our national trouble.
- 9. The ratification by the legislatures of the several States of the amendment to the constitution of the United States, for the abolition of slavery, settles that question virtually, and meets our hearty approval.
- 10. We are opposed to any further amendments to the constitution of the United States until all the States are represented in Congress, and have a vote in making the same.
- 11. We are in favor of a strict adherence to the Monroe doctrine, and extend to all people struggling to preserve nationality and liberty our warmest sympathy.
- 12. All officers entrusted with the management of funds should be held to a strict accountability for the faithful application of the same, and in case of the defalcation or misuse of such funds, they should not be permitted to evade responsibility by implicating irresponsible agents selected by themselves. Any party that countenances such evasion becomes accessory to the crime.

The Democratic convention assembled July 11th at DesMoines. No Democratic candidates were selected, save for two offices, the committee on nominations recommending that the convention nominate candidates for Clerk and Reporter of

the Supreme Court, and "that we recommend and will co-operate with the conservative element of the Republican party in their efforts to restore the Union and defeat radical disunionism, and for that purpose hereby agree to support their candidates."

The convention named Capt. Albert Stoddard for Clerk of the Supreme Court, and Capt. Fred. Gottschalk for Reporter. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved. That the Democracy of Iowa will adhere in the present and the future, as in the past, with unfaltering fidelity and firmness to the organization of the Democratic party, and to its ancient and well settled principles, as enunciated by Thomas Jefferson, the great apostle of American Democracy, and as acknowledged and accepted by the party from the foundation of the government, and especially of equal taxation and representation of all the States subject to taxation.

- 2. That the one great question of the day is the immediate and unconditional restoration of all the States to the exercise of their rights within the federal Union under the constitution, and that we will cordially and actively support Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, in all necessary and proper means to carry out his policy as directed to that end, and especially in securing immediate representation in the Senate and House of Representatives, to the eleven States from which it is now unconstitutionally and arbitrarily withheld.
- 3. That for the purposes above set forth we will co-operate in public meeting, conventions and at the polls with all men without reference to past party position, who honestly, and by their acts and votes as well as by their profession, support the President in his policy of restoration as declared.
- 4. That the exemption of United States bonds from tax is nothing else than exemption of rich men from tax, because they are rich, and they tax the poor man because he is poor.

Hence, justice and equality require that said bonds should be taxed.

- 5. That strict and impartial justice demands that the expenses of the general government as well as the State governments should be paid by the people according to their ability and not according to their necessities. Hence we are opposed now, as in the past, to the high tariff which tends to burden the producer for the benefit of the manufacturer.
- 6. That the so-called Maine liquor law is inconsistent with the genius of a free people, and unjust and burdensome in its operations. It has vexed and harrassed the citizens, burdened the counties with expenses, and proved wholly useless in the suppression of intemperance. The opinion of this convention is that the same ought to be repealed.
- 7. That the plunder of the State treasury, by Governor Stone and accomplices, calls for the condemnation of every honest man in the State, and if the radicals of the last Legislature had been true to the interests of the people, they would not have labored to save the criminals, but would have prosecuted them to a speedy and condign punishment.
- 8. That we are in favor of a prompt and effective enforcement of the Monroe doctrine, and we heartily sympathize with the people of every country struggling for their liberties.
- 9. That we approve of the National Union Convention to be held at Philadelphia on the 14th of next month; that we approve of the principles and policy set forth in the address of the Democratic members of Congress, urging the Democracy of the nation to unite with the objects of that convention.
- 10. That the memory of the brave officers and soldiers who lost their lives fighting for the Union during the recent rebellion, is embalmed in the hearts of the American people, and that justice, as well as humanity, demands at the hands of the American people that the widows and orphans of those who died in the Union service shall be duly provided for by liberal pensions; that there shall be an equalization of bounty so that those who breasted the war at

the start shall share the equal pecuniary munificence of those who entered the army at a later date.

11. That we most cordially sympathize with the movement now being made by the friends of Ireland to obtain the independence of that glorious country from under the yoke of English tyranny, and that we bid them God-speed in the noble work, and hope that the subject of the independence of Ireland will continue to be agitated until the Emerald Isle shall stand out in full and bold relief on the map of the world as one of the independent nations of the earth.

On Secretary of State the official vote was as follows:

In 1867 the Republicans met in convention at DesMoines, June 19th. They nominated for Governor, Col. Saml. Merrill; Lieutenant-Governor, Col. Jno. Scott; Judge of Supreme Court, Hon. J. M. Beck; Attorney-General, Maj. Henry O'Connor; Superintendent Public Instruction, Prof. D. Franklin Wells. The following is the platform adopted by the convention:

- 1. That we again proclaim it as a cardinal principle of our political faith that all men are equal before the law, and we are in favor of such amendments to the constitution of the State of Iowa as will secure the rights of the ballot, the protection of the law and equal rights to all men, irrespective of color, race or religion.
- 2. That we approve of the military reconstruction acts passed by the 39th and 40th Congress. The illiberal construction by unfriendly officials depriving these acts of their energy and vitality, we demand that Congress assemble in July to carry out by additional enactments the true and original intent of said acts, the restoration of the rebel States upon a sure and loyal basis.
- 3. That the promt trial and punishment, according to law, of the head of the late rebellion, for his infamous crimes, is imperatively

demanded for the vindication of the constitution and the laws, and for the proper punishment of the highest crimes, it is demanded by justice, honor and a proper regard for the protection of American citizenship, and by a due regard for the welfare and future safety of the republic, and it is due not only to the dignity of the nation, but in justice to the loyal people who have been so heroic in their devotion to the cause of the constitution, the Union and liberty, and to the soldiers of the Union who survive and the memory of the heroic dead.

- 4. That we are in favor of the strictest economy in the expenditures of public money, and that we demand at the hands of all officials, both State and national, a faithful and rigidly honest administration of public affairs.
- 5. That the Republican members of the Congress of the United States are entitled to the thanks of the nation for their firmness in resisting the conspiracy to turn over the control of the government to the hands of traitors and their allies, and defeating the purpose of a corrupt Executive, and thus sustaining the interests of liberty, in a great and dangerous crisis in our history.

The Democracy were in convention July 26th, and nominated the following ticket: Governor, Charles Mason; Lieutenant-Governor, D. M. Harris; Supreme Judge, J. H. Craig; Attorney-General, W. T. Baker; Superintendent Public Instruction, M. L. Fisher. The platform adopted by the convention was as follows:

Resolved, That the maintenance, inviolate, of the rights of the States, especially the rights of each State to order and control its own institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends.

2. That we believe each State has the right to regulate the elective franchises for itself, and, as citizens of the State of Iowa, are opposed to striking the word "white" out of our State constitution.

- 3. That the existing tariff laws are unjust and heavily burdensome to the agricultural States, without being of a corresponding benefit to the government, and only of advantage to a few manufacturing States, and should be repealed or greatly modified.
- 4. That all classes of property should pay a proportionate rate toward defraying the expenses of the government. We are therefore in favor of taxing government bonds the same as other property.
- 5. That we are in favor of repealing the present liquor law of this State, and in favor of enacting a well regulated license law in lieu thereof.
- 6. That we are in favor of an amendment to the constitution of our State giving to foreigners the elective franchise after they have declared their intention of becoming citizens of the United States, and have resided in the State one year.
- 7. That we demand of our public officers in the State of Iowa and in the United States the strictest economy in order to reduce the present burdensome taxation, and we denounce in the severest terms the profligacy, corruption and knavery of our State officers and Congressmen.
- 8. That the denial of representation to ten States in the Union, through odious military reconstruction, in violation to the constitution, should meet the unqualified opposition of every good citizen.

On Governor the official vote was as follows:

The year 1868 brought with it another Presidential campaign. Ulysses S. Grant was the Republican nominee for President, and Horatio Seymour, that of the Democrats. In Iowa the campaign was opened by the Republicans, who nominated the following ticket: Secretary of State, Ed. Wright; Auditor of State, John A. Elliott; Treasurer of State, Maj. Samuel E.

Rankin; Register of State Land Office, Col. C. C. Carpenter; Attorney-General, Major Henry O'Connor. The following platform was adopted:

We, the delegates and representatives of the Republican party of Iowa, in convention assembled, do, for ourselves and party, resolve—

- 1. That it is as important that the principles of the Republican party should control, in the administration of the State and nation now, and for the future, as at any time since that party's organization; and that the restoration to power, under any pretext or any form of party organization of the men who would again apply the principles and policy of the pro-slavery party before and during the war, to the present and future administration of State and national affairs, would be an evil of the greatest magnitude, and full of danger to the country.
- 2. That, while we recognize the fact that the electors of Iowa are to act individually and directly upon the proposed amendment to the constitution of the State; and while we recognize that the principles embodied in said amendment are more sacred than party ties, and above all consideration of mere party policy, nevertheless we deem it proper to again proclaim it as a cardinal principle of our political faith, that all men are equal before the law, and we are in favor of the proposed amendment of the constitution of the State of Iowa, which will secure the rights of the ballot, the protection of the law, and equal justice to all men irrespective of color, race or religion.
- 3. That we demand the strictest economy in the administration of our State and national government.
- 4. That we are in favor of the nomination of U. S. Grant as our candidate for President, and as a guarantee of his life and safety as well as that of the nation, our delegates are especially enjoined to secure, as our candidate for Vice-President, a Republican of unswerving fidelity and unimpeachable integrity.
- 5. That the views, purposes and principles of the Republican organization of Iowa has ever

been well defined, understood and sustained, and we are resolved that the Republican standard shall never be lowered or compromised; that on the battle-field, at the polls, and in the councils of the nation, Iowa has ever been radically in earnest in fighting for and maintaining our liberty, our Union, the rights of man and the honor and integrity of the nation; and that we expect and demand of the national convention to assemble at Chicago on the 20th inst., an unequivocal avowal of our principles, and upon such platform we propose to meet and overwhelm our political opponents.

The Democracy met at DesMoines and made nominations as follows: Secretary of State, David Hammer, Register of Land Office, A.D. Anderson; Treasurer of State, L. McCarty; Auditor of State, H. Dunlavey; Attorney-General, J. E. Williamson. They also adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, By the Democracy of Iowa, in convention assembled, that the reconstruction policy of Congress is unconstitutional and destructive of the spirit of American liberty, and, if carried out, will inevitably result in a permanent military despotism,

- 2. That the present depressed condition of the country, with its prostrated business, paralyzed industry, oppressive taxation and political anarchy, are the direct results of the unwise and unconstitutional legislation of the dominant party in Congress.
- 8. That it is the avowed object of the Congressional policy to continue in power the most venal and corrupt political party that ever dishonored any civilization; a policy vindictively enacted and mercilessly prosecuted, with the unconstitutional purpose of centralizing and perpetuating all the political power of the government in the dominant radical party in Congress.
- 4. That for the maintenance of the national credit, we pledge the honor of the Democracy of Iowa; but that we will unalterably oppose that policy which opposes to pay the rich man in

gold and the poor man in depreciated currency; and that we believe that the currency which is good enough to pay the soldier, the widow and the orphan, is good enough for the bondholder; and that the bonds of the government, which are made payable on their face in "lawful money," popularly known as greenbacks, having been purchased with that kind of money, may be justly and honorably redeemed with the same; and it is the duty of the government to pay them off as rapidly as they become due, or the financial safety of the country will permit.

- 5. That the national bank system, organized in the interest of the bondholders, ought to be abolished, and the United States notes substituted in lieu of a national bank currency, thus saving to the people, in interest alone, more than \$18,000,000 annually; and until such system of banks shall be abolished, we demand that the shares of such banks in Iowa shall be subject to the same taxes, State and municipal, as other property of the State.
- 6. That it is the duty of the United States to protect all citizens, whether native or naturalized, in every right, at home and abroad, without the pretended claim of foreign nations to perpetuate allegiance.
- 7. That we are in favor of the repeal of the prohibitory liquor law, and of the enactment of a judicious license law in its stead.
- 8. That we are opposed to conferring the right of suffrage upon the negroes in Iowa, and we deny the right of the general government to interfere with the question of suffrage in any of the States of the Union.
- 9. That the soldiers of Iowa, in the recent great revolution, exhibited a spirit of patriotism, courage and endurance, under great privation and sufferings, that have won for them the admiration of the nation, and entitle them to the kind recollection of their countrymen and the aid of a graceful government.
- 10. That Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton, of Ohio, is the first choice of the Democracy of Iowa for President of the United States.

On Secretary of State, the official vote stood as follows:

Ed. Wright, Rep..........120,265-45,801 David Hammer, Dem.......74,464

The Republicans, in 1869, re-nominated Samuel Merrill for Governor; — Waldon for Lieutenant-Governor; John F. Dillon for Supreme Judge; A. S. Kissell for Superintendent of Public Instruction. They adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the administration of Governor Merrill as economical and honest, and that it deserves, as it has received, the hearty approval of the people of Iowa.

- 2. That we unite upon a continuance of strict and close economy in all departments of our State government in behalf of the maintenance of the happy financial condition to which our State has attained under Republican rule.
- 3. That the means now in the State treasury, and which may become available, ought to be issued for the purpose of defraying the necessary expenditures of the State government, economically administered, and for no other purpose; and no State taxes, or only the minimum absolutely required, should be levied or collected until such means are exhausted, to the end that the burden of taxation may be made as light as possible.
- 4. That we rejoice in the glorious national victory of 1868, which has brought peace, happiness and prosperity to our nation; and we heartily endorse the administration of General Grant.
- 5. That the public expenditures of the national government should be reduced to the lowest sum which can be reached by a system of the most rigid economy; that no money should be taken from the national treasury for any work of internal improvements, or for the erection of any public buildings not clearly necessary to be made or erected, until the national debt is paid or greatly reduced. That all the money that can be saved from the national revenue, honestly collected, should be applied to the reduction of the national debt, to the end that the people may be relieved of the burthen of taxation as rapidly as practicable.

6. That we endorse and approve the policy which the present Secretary of the Treasury of the United States has pursued.

The Democrats placed in nomination the following ticket: Governor, George Gillespie; Lieutenant-Governor, A. P. Richardson; Judge of the Supreme Court, W.F. Brannan; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Edward Jaeger. They, also, adopted as a platform the following:

WHEREAS, Upon the eve of a political canvass, the time-honored usage of our party requires that a platform of principles be announced for the government of those who may be elected to office; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Democratic party view with alarm the action of an unscrupulous majority in Congress, in its attempt to absorb the powers of the executive and judicial departments of the government, and to annihilate the rights and functions reserved to the State governments.

- 2. That we favor a reform in the national banking system, looking to an ultimate abolition of that pernicious plan for the aggrandizement of the few at the expense of the many.
- 3. That now, as in time past, we are opposed to a high protective tariff, and that we will use every effort to prevent and defeat that system of national legislation which will enrich a small class of manufacturers, at the expense of the great mass of producers and consumers, and that we are in favor of such reforms in our tariff system as shall promote commerce with every nation of the world.
- 4. That the pretended trial, conviction and execution of persons not in the military or naval service of the United States, by military commission, is in direct conflict with the constitution, and we denounce the same as unworthy of a free people, and disgraceful to the American government.
- 5. That we demand no more, and will submit to nothing less than the settlement of the Alabama claims according to the recognized rules of international law, and that we declare it to be

the duty of the government to protect every citizen, whether naturalized or native, in every right of liberty and property throughout the world, without the pretended claims of foreign nations to their allegiance.

6. That we are in favor of, and insist on, an economical administration of the national and State governments, that the people may be as speedily as possible relieved from the load of taxation with which they are now oppressed, and that public officers should be held to a strict accountability to the people for their official acts.

7. That a national debt is a national curse, and that while we favor the payment of the present indebtedness according to the strict letter of the contract, we would rather repudiate the same than see it made the means for the establishment of an empire upon the ruins of constitutional law and liberty.

8. That in the opinion of this convention the so-called Maine liquor law, which now disgraces the statute books of the State of Iowa, ought to be repealed at the earliest possible moment.

The campaign of 1870 was short, the first convention being held by the Democrats at DesMoines, August 10. The nominations made were as follows: Secretary of State, Charles Doerr; Auditor of State, Wesley W. Garner; Treasurer of State, William C. James; Attorney-General, H. M. Martin; Register of State Land Office, D. F. Ellsworth; Reporter of the Supreme Court, C. H. Bane; Clerk of the Supreme Court, William McLenan; Judge of the Supreme Court, long term, J. C. Knapp; Judge of the Supreme Court, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Dillon, P. Henry Smythe; Judge of the Supreme Court to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Wright, Reuben Noble. adopted the following platform:

The representatives of the Democracy of Iowa, coming together in a spirit of toleration and de-

votion to the doctrines of representative government, and relying for final success upon public discussion and the intelligence and patriotism of the people, deem the present convention a fitting occasion to proclaim the following as the principles of the Democratic party of Iowa:

Resolved, That the internal revenue system of the United States is unendurable in its oppressive exactions; that to impose burdens upon one class of citizens, or upon one branch of industry, to build up another, and to support an army of office-holders to enforce their collection, is an abuse of the taxing power, and that we are in favor of the collection of all taxes through State government.

2. That we are opposed to the present unjust and unequal tariff system, and in favor of one which, while adapted to the purpose of raising the necessary revenue to provide for the liquidation of our national indebtedness, to meet the expenditures of an economical administration, will not oppress labor and build up monopolies.

3. That we are in favor of such disposition of our public lands as will secure their occupation by actual settlers, and prevent their absorption by mammoth corporations.

4. That we assert the right of the people by legislative enactment, to tax, regulate, and control all moneyed corporations upon which extraordinary rights are conferred by charters.

5. That we are opposed to any attempt to abridge the most full and free enjoyment of civil and religious liberty.

6. That we cordially invite the electors of Iowa to co-operate with us in the support of the principles herein enunciated.

The Republicans met one week later than the Democrats, and nominated for Supreme Judge, full term, C. C. Cole; Supreme Judge, Dillon vacancy, W. E. Miller; Supreme Judge, Wright vacancy, Jas. G. Day; Secretary of State, Ed. Wright; Auditor, John Russell; Treasurer, S. E. Rankin; Register of Land Office, Aaron Brown; Attorney-General, Henry O'Conner; Reporter of the Supreme Court, E.

H. Stiles; Clerk of Supreme Court, Chas. Linderman. The following are the resolutions adopted by the Republican convention:

Resolved, That we refer with pride to the history of the Republican party, and congratulate the country upon its successful career. It has given to the poor man a homestead; it has abolished slavery, and established manhood suffrage; crushed treason, and given to us the Pacific railroad; settled the doctrine of the right of expatriation, maintained the honor, integrity and credit of our nation. It has vindicated the Monroe doctrine by preventing foreign powers from interfering with the government on this continent; and to perpetuate it in power is the only safe guaranty for peace and prosperity in the future.

- 2. That we heartily endorse the honest, faithful, and economical administration of General Grant, by which our national debt has become so largely reduced, and our national credit and honor so firmly maintained.
- 3. That a tariff for revenue is indispensable, and should be so adjusted as not to become prejudicial to the industrial interests of any class or section of the country, while securing to our home products fair competition with foreign capital and labor.
- 4. That we are opposed to any system or plan of granting public lands to railroad or other corporations without ample provision being made to secure their speedy sale at moderate prices, and occupancy upon fair and liberal terms by any and all who desire to purchase and settle upon them.
- 5. That we are in favor of an economical and judicious management of the affairs of the State, and with this view we endorse the present administration of the State government, and commend it to the favorable consideration of the people and to future administrations.
- 6. That we are in favor of such legislation as will protect the people from the oppression of monopolies controlled by and in the interest of corporations.

- 7. That while, as Americans, we feel in duty bound to preserve a strict neutrality in the contest now waging in Europe, yet we cannot forget that in our late war the sympathies and material aid of the German states were freely given us, and we do not hesitate to declare our unqualified sympathy with the earnest efforts of the Germans to maintain and defend their national unity; and we condemn the course which the Democratic press of the country has been and is now pursuing in the support of a despotic, imperial dynasty, and a causeless war against a people desiring peace, and aspiring to perfect liberty.
- 8. That the Republican party of Iowa welcome to our shores all human beings of every nation, irrespective of race or color, voluntarily seeking a home in our midst; and all the rights and privileges which we, as citizens, demand for ourselves, we will freely accord to them.
- 9. That we are in favor of amending our naturalization laws by striking out the word "white" from the same, wherever it occurs.

The official vote on Secretary of State was as follows:

In 1871 the Democrats were again first in the field, assembling in convention at DesMoines, June 14th, and nominated for Governor, J. C. Knapp; Lieutenant-Governor, M. M. Ham; Supreme Judge, John F. Duncombe; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Edward M. Munn. They adopted the following platform:

Resolved, That we recognize our binding obligation to the constitution of the United States, as it now exists, without reference to the means by which the same became the supreme law of the land.

- 2. That we will faithfully support the constitution of the United States, as it now exists, and that we demand for it a strict construction so as to protect equally the rights of States and individuals.
- 3. That we cherish the American system of State and local governments, and that we

will forever defend the same against the centralized federal power.

- 4. That universal suffrage, having been established, should now be coupled with its twin measure, universal amnesty.
- 5. That we denounce all riotous combinations and conspiracies against law, and demand that the same be suppressed by the proper State authorities, and that the federal power ought not to intervene unless such intervention is demanded by the State authorities.
- 6. That the proposed annexation of the Dominican republic meets with our earnest opposition, partly on account of the character of the mongrel population, and that of their unfitness to become American citizens, but more especially on account of the corrupt motives in which that measure had its inception, and of the reprehensible means by which it was sought to be consumnated.
- 7. That while we have a tariff on imports, it must be regulated with an eye single to revenue, and not with a view to what is called protection, which is only another name for the legalized plundering of one industry to bestow favors upon another; and that the recent election to the United States Senate, by the Legislature of Iowa, of a man wholly and openly committed to a protective tariff, demonstrates that the party in power are in antagonism to the great agricultural interests of the State.
- 8. That the profligate corruption and wanton extravagance which pervade every department of the federal government, the sacrifice of the interest of the laborer to aggrandize a handful of aristocrats, the wicked deprivation of the people of their rightful heritage to public lands, which have been made a gift to railroad and other monopolists, the payment of more than \$20,000,000 premium during the administration of President Grant on government bonds, payable at par, the maintenance, at an annual cost to the people of nearly \$30,000,000, of an unconstitutional, oppressive and extortionate system of banking, whereby money is made scarce and interest high, are abuses which call for wise and thorough remedies.

- 9. That we are in favor of strict economy, of a large reduction in the expenditures of the federal and State governments, of civil service reform, of the collection of the internal revenue by State authorities and return to honest labor the myriads of tax-gatherers who inflict our land and eat up its substance, and of the speedy trial, conviction and punishment of the thieves who have stolen the taxes paid by the people.
- 10. That it is a flagrant outrage on the rights of the free laborers and mechanics of Iowa, that the labor of penitentiary convicts should be brought into conflict with theirs, and that it is the duty of the next Legislature to enact such laws as will certainly and effectually protect them from such unjust and ruinous competition.
- 11. That section 2, article 8, of the constitution of Iowa, which declares that "the property of all corporations for pecuniary profit shall be subject to taxation the same as that of individuals," should be rigidly and strictly enforced, and that by virtue thereof we demand that railroads and railroad property shall be taxed the same as the farmer and the mechanic are taxed, and we affirm the right of the people, by legislative enactment, to regulate and control all corporations doing business within the borders of the State.
- 12. That with the watchword of reform we confidently go to the country; that we believe the interests of the great body of the people are the same; that without regard to the past political associations they are the friends of free government; that they are equally honest, brave and patriotic, and we appeal to them, as to our brothers and countrymen, to aid us to obtain relief from the grievous abuses which wrong and oppress every one except the wrong-doers and oppressors themselves.

The Republicans met at DesMoines, June 21st, and placed the following ticket in nomination: Governor, C. C. Carpenter; Lieutenant-Governor, H. C. Bulis; Judge of Supreme Court, J. G. Day; Superintendent Public Instruction, Alonzo Abernethy. The platform adopted by the convention was as follows:

Resolved, That we refer with pride to the history of the Republican party, and congratulate the people of the country upon its successful career. It has given to the poor man a homestead; it has abolished slavery and established manhood suffrage; crushed treason, and given us a continental railway; settled the doctrine of the right of expatriation; maintained the honor, integrity and credit of the nation; has vindicated the Monroe doctrine by preventing foreign powers from interfering with the governments of this continent, and to perpetuate it in power is the only guaranty for peace and prosperity in the future.

- 2. That we heartily congratulate the country upon the settlement of our vexed and dangerous controversies with the government of Great Britain, and especially upon the just and Christian spirit and manner in which these controversies have been settled.
- 3. That while we favor a just and reasonable degree of protection to all branches of American industry against foreign competition, we are unalterably opposed to any system of legislation which favors one section of the country or department of industrial enterprise at the expense of another, and therefore advocate such protection only as a fairly adjusted revenue tariff will afford.
- 4. That we are in favor of a uniform system of taxation, so that all property within the limits of the States, whether of individuals or corporations, for pecuniary profit, shall bear its just share of the public burdens.
- 5. That, believing that all corporations doing business within the limits of this State are rightfully subject to the control of the people, we are in favor of so providing, by proper legislative enactment, as to effectually prevent monopoly and extortion on the part of railroads and other corporations.
- 6. That we are in favor of extending the blessings of civil and religious liberty to the human race everywhere, and therefore, when-

ever it shall be made manifest that the people of San Domingo so desire annexation to the United States, for the purpose of enjoying the benefits which such relation would afford them, we shall favor the earnest and intelligent consideration of this question by the treaty-making power of the government.

- 7. That, as agriculture is the basis of prosperity of this State, we recognize its pre-eminent claims for support, by legislation or otherwise, as may be necessary to secure full development of our highly-favored State.
- 8. That we are for such a modification of our revenue system as will, at as early a day as possible, relieve the pressure of our internal revenue laws, and reduce, as far as praticable, the expenses of collecting the taxes.
- 9. That we cordially approve and earnestly endorse the eminently wise, patriotic, and economical administration of President Grant, and heartily commend it to the favorable consideration of the country.
- 10. That we are opposed to any system or plan of granting public lands to railroads or other corporations without ample provision being made for securing their speedy sale at a moderate price, and occupancy, upon fair and liberal terms, to any and all who desire to purchase and settle upon them.
- 11. That we are in favor of an economical and judicious management of the affairs of the State, and, with this view, we endorse the present administration of the State government.

The official vote on Governor was as follows:

C. C. Carpenter, Rep.........109,228—41,029 J. C. Knapp, Dem.........68,199

During Grant's first administration new issues were formed, and a new movement sprung up, known as the Leberal Republicans. This party placed in nomination Horace Greeley for President and B. Gratz Brown for Vice-President. The Democrats, meeting in convention shortly after

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the nomination of Greeley, ratified the nomination and adopted the Liberal Republican platform. The disaffection was so great among Democrats that Charles O'Connor was placed in nomination, as a regular Democrat, for the office of President. Gen. Grant was re-nominated by the Republicans, with Henry Wilson for Vice-President. In Iowa the Democrats and Liberal Republicans met in convention August 1, 1872, at DesMoines, and agreed upon the following ticket, of which two candidates were Democrats and three Republicans: Secretary of State, Dr. E. A. Guilbert; Treasurer, M. S. Rohlfs; Auditor, J. P. Cassady; Attorney-General, A. G. Case; Register of State Land Office, Jacob Butler. The two conventions also adopted the following platform:

Resolved, That we approve of and endorse the action of the late Democratic convention at Baltimore, in placing in nomination Horace Greeley for President and B. Gratz Brown for Vice-President, and we adopt its platform and principles.

2. That in the State ticket this day presented by the joint action of the Democratic and Liberal State conventions, we recognize citizens of integrity, worth and ability, whose election would best subserve the interests of the State, and to whom we pledge our undivided and cordial support.

The Republican convention met August 21 and nominated, for Secretary of State, Josiah T. Young; Auditor, John Russell; Treasurer, Wm. Christy; Register of State Land Office, Aaron Brown; Attorney-General, M. E. Cutts. The following platform was also adopted:

The representatives of the Republican party of the State of Iowa, assembled in State convention on the 21st day of August, A. D. 1872, declare their unceasing faith in the principles

and platform adopted by the National Republican convention at Philadelphia, on the 6th day of June, 1872, and with honest pride refer to the history of the party in this State and nation, and announces an abiding faith in its present integrity and future supremacy. Under the control of this organization, a gigantic rebellion has been crushed, four millions of slaves not only released from bondage, but elevated to all the rights and duties of citizenship; freedom of speech has been secured, the national credit sustained; the taxes reduced, and the commercial interests of the whole country nurtured and protected, producing a condition of individual and national prosperity heretofore unequaled. So marked, decisive and unmistakable has been the judgment of the people of this country that the maintenance of the principles of the Republican party are the only true guaranty of national prosperity and national security throughout the country; that at last the Democratic party have nominally abandoned the principles which they have heretofore maintained, and announced their adhesion to the principles of the Republican party, and are endeavoring to steal into power by nominating recent Republicans. But with full confidence of our glorious triumph in the present campaign, both in this State and the nation, we hereby reiterate and re-affirm the great principles that have governed and controlled the Republican party in the past, and pledge to the people their maintenance in the future.

Resolved, That the nomination of our present able, earnest and incorruptible Chief Magistrate, Ulysses S. Grant, for re-election to the Presidency of the United States, and of Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, for Vice-President, meets our unqualified and hearty approval.

- 2. That we are in favor of the most rigid economy in the administration of the affairs of this State and the nation.
- 8. That we are opposed to any legislation, State or national, that tends to unjustly discriminate between individual interest and that of corporations, believing that property, whether held by individuals or corporations, should bear their equal and just portion of the public burdens.

- 4. That we are opposed to all further grants of land to railroad or other corporations, and the public domain which is the common heritage of the people of this country should be sacredly held by the government for the use and benefit of actual and bona fide settlers.
- 5. That we hereby endorse the recommendation of General Grant, that emigrants be protected by national legislation, and that all efforts on the part of the government of the State or nation to encourage emigration from foreign countries meet our approval; and we hereby commend the labors of the officers of the State in their efforts to encourage and secure emigration to this State.
- 6. That we cordially endorse the nominations made by this convention, and pledge to the nominees our hearty, active and earnest support.

A "straight" Democratic convention was held at DesMoines, September 8th, which adopted the following platform, and placed in nomination a ticket:

Resolved, That the coalition of office hunters at Cincinnati and Baltimore, whereby Horace Greeley, a life-long, mischievous and unchanged Republican, was presented as Democratic candidate for Presidency, merits the condemnation of every honest elector, and we repudiate the same on behalf of the unpurchasable Democracy of the State of Iowa.

- 2. That, with Chas. O'Connor and the Louisville National Convention, we believe that Horace Greeley, above all other living Americans, is the recognized champion of the pernicious system of government. Intermeddling with those concerns of society which, under judicious laws of State enactment, should be left to individual action, and as such, he cannot consistently or safely receive the vote of any Democrat.
- 3. With the Louisville convention, we also believe that the principles of the dual Republican party, one faction of which is led by Grant and the other by Greeley, are inimical to constitutional free government, and hostile to the fundamental basis of our union of co-ordinate self-

- governing States, and that the policies of said dual party are in practice demoralizing to the public service, oppressive upon the labor of the people, and subversive of the highest interests of the country.
- 4. That we will act upon the advice of said convention, and for national regeneration will form political associations, independent of either branch of said dual party, and nominate and support, in the approaching fall elections, State and district candidates who are in harmony with said convention, and who are opposed to all the principles, policies and practices of said dual party; that we heartily endorse all the proceedings of the Louisville national convention, and pledge to its nominees, Charles O'Connor and John Quincy Adams, our most cordial support.
- 5. That the supposed availability of Horace Greeley, as a coalition candidate, upon which alone his name found any support, having already signally failed, it becomes the duty of the Baltimore delegates to formally withdraw from the lists a name which so manifestly foredooms the national Democratic party, with all its hopes and aspirations, to meritable and dishonorable defeat.
- 6. That the alacrity with which the Democratic press of Iowa, with one honorable exception, has championed the corrupt Greeley conspiracy, presents the most scandalous defection in all our political history, amidst which the sturdy devotion to sound principle, exhibited by the Audubon county Sentinel and the Chicago Times, is especially gratifying, and we therefore urge upon the Democracy of Iowa a determined effort to give the Times and Sentinel an extensive circulation throughout the entire State, and such other reliable Democratic journals as may be hereafter established.
- 7. That it is the sentiment of this convention that we proceed to nominate a full O'Connor and Adams electoral ticket and substitute Democratic names on the State ticket, where Republicans have been placed in lieu thereof, and that we suggest that where Republicans have been nominated for Congress by the so-called Democrats and Liberals in the several Congressional

districts, that Democrats in favor of the Louisville nominations be substituted in their stead by the several Congressional districts.

The following State ticket was nominated by the convention: Secretary of State, L. S. Parvin, who subsequently declined and Charles Baker was substituted: Treasurer, D. B. Beers; Auditor, J. P. Cassady; Attorney-General, A. G. Case; Register of Land Office, Dave Sheward. The following is the official vote on Secretary of State:

- E. A. Guilbert, Lib. and Dem.....74,497 D. B. Beers, straight Dem..... 1,323
- 'The Republican State Convention for

1873 met at DesMoines, June 25, and nominated, for Governor, C. C. Carpenter; Lieutenant - Governor, Joseph Dysart; Judge of Supreme Court, J. M. Beck; Supt. of Public Instruction, Alonzo Aber-The following platform was nethy. adopted:

The Republicans of Iowa, in mass convention assembled, make this declaration of principles: We hold the Republican party to be a political organization of those American citizens who are opposed to slavery in all its forms; who believe that all men are entitled to the same political and civil rights; who believe that all laws, State and national, should be made and administered so as to secure to all citizens, wherever born or whatever their color, creed, condition or occupation, the same rights before the law; who believe in free schools, free opinion and universal education; who believe that American society and the American people should all be raised to the highest possible plane of liberty, honesty. purity, intelligence and morality, and that all laws should be made and the government constantly administered with this aim in view, and that no party has a right to support of the people which is not inspired with this purpose. Believing that the Republican party is still controlled by these principles, and that it is now, as it has been from its beginning, an organization of the best and purest political sentiment of the country, we, as Republicans, renew the expression of our devotion to it, and our belief that we can secure through it the political reform and the just and necessary measures of legislation. and of relief from monopolies and other abuses of power which the country so much needs; therefore.

Resolved, That, proud as we are of most of the past record of the Republican party, we vet insist that it shall not rely upon its past achievements; it must be a party of the present and of progress; and as it has preserved the Union, freed the slave and protected him from the oppression of the slave-master, it will now be direlict to its spirit and its duty if it does not protect all our people from all forms of oppression, whether of monopolies, centralized capital, or whatsoever kind the oppression may be.

- 2. That we insist upon the right and duty of the State to control every franchise of whatever kind it grants; and while we do not wish that any injustice shall be done to the individual or corporation who invest capital in enterprises of this kind, we yet demand that no franchise shall be granted which is prejudicial to the public interests, or in which the rights and interests of the State and the people are not carefully and fully guarded.
- 3. That the producing, commercial and industrial interests of the country should have the best and cheapest modes of transportation possible; and while actual capital invested in such means of transit, whether by railroad or otherwise, should be permitted the right of reasonable remuneration, an abuse in their management, excessive rates, oppressive discriminations against localities, persons or interests. should be corrected by law, and we demand congressional and legislative enactments that will control and regulate the railroads of the country, and give to the people fair rates of transportation, and protect them against existing abuses.
- 4. That we heartily applaud the active measures of the late Congress, in ferreting out and

exposing corruption. We have seen, with profound regret, in the developments made thereby, evidences of political and official corruption, and the abuse of responsible positions by men of all political parties, to further personal ends, and we demand pure official conduct and the punishment of unfaithful public men, who, having betrayed the confidence freely extended to them, shall not be shielded from the disgrace of their acts by any partisanship of ours. and we denounce all credit mobilier transactions and all official misconduct of whatever form.

- 5. That we believe that whenever a person holding any position of trust given him by the people, is guilty of fraud or embezzlement, he should be convicted and punished under the criminal laws of our land, in addition to the recovery from him or his bondsmen of the amount so embezzled.
- 6. That the act of the majority of the members of the last Congress, in passing what is known as the back-pay steal, by which they voted into their pockets thousands of dollars which did not belong to them, as well as the act of those who voted against the same and yet received the money, is most flagrantly improper and infamous, and should secure the political condemnation of all who were party to it; and we demand that the provisions of the said act by which the salaries were increased, shall be promptly and unconditionally repealed.
- 7. That we sympathize with every movement to secure for agriculture and labor their due influence, interests and rights, and the Republican party will be their ally in every just effort to attain that end.
- 8. That we are desirous of political reform, and for honesty, economy and purity in all official administration; that to secure this is the duty of every citizen; that to this end every good man should feel bound to participate in politics, and to make an end to bad men forcing their election by securing a party nomination, we declare it the duty of every Republican to oppose the election of a bad and incompetent candidate, whether he be a candidate upon our own or upon any other ticket.

The question of monopolies began to agitate the people to a great extent at this time and the opposition to Republicans united under the name of anti-monopolists. An Anti-Molopolist convention was held at Des Moines, August 12th, and the following ticket nominated. Governor, Jacob G. Vale; Lieutenant-Governor, Fred. O'Donnell; Supreme Judge, B. J. Hall; Supt. of Public Instruction, D. M. Prindle. The following platform was adopted at this convention:

WHEREAS, Political parties are formed to meet public emergencies; and when they have discharged the duty which called them into being, they may become the means of abuse as gross as those they were organized to reform; and,

WHEREAS, Both of the old political parties have discharged the obligations assumed at their organization, and being no longer potent as instruments for the reform of abuses which have grown up in them, therefore we deem it inconsistent to attempt to accomplish a political reform by acting with and in such organization; therefore,

Resolved, That we, in free convention, do declare, as the basis of our future political action,—

2. That all corporations are subject to legislative control; that those created by Congress should be restricted and controlled by Congress. and that those under State laws should be subject to the control respectively of the State creating them; that such legislative control should be in expressed abrogation of the theory of the inalienable nature of chartered rights, and that it should be at all times so used as to prevent the moneyed corporations from becoming engines of oppression; that the property of all corporations should be assessed by the same officers, and taxed at the same rate as the property of individuals; that the Legislature of Iowa should, by law, fix maximum rates of freight to be charged by the railroads of the State, leaving them free to compete below the rates.

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- 3. That we favor such modification of our banking system as will extend its benefits to the whole people, and thus destroying all monopoly how enjoyed by a favored few.
- 4. That we demand a general revision of the present tariff laws that shall give us free salt, iron, lumber, and cotton and woolen fabrics, and reduce the whole system to a revenue basis only.
- 5. That we will not knowingly nominate any bad man to office, nor give place to persistent seekers therefor, but will freely seek for ourselves competent officers—as heretofore, political leaders have sought office for themselves—and that we will nominate only those known to be faithful and in sympathy with these declarations, and will, at the polls, repudiate any candidate known to be unfit or incompetent.
- 6. That we demand the repeal of the back salary law, and the return to the United States treasury of all money received thereunder by members of the last Congress and of members of the present Congress. We demand a repeal of the law increasing salaries, and the fixing of a lower and more reasonable compensation for public officers, believing that until the public debt is paid and the public burden lightened, the salaries of our public servants should be more in proportion to the awards of labor in private life.
- 7. That we are opposed to all future grants of land to railroads or other corporations, and believe that the public domain should be held sacred to actual settlers; and are in favor of a law by which each honorably discharged soldier or his heirs may use such discharge in any government land-office in full payment for a quarter-section of unappropriated public lands.
- 8. That public officers who betray their pledges or trust are unworthy of renewed confidence, and those who criminally trifle with the public funds must be punished as criminals, regardless of their previous influence or the political importance of their bondsmen.
- 9. That we are in favor of a strict construction of our constitution by our Supreme and other courts, and are opposed to the exercise of the doubtful powers by judicial or other officers.

10. That in the corrupt Tammany steal, the credit mobilier fraud, the congressional salary swindle and official embezzelements, and the hundreds of other combinations, steals, frauds, and swindles, by which Democratic and Republican legislators, congressmen, and office-holders have enriched themselves, and defrauded the country and impoverished the people, we find the necessity of independent action and the importance of united effort, and cordially invite men, of whatever calling, business, trade, or vocation, regardless of past political views, to join us in removing the evils that so seriously affect us all.

The vote was light, and on Governor was as follows:

An Anti-Monopoly convention was held at DesMoines, June 23, 1874, which nominated the following ticket and adopted the following platform: Secretary, David Morgan; Auditor, J. M. King; Treasurer, J. W. Basner; Attorney-General, J. H. Keatley; Clerk of Supreme Court, Geo.W. Ball; Reporter of Supreme Court, J. M. Weart. The following is the platform:

Resolved, That we, the delegated representatives of the people of Iowa, favorable to the organization of an independent political party, laying aside past differences of opinion, and earnestly uniting in a common purpose to secure needful reforms in the administration of public affairs, cordially unite in submitting these declarations:

1. That all political power is inherent in the people; that no government is worthy of preservation or should be upheld which does not derive its power from the consent of the governed, by equal and just laws; that the inestimable right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness should be secured to all men, without distinction of race, color or nativity; that the maintenance of these principles is essential to the prosperity of our republican institutions.

and that to this end the federal constitution, with all its amendments, the rights of the States, and the union of the States must and shall be preserved.

- 2. That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially of the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends; and that we denounce as a criminal excess of constitutional power the policy of President Grant's administration in fostering the enormities perpetrated in certain States of the Union in arbitrarily interfering with their local affairs, in sustaining therein the usurpations of aliens and irresponsible adventurers, whereby certain men have been illegally invested with official authority, and others deprived of their constitutional rights, oppressive laws enacted, burdensome taxation imposed, and immense and fictitious indebtedness created, resulting in the degradation of those States, and the general impoverishment of their people.
- 3. That the conduct of the present administration, in its bold defiance of public sentiment and disregard of the common good, in its prodigality and wasteful extravagance, in the innumerable frauds perpetrated under its authority, in its disgraceful partiality for and rewards of unworthy favorites, in its reckless and unstable financial policy, and in its total incapacity to meet the vital questions of the day, and provide for the general welfare, stands without a parallel in our national history, and the highest considerations of duty require the American people, in the exercise of their inherent sovereignty, to correct these accumulating evils, and bring the government back to its ancient landmarks, patiotism and economy.
- 4. That the faith and credit of the nation must be maintained inviolate; that the public debt, of whatever kind, should be paid in strict accordance with the law under which it was contracted; that an over-issue of paper money being at variance with the principles of a sound financial policy, the circulating medium should

be based upon its redemption in specie at the earliest practicable day, and its convertibility into a specie equivalent at the will of the holder, and that, subject to these restrictions, it is the duty of Congress to so provide, by appropriate legislation, that the volume of our government currency shall at all times be adequate to the general business and commerce of the country, and equitably distributed among the several States.

- 5. That tariffs and all other modes of taxation should be imposed upon the basis of revenue alone, and be so adjusted as to yield the minimum amount required for the legitimate expenditure of the government, faithfully and economically administered, and that taxation to an extent necessary to the accumulation of a surplus revenue in the treasury, subjects the people to needless burdens and affords a temptation to extravagance and official corruption.
- 6. That railroads and all other corporations for pecuniary profit should be rendered subservient to the public good; that we demand such constitutional and necessary legislation upon this subject, both State and national, as will effectually secure the industrial and producing interests of the country against all forms of corporate monopoly and extortion, and that the existing railroad legislation of this State should faithfully be enforced, until experience may have demonstrated the propriety and justice of its modification.
- 7. That while demanding that railroads be subject to legislative control, we shall discountenance any action on this subject calculated to retard the progress of railroad enterprise, or work injustice to those invaluable auxiliaries to commerce and civilization.
- 8. That the limitation of the Presidency to one term, and the election of President, Vice-President and United States Senators by a direct popular vote, and a thorough reform of our civil service to the end that capacity and fidelity be made the essential qualifications for election and appointment to office, are proposed reforms which meet our hearty endorsement.
- 9. That we demand such a modification of the patent laws of the United States as shall

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destroy the monopoly now enjoyed by the manufacture of agricultural and other implements of industry.

- 10. That the personal liberty and social rights of the citizens should not be abridged or controlled by legislative enactment, except in so far as may be necessary to promote the peace and welfare of society.
- 11. That holding in grateful remembrance the soldiers and sailors who fought our battles, and by whose heroism the nation was preserved, we insist that Congress shall equalize the bounties and grant to each one of them, or to his widow and children, a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres of land from the unappropriated domain of the country.
- 12. That we desire hereafter to be known as the Independent party of Iowa, and recognizing the individual conscience of the voter as paramount to the claims of the party, ask the cooperation of those only to whom this declaration of principles and the candidates nominated by this convention may commend themselves worthy.

The Republican convention, which convened July 1st, at DesMoines, put in nomination for Secretary of State, Josiah T. Young; Treasurer of State, Wm. Christy; Auditor of State, Buren R. Sherman; Register of State Land Office, David Secor; Attorney-General, M. C. Cutts; Judge of Supreme Court, E. J. Holmes; Reporter of Supreme Court, John S. Runnells. The following is the Republican platform:

We, the representatives of the Republican party of the State of Iowa, in convention assembled, do adopt the following platform of principles:

Resolved, That as the policy of the Republican party in relation to finance, has afforded the people not only a safe, sound and popular currency, of equal and uniform worth in every portion of our common country, but has likewise greatly improved the credit of the country at home and abroad, we point with pride to its record and accomplishments in this regard. And

while re-affirming the policy announced by the party in the national conventions of 1868 and 1872, and triumphantly endorsed by the people at the polls—a policy which, while contributing to the public credit has also enhanced the individual and collective prosperity of the American people—we favor such legislation as shall make national banking free to all, under just and equal laws, based upon the policy of specie resumption at such time as is consistent with the material and industrial interests of the country, to the end that the volume of currency may be regulated by the national laws of trade.

- 2. That we re-affirm the declaration of the Republican national platform of 1872, in favor of the payment by the government of the United States of all its obligations in accordance with both the letter and the spirit of the laws under which such obligations were issued, and we declare that in the absence of any express provision to the contrary, the obligations of the government when issued and placed upon the markets of the world, are payable in the world's currency, to-wit, specie.
- 3. That under the constitution of the United States, Congress has power to regulate all "commerce among the several States," whether carried on by railroads or other means, and in the exercise of that power Congress may, and should, so legislate as to prohibit, under suitable renalties, extortion, unjust discrimination, and other wrong and unjust conduct on the part of persons or corporations engaged in such commerce; and, by virtue of the same constitutional power, Congress may and should provide for the improvement of our great natural water-ways.
- 4. That the State has the power, and it is its duty, to provide by law for the regulation and control of railway transportation within its own limits, and we demand that the law of this State passed for this purpose at the last session of the General Assembly shall be upheld and enforced until it shall be superseded by other legislation, or held unconstitutional by the proper judicial tribunal.
- 5. That we feel bound to provide all appropriate legislation for the full and equal protec-

tion of all citizens, white or black, native or foreign born, in the enjoyment of all the rights guaranteed by the constitution of the United States and the amendments thereto.

- 6. That the \$27,000,000 reduction in the estimated general government expenses for the coming fiscal year meets our hearty commendation, and shows that the Republican party on questions of retrenchment and economy is carrying out in good faith its oft repeated pledges to the people.
- 7. That we are in favor of an amendment to the constitution of the United States, providing for the election of President and Vice-President by a direct vote of the people.
- 8. That while inventors should be protected in their just rights of property in their inventions, we demand such modifications of our patent laws as shall render the same more fair and equitable to consumers.
- 9. That the faith of the Republican party is pledged to promote the best good of the civil service of the country, and that we, as Republicans of Iowa, demand that only honest and capable men be elected or appointed to office, and that we commend the position of the party in instituting investigations of corruption in office, sparing therein neither friends nor foes.
- 10. That since the people may be intrusted with all questions of governmental reform, we favor the final submission to the people of the question of amending the constitution so as to extend the rights of suffrage to women, pursuant to action of 15th General Assembly.

On Secretary of State the vote stood:

For the campaign of 1875 the Democrats, Liberal Republicans and Anti-Monopolists met at Des Moines, June 24th, and nominated a State ticket headed by Shepherd Lefler for Governor; Lieutenant-Governor, E.B. Woodward; Judge of Supreme Court, W. J. Knight; Supt. of Public Instruction, Isaiah Donane. The following platforn was then adopted:

The Democrats, Liberal Republicans, and Anti-Monopolists of the State of Iowa, in delegate convention assembled, declare, as a basis of permanent organization and united action, the following principles:

- 1. A firm adherence to the doctrine of political government, as taught by Jefferson, Madison, and other fathers of the republic.
- 2. A strict adherence to the constitution in all measures involving constitutional power.
- 3. The supremacy of the Republican government within the sphere and reservation of the local authority of the constitution as opposed to the concentration of all powers in a strong centralized government.
- 4. Absolute prohibition of military interference with the local State elections, and the peaceful assembling and organization of the State Legislatures, except in the manner clearly defined in the Constitution.
- 5. Honesty in the administration of the public officers, and strict economy in the public expenditures.
- 6. All officers to be held to a strict accountability for the misuse of the public funds or for the prostitution of their powers for private use.
- 7. The preservation of all the rights of every citizen, without regard to race or color.
- 8. The reservation of the public lands for the benefit of actual settlers, and opposition to any further grants to corporate monopolies for any purpose.
- 9. The restoration of the Presidential salary to \$25,000. No third term.
- 10. That we are in favor of the resumption of specie payment as soon as the same can be done without injury to the business interests of the country, and maintain a sufficient supply of national currency for business purposes; opposition to present national banking law.
- 11. A tariff on imports that will produce the largest amount of revenue, with the smallest amount of tax, and no imposition of duties for

the benefit of manufactures at the expense of agricultural interests.

- 12. We are in favor of the repeal of the present prohibitory liquor law, and the enactment of a practical license law, strictly enforced, as the best guard against, and the safest solution of, the evils of intemperance,
- 13. That we are opposed to all legislation that restricts any citizen in his individual or social rights and privileges.

With this declaration of principle and policy, in the language of our brethren of Ohio, we arraign the leaders of the Republican party for their extravagant expenditure and profligate waste of the people's money, for their oppressive, unjust, and defective system of finance and taxation; for their continued tyranny and cruelty to the Southern States of the Union, and their squandering of public lands; their continuance of incompetent and corrupt men in the offices at home and abroad, and for their general mismanagement of the government, and we cordially invite all men, without regard to past party association, to co-operate with us in removing them from power, and in securing such an administration of public affairs as characterized the purer and better days of the republic.

The Republican convention at Des-Moines placed in nomination for Governor, S. J. Kirkwood; Lieutenant-Governor, Joshua G. Newbold; Judge of Supreme Court, Austin Adams; Superintendent Public Instruction, Alonzo Abernethy. The convention also adopted the following platform:

Resolved, That we declare it a cardinal principle of the Republican faith that the republic is a nation, one and indissoluble, within which the constitutional rights of the States and of the people to local self-government must be faithfully maintained.

2. That we favor the early attainment of currency convertible with coin, and therefore advocate the gradual resumption of specie payments by continuous and steady steps.

- 3. That we favor a tariff for revenue, so adjusted as to encourage home industry.
- 4. That the earnest efforts of the government to collect the revenue, prevent and punish frauds, have our unqualified approval.
- 5. We are opposed to further grants of land to railroads or other corporations, but we demand a reservation of public domain for settlement under the homestead laws, and for other bona fide settlers.
- 6. We demand such a revision of the patent laws as will relieve industry from the oppression of monopolies in their administration.
- 7. That we cordially approve the policy of the present administration in the settlement of difficulties between ourselves and other nations, by arbitration, instead of appealing to arms.
- 8. The Republican party of Iowa is opposed to a third term.
- 9. We demand that all railway and other corporations shall be held in fair and just subjection to the law-making power.
- 10. We stand by free education, our public school system, taxation of all for its support, and no division of the school fund.
- 11. That our national and State administration of public affairs have our hearty support.
- 12. We cordially invite all who are opposed to the restoration of the Democratic party to power, to forget all past political differences, and unite with the Republican party in maintaining the cause of true reform.
- 13. The persistent and tyrannical efforts of the enemies of the Union, by murder and intimidation of the enfranchised citizens, and the ostracisms and proscriptions of the white Republicans of the South, for the purpose of rendering null and void this amendment, merits the condemnation of every honest man.
- 14. That we heartily endorse the action of President Grant in enforcing the laws when called upon to do so by the proper authorities of the State.

The Prohibitionists of the State met and nominated for Governor, Rev. John H.

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Lozier, and adopted the following platform:

WHEREAS, The traffic in and use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, is the greatest evil of the present age; and,

WHEREAS, The legal prohibition of said traffic and use of liquors is the prime duty of those who frame and execute laws for the public welfare; and,

WHEREAS, The existing political parties, in their State platforms, have either ignored or repudiated the foregoing principles, the one declaring for license, the other refusing to pass a resolution opposed to the repeal of the existing prohibitory law of our State; therefore,

Resolved, That the temperance people of Iowa are, by this action of these political parties, forced to seek the promotion of their objects by such organizations and combinations as may prove most effective for the success of the temperance cause, without reference to previous political affiliation.

- 2. That we most cordially approve the policy of the present administration in the settlement of difficulties between ourselves and other nations, by arbitration, instead of appealing to arms; and also the efforts now being made to codify the international laws so that a World's Peace Congress may be established before which all international difficulties may be adjusted, and thus "nations learn war no more."
- 3. That the desecration of the Christian Sabbath by public amusement, such as target-shooting, dancing, theatrical performance, and kindred practices, together with ordinary business traffic, except by persons conscientiously observing the seventh day of the week as a Sabbath day, augurs evil to the public morals, and that the laws of our State, touching Sabbath desecrations, should be rigidly enforced.
- 4. That we are in favor of maintaining our free school system at the expense of the whole people, and without the division of our school fund with any sectarian organization whatever, and in favor of such legislation as will secure the education of all children within our State in

the elementary branches of common school education.

- 5. That the doctrine of professed political parties ought to be, is, and shall continue to be, powerless to control men bound by their convictions to the mountain of great moral principles, and we call upon all concerned in the promotion of public morals to promptly and earnestly rebuke the policy now inaugurated by such professed leaders, and to seek its overthrow.
- 6. That we earnestly recommend that the temperance people of the several counties promptly form county organizations, looking to the election of such Representatives in our Legislature, and such officers as will enact and enforce laws for the promotion of the foregoing principles, leaving the question of calling a convention for the nomination of State officers and of further organizing to an executive committee to be elected by this convention.

The vote on Governor was officially announced as follows:

The financial depression during the second administration of Grant was such as to influence the formation of a new party, known as the Greenback party, or, as it was styled in national convention, the National Greenback Labor party. Peter Cooper was the candidate of this party for the Presidency, while the Republicans nominated Rutherford B. Hayes, and the Democrats Samuel J. Tilden. The Greenback men of Iowa held a convention May 10th, at DesMoines, and adopted the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, Labor is the basis of all our wealth, and capital cannot be accumulated except as the product of industry, or human life, given out in the daily labor of the toiling millions; and,

WHEREAS, Money is, in essence, only a certificate of service rendered, and hence the solution

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of the financial question lies at the bottom of all true government, and is the paramount issue of the present campaign, in which the Democratic and Republican leaders have failed to take the side of the people; therefore, we, the citizens of Iowa, in mass convention assembled, do thus organize the Independent party of Iowa, and declare our faith in the following principles:

- 1. That it is the duty of the government to establish a monetary system, based upon the faith and resources of the nation, in harmony with the genius of this government, and adapted to the demands of legitimate business.
- 2. That we demand the immediate repeal of the specie resumption act of January 14, 1875, and that the circulating notes of our national and State banks, as well as the local currency, be withdrawn from circulation, and their place supplied by a uniform national currency, issued direct from the government, the same to be made a legal tender for all public and private debts, duties on imports not excepted, and interchangeable at the option of the holder for bonds bearing a rate of interest not to exceed 3.65 per cent. per annum.
- 8. We demand that the present bonded debt of the country be refunded as speedily as possible into registered interchangeable bonds that shall bear interest at a low rate, not exceeding 3.65 per cent. per annum.
- 4. We are in favor of the repeal of the act of March 18, 1869, making greenbacks payable in coin, and making 5-20 bonds perpetual or payable only in coin, and thus unjustly discriminating in favor of the money interest.

A Greenback State ticket was nominated at a convention held September 20th, and these additional resolutions were adopted:

- 1. We are in favor of the adoption of the platform of the Indianapolis National Convention.
- 2. We recognize the rights of capital and its just protection; we condemn all special legislation in its favor.
- We demand a reduction of official salaries, proportionate to the reduction of the profits on labor.

- 4. We demand a remonetization of silver.
- 5. We demand the equality of the soldiers' bounties.
- 6. We approve and endorse the nomination of Peter Cooper for President, and Samuel F. Cary for Vice-President of the United States.

The following is the ticket nominated: Secretary of State, A. Macready; Auditor of State, Leonard Brown; Treasurer of State, Geo. C. Fry; Register State Land Office, Geo. M. Walker; Superintendent Pub. Instruction, Rev. J. A. Nash; Supreme Judges, Charles Negus, Oliver R. Jones.

The Republicans placed in nomination the following, at a convention held in Des Moines: Secretary of State, Josiah T. Young; Auditor, Buren R. Sherman, Treasurer, Geo. W. Bemis; Register of Land Office, David Secor; Supreme Judges, W. H. Seevers, J. H. Rothrock; Attorney-General, J. F. McJunkin; Superintendent Public Instruction, C. W. VonCoelln. At the same time they adopted as a platform the following:

- 1. We are for maintaining the unity of the nation sacred and inviolable; for the just and equal rights of all men; for peace, harmony and brotherhood throughout the nation; for men of unsullied honesty, and purity of character and public trust, and for the swift pursuit and unsparing punishment of all dishonest officials, high or low.
- 2. That we are in faver of, and we demand, a rigid economy in the administration of the government, both State and national.
- That we favor a currency convertible with coin, and therefore advocate the gradual resumption of specie payment by continuous and speedy steps in that direction.
- 4. That we demand that all railway and other corporations shall be held in fair and just subjection to the law-making power.
- 5. That we stand by free education, our school system, taxation of all for its support.

and no diversion of the school fund from the public schools.

- 6. That we cordially invite immigration from all civilized countries, guaranteeing to emigrants the same political privileges and social and religious freedom we ourselves enjoy, and favoring a free and unsectarian system of common schools for their children with ours.
- 7. That in James G. Blaine we recognize a pure Republican and patriot, and one well worthy to be chosen as the standard-bearer of the Republican party in the coming campaign.

The Democrats, in convention at Des Moines, August 30th, adopted the following:

Resolved, By the Liberal Democratic party of the State of Iowa, in convention assembled, that we adopt as our platform of principles the resolutions and declarations of the National Convention at St. Louis, and earnestly approve the sentiments of the eminent statesmen of the party, Hon. Samuel J. Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks, so ably presented in their letters of acceptance of the nominations at said convention.

The following is the Democratic ticket: Secretary of State, J. H. Stubenrauch; Treasurer of State, W. Jones; Auditor of State, W. Growneweg; Register of State Land Office, H. C. Ridernour; Attorney-General, J. C. Cook; Judges of Supreme Court, W. I. Hayes, W. Graham. The vote on Secretary of State was as follows:

In the campaign of 1877 the Republicans met first in convention at Des Moines, June 28, where they nominated the following ticket: Governor, John H. Gear; Lieutenant - Governor, Frank T. Campbell; Supreme Judge, James G. Day;

Supt. of Public Instruction, Carl W. Von Coelln. The following is the platform:

Acting for the Republicans of Iowa, by its authority and its name, this convention declares:

- 1. The United States of America is a nation, and not a league, by the combined workings of the national and State governments under their respective institutions. The rights of every citizen should be secured at home and protected abroad, and the common welfare promoted. Any failure on the part of either national or State governments to use every possible constitutional power to afford ample protection to their citizens, both at home and abroad, is a criminal neglect of their highest duty.
- 2. The Republican party has preserved the government in the commencement of the second century of the nation's existence, and its principles are embodied in the great truths spoken at its cradle—that all men are created as equals: that they are endowed by the Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that for the attainment of these ends governments have been instituted among men deriving their justice from the consent of the governed, which consent is evidenced by a majority of the lawful suffrages of citizens, determined in the pursuance of the law. Until these truths are universally recognized and carefully obeyed, the work of the Republican party is unfinished, and the Republican party of Iowa will stand by its colors and fight the good fight to the end.
- 3. The permanent pacification of the southern section of the Union, and the complete protection of all citizens in the free enjoyment of all their rights, is a duty to which the Republican party stands sacredly pledged. The power to provide for the enforcement of the principles embodied in the recent constitutional amendments, is vested by these amendments in the constitution of the United States, and we declare it to be the solemn duty of the legislative and executive departments of the government to put in immediate and vigorous exercise all their powers for removing any just causes of discontent on the part of any class, and for securing

to every American citizen complete liberty and exact equality in the exercise of the civil, political and public rights. To this end we imperatively demand of Congress and the Chief Executive a courage and fidelity to these duties which shall not falter until the results are placed beyond doubt or recall.

- 4. That the public credit should be sacredly maintained, and all the obligations of the government honestly discharged; and that we favor the early attainment of a currency convertible with coin, and therefore advocate the gradual resumption of specie payments by continuous and steady steps in that direction.
- 5. That the silver dollar having been a legal unit of value from the foundation of the federal government until 1873, the laws under which its coinage was suspended should be repealed at the earliest possible day, and silver made, with gold, a legal tender for the payment of all debts, both public and private. We also believe that the present volume of the currency should be maintained until the wants of trade and commerce demand its further contraction,
- 6. That the investment of capital in this State should be encouraged by wise and liberal legislation; but we condemn the policy of granting subsidies at public expense, either to individuals or corporations, for their private use.
- 7. That we demand the most rigid economy in all departments of the government, and that taxation be limited to the actual wants of public expenditure.
- 8. That we favor a wisely adjusted tariff for revenue.
- 9. That we hold it to be a solemn obligation of the electors of Iowa to be earnest in securing the election to all positions of public trust of men of honesty and conscience; to administrative affairs, men who will faithfully administer the law; to legislative affairs, men who will represent, upon all questions, the best sentiment of the people, and who will labor earnestly for the enactment of such laws as the best interests of society, temperance and good morals shall demand.
- 10. That we rejoice in the honorable name of Iowa, that we are proud of the State's achieve-

ments, of the degree of purity with which its public affairs have been conducted, and the soundness of its credit at home and abroad. We pledge to do whatever may be done to preserve unsullied the State's reputation in these regards.

The Greenbackers met at DesMoines, July 12, and nominated, for Governor, D. B. Stubbs; Lieutenant-Governor, A. Macready; Supreme Judge, John Porter; Supt. of Public Instruction, S. T. Ballard. The convention also adopted the following platform:

WHEREAS, Throughout our entire country, labor, the creator of all wealth, is either unimployed or denied its just reward, and all productive interests are paralyzed; and,

WHEREAS, These results have been brought about by class legislation, and the mismanagement of our national finances; and,

WHEREAS, After generations of experience, we are forced to believe that nothing further can be hoped for through the old political parties; therefore we make the following declaration of principles:

- 1. We demand the unconditional repeal of the specie resumption act of January 14, 1875, and the abandonment of the present suicidal and destructive policy of contraction.
- 2. We demand the abolition of national banks, and the issue of legal tender paper money, by the government, and made receivable for all dues, public and private.
- 3. We demand the remonetization of the silver dollar, and making it a full legal tender for the payment of all coin bonds of the government and for all other debts, public and private.
- 4. We demand the equitable taxation of all property, without favor or privilege.
- 5. We commend every honest effort for the furtherance of civil service reform.
- 6. We demand the repeal of all class legislation and the enforcement of such wise and progressive measures as shall secure equality of rights to all legitimate interests, and impartial justice to all persons.

- 7. We demand a reduction of offices and salaries, to the end that there be less taxation.
- 8. We demand that the Independents of Iowa sustain and endorse the principles of railroad legislative control, as expressed by the highest judicial authority, not as enemies of public enterprises, but as friends of the whole country and of the people.
- 9. We demand that all legal means be exhausted to eradicate the traffic in alcoholic beverages, and the abatement of the evil of intemperance.
- 10. We are opposed to all further subsidies by either the State or general government, for any and all purposes, either to individuals or corporations.
- 11. We invite the considerate judgment of our fellow citizens; of all political parties, upon these our principles and purposes, and solicit the co-operation of all men in the furtherance of them, as we do believe that upon their acceptance or rejection by the people, the weal or woe of our beloved country depends.

The Democracy met in convention this year at Marshalltown, and nominated the following ticket: Governor, John P. Irish; Lieutenant-Governor, W. C. James; Supreme Judge, H. C. Boardman; Superintendent of Public Instruction, G. D. Cullison. They also resolved—

- 1. The Democracy of the State of Iowa in convention assembled hereby declare in favor of a tariff for revenue, the only economic home rule, the supremacy of civil over military power, the separation of church and State, equality of all citizens before the law, opposition to the granting by the general government of subsidies to any corporation whatever; and we believe,
- 2. The destruction of the industry of the country and the pauperism of labor are the inevitable fruit of the vicious laws enacted by the Republican party.
- 3. That as a means of relieving the distressed portions of the community, and removing the great stringency complained of in business cir-

- cles, we demand the immediate repeal of the specie resumption act.
- 4. That we denounce as an outrage upon the rights of the people the enactment of the Republican measures demonetizing silver, and demand the passage of a law which shall restore to silver its monetary power.
- 5. That we favor the retention of a green-back currency, and declare against any further contraction, and favor the substitution of green-backs for national bank bills.
- 6. We congratulate the country upon the acceptance by the present administration of the constitutional and pacific policy of local self-government in the States of the South, so long advocated by the Democratic party, and which has brought peace and harmony to that section. And in regard to the future financial policy, in the language of our national platform adopted in the New York convention, in 1868, we urge,
- 7. Payment of the public debts of the United States as rapidly as practicable,—all the money drawn from the people by taxation, except so much as is requisite for the necessities of the government, economically administered, being honestly applied to such payment when due.
- 8. The equal taxation of every species of property according to its value.
- 9. One currency for the government and the people, the laborer and the office-holder, the pensioner and the soldier, the producer and the bondholder.
- 10. The right of a State to regulate railroad corporations having been established by the higher court of the country, we now declare that this right must be exercised with due regard to justice, as there is no necessary antagonism between the people and corporation, and the common interests of both demand a speedy restoration of former friendly relations through just legislation on one side, and a cheerful submission thereto on the other.
- 11. Rights of capital and labor are equally sacred, and alike entitled to legal protection. They have no just cause of quarrel, and the proper relations to each other are adjustable by

national laws, and should not be tampered by legislative interference.

12. That we favor a repeal of the present prohibitory liquor law of the State, and the enactment of a well-regulated license law instead, and all the money derived from license to go to the school fund of the State.

A State Temperance or Prohibition convention assembled at Oskaloosa August 30, and nominated Elias Jessup for Governor, and adopted, as a platform, the following:

WHEREAS, Intemperance is the enemy of all—the drinker, the seller, the financier, the statesman, the educator and the christian; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the temperance people of the State of Iowa, that we hold these truths to be self-evident, and we do hereby declare them as the basis of our political action.

- 2. We recognize intemperance as the great social, moral, financial and political evil of the present age; that it is not an incident of intelligence and refinement, but is one of the worst relics of barbarism; has produced the lowest and most degraded form of government; and therefore should be overthrown by all republican governments.
- 3. We claim that all men are endowed by their Creator with the inalienable right of freedom from the destructive effects of intoxicating liquors, and the right to use all lawful and laudiable means to defend themselves and their neighbors against the traffic as a beverage within our State.
- 4. That governments are instituted for the purpose of restraining and prohibiting the evil passions of men, and of promoting and protecting their best interests; and that, therefore, it is the duty of a government to use all its powers to make it as easy as possible for men to do right and as difficult as possible to do wrong.
- 5. We believe that the prohibition of the traffic in intoxicating liquors is the only sound legislative theory upon which this vexed question can be solved and the nation saved from bankruptcy and demoralization.

Therefore, we insist upon the maintenance and enforcement of our prohibitory law, and upon such amendments thereto as will place ale, wine, and beer under the same condemnation as other intoxicating liquors.

- 6. That this great evil has long since assumed a political form, and can never be eliminated from politics until our legislatures and courts accomplish its entire overthrow and destruction.
- 7. We hereby declare that, since we believe prohibition to be the only sound legislative policy, and since law is only brought to bear upon society through its officers, legislative, judicial, and executive, we therefore can and will support only those men who are known to be tried and true temperance prohibitory men.
- 8. We believe that in the security of home rests the security of State; that women is by her very nature the acknowledged guardian of this sacred shrine; that intemperance is its greatest enemy; therefore we claim that the daughters of this commonwealth, as well as her sons, ought to be allowed to say by their votes, what laws shall be made for the suppression of this evil, and what person shall execute the same.
- 9. We believe the importation of intoxicating liquors from foreign lands, and their protection by the United States government, while in the hands of the importer, and inter-state commerce in the same, cripple the power of State governments in enacting and enforcing such legislation as is and may be demanded by the people.

The vote on Governor was as follows:

John H. Gear, Rep	.121.546
D. P. Stubbs, Gr	38,228
John P. Irish, Dem	. 79.353
Elias Jessup, Temp.	10.630

Gearhad a majority over Irish of 23,193, but the combined opposition vote was greater by 674.

In 1878 the Greenbackers held the first State convention, assembling at Des Moines April 10th, and nominated for Secretary of State, E. M. Farnsworth;

able distribution of its products and the requirements of business.

Treasurer, M. L. Devlin; Auditor, G. V. Swearenger; Treasurer, M. Farrington; Attorney-General, General C. II. Jackson; Judge of Supreme Court, J.G. Knapp; Clerk of Supreme Court, Alex. Runyon; Reporter Supreme Court, Geo. W. Rutherford. They adopted the following platform:

WHEREAS, Throughout our entire country the value of real estate is depreciated, industry paralized, trade depressed, business income and wages reduced, unparalleled distress inflicted upon the poorer and middle ranks of our people, the land filled with fraud, embezzlement, bankrupcy, crime, suffering, pauperism, and starvation; and

WHEREAS, This state of things has been brought about by legislation in the interest of and dictated by money lenders, bankers, and bondholders; and,

WHEREAS, The limiting of the legal tender quality of greenbacks, the changing of currency bonds into coin bonds, the demonetizing of the silver dollar, the exempting of bonds from taxation, the contraction of the circulating medium, the proposed forced resumption of specie payments, and the prodigal waste of the public lands, were crimes against the people, and so far as possible the results of these criminal acts must be counteracted by judicious legislation.

- 1. We demand the unconditional repeal of the specie resumption act of January 14th, 1875, and the abandonment of the present suicidal and destructive policy of contraction.
- 2. We demand the abolition of national banks and the issue of a full legal tender paper money by the government, and receivable for all dues, public and private.
- 3. We demand the remonetization of the silver dollar, making it a full legal tender for the payment of all coin bonds of the government, and for all other debts, public and private, and that the coinage of silver shall be placed on the same footing as that of the gold.
- 4. Congress shall provide said money adequate to the full employment of labor, the equit-

- 5. We demand that Congress shall not, under any circumstances, authorize the issuance of interest-bearing bonds of any kind or class.
- 6. The adoption of an American monetary system, as proposed herein, will harmonize all differences in regard to tariff and federal taxation, distribute equitably the joint earnings of capital and labor, secure to the producers of wealth the results of their labor and skill, muster out of service the vast army of idlers, who, under the existing system, grow rich upon the earnings of others, that every man and woman may, by their own efforts, secure a competence, so that the overgrown fortunes and extreme poverty will be seldom found within the limits of our Republic.
- 7. The Government should, by general enactment, encourage the development of our agricultural, mineral, mechanical, manufacturing and commercial resources, to the end that labor may be fully and profitably employed, but no monopolies should be legalized.
- 8. The public lands are the common property of the whole people, and should not be sold to speculators, nor granted to railroads or other corporations, but should be donated to actual settlers in limited quantities.
- 9. It is inconsistent with the genius and spirit of geopular government that any species of private or corporate property should be exempt from bearing its just share of the public burdens.
- 10. That, while the interests of the labor and producing classes throughout the nation are identical, North, South, East and West, and while it is an historic fact that the war of the rebellion was inaugurated in the interests of a class kindred to that which oppresses us, therefore we declare that the Government of the United States shall never pay any part or portion of what is known as the confederate or rebel debt.
- 11. We demand a constitutional amendment fixing the compensation of all State officers, in-

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cluding members and employes of the General Assembly.

- 12. We demand a general reduction of all county and court expenses, with a reduction of offices, to lessen oppressive taxes.
- 13. We demand that all just and legal means shall be used for the evils of intemperance.
- 14. We invite the considerate judgment of our fellow-citizens of all political parties upon these, our principles and purposes, and solicit the co-operation of all men in the furtherance of them, as we do believe that upon their acceptance or rejection by the people, the weal or woe of our beloved country depends.

The Democrats assembled in convention June 7th, and nominated the following ticket. Secretary of State, T. O. Walker; Auditor, Col. Eiboeck; Treasurer, E. D. Fenn; Register of State Land Office, T. S. Bardwell; Judge of Supreme Court, Judge J. C. Knapp; Clerk of Supreme Court, M. V. Gannon; Reporter of Supreme Court, J. B. Elliott; Attorney-General, John Gibbons. The convention adopted the following platform:

We, the Democracy of Iowa, in convention assembled, congratulate the country upon the restoration of home rule to the South and the era of peace brought about in response to the demands of the national Democracy, and make this declaration of principles:

- 1. In favor of a tariff for revenue only; honest and economical home rule; the supremacy of civil over military power; the separation of the church and State; the equality of all citizens before the law; opposition to granting by the general government of subsidies to any corporation whatever.
- 2. We believe the financial system of the Republican party has been one of favor to the moneyed monopolies, of unequal taxation, of exemptions of class, and of a remorseless contraction that has destroyed every enterprise which gave employment to labor, and therefore we denounce it, its measures and its men, as

responsible for the financial distress, misery and want which now afflict the nation.

- 3. Labor and capital have an equal demand upon and equal responsibility to the law.
- 4. Public officials should be held to strict accountability, defaulters should be severely punished, and riot and disorder promptly suppressed.
- 5. We deprecate the funding of our non-interest bearing debt, and insist that our bonded debt be refunded at a rate of interest not exceeding four per cent.
- 6. We favor an equal recognition of gold, silver and United States notes in the discharge of public and private obligations, except where otherwise provided by contract, and to the end that the same be secured, we favor the unconditional repeal of the resumption act, and the coinage of silver on equal conditions with gold. We oppose any further retirement of the United States notes now in circulation, and favor the substitution of United States treasury notes for national bank bills.
- 7. We declare it as our opinion that it is the duty of the government to take immediate steps to improve our great Western rivers, and that the means provided should be commensurate with the importance and magnitude of the work.
- 8. Thorough investigation into the election frauds of 1876 should be made, the frauds should be exposed, the truth vindicated, and the criminals punished in accordance with law, wherever found.
- 9. The management of our State institutions by Republican officials has been and is notoriously corrupt, and a disgrace to the people; we therefore demand a thorough investigation of the same, and the punishment of all parties who have betrayed their trust.

Resolved, That we accept and re-affirm the doctrine of Mr. Tilden upon the war claims as a proper adjustment of the national policy concerning that class of claims upon the public treasury.

The Republicans held their convention June 10, and reminated the following

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ticket: Secretary of State, Capt. John A. T. Hull; Auditor, Maj. Buren R. Sherman; Treasurer, George W. Bemis; Register State Land Office, Lieut. James K. Powers; Judge of Supreme Court, Col. J. H. Rothrock. They also adopted the following platform:

- 1. That the United States of America is a nation, not a league. By the combined workings of the national and State governments, under their respective constitutions, the right of every citizen should be secured at home and abroad, and the common welfare promoted. Any failure on the part of either the national or State governments to use every possible constitutional power to afford ample protection to their citizens, both at home and abroad, is a neglect of their highest duty.
- 2. Against the assaults of traitors and rebels, the Republican party has preserved these governments, and they represent the great truths spoken to the world by the Declaration of Independence, that "all men are created equal;" that they "are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that for the attainment of these ends, governments have been instituted among men, deriving just powers from the consent of the governed," which consent is evinced by a majority of the lawful suffrages of the citizens, determined in pursuance of law; and in order that this end may be justly and fully reached, the Republican party of Iowa demands that every qualified elector in every State, North and South, Democrat or Republican, white or black, shall be permitted, un listurbed by force and unawed by fear, to vote at all elections at the place prescribed by law, and nowhere else, just once, and no more than once; and that every vote so cast shall be honestly counted, and that every person chosen by such votes to any office shall be freely inducted into it, and effectively supported in the discharge of his duties; and every well informed person knows that with such freedom of elective action and honest administration as are herein demanded, at least five of the Southern States are

Republican by a large majority, and that they are now in the hands of the Democratic party, solely through force, fraud, intimidation, and failure to enforce the principles herein set forth.

- 3. The permanent pacification of the southernsection of the Union, and the complete protection of all its citizens in all their civil, political,
 personal and property rights, is a duty to which
 the Republican party stands sacredly pledged.
 In order to redeem this pledge, it placed the
 recent amendments in the constitution of the
 United States, and upon the righteous basis of
 said amendments it will go forward in the work
 of pacification until peace shall come through
 right doing, and contentment through justice.
- 4. The Democratic dogma of "home rule," which seeks to shut out from participation in the political affairs of the southern States all citizens who oppose the Democratic party and are not natives of said States, and in obedience to the spirit to which every man from the north, of republican sentiments, is termed a "carpet-bagger," is hereby denounced as the worst phase of State rights yet developed, and we demand for the people of Iowa absolute freedom to go whithersoever they may please within the limits of the nation, to utter their sentiments by speech or by press upon all subjects touching their interests, and all matters of public concern.
- 5. That the armed conflict between the traitors and the rebels who sought to destroy the republic, and the patriots who defended it, was more than a trial of physical force between Greeks. It was a struggle of right against wrong, of a true civilization against a false one, of a good government against anarchy, of patriots against traitors, wherein the Republican party was the defender of right, the champion of a true civilization, the promoter of good government, and in whose ranks patriots marched against traitors; and who ever fails to regard the Republican party from this standpoint and in this light, fails to comprehend its character, its achievements, its purposes, and its duties, and whoever treats with the Democratic party from any other standpoint, manifests incapacity

to understand palpable facts, and will be oberwhelmed with disaster.

- 6. That the soldiers who fought the battles of the republic are entitled to special credit for the heroism which they displayed, for their unselfish devotion to liberty and order, and for the great fact that the war "turned out as it did;" and discredit, in like degree, attaches to the traitors and rebels who fought to destroy the nation. Whoever fails to appreciate these facts, is derelict in the duty he owes to the party.
- 7. That the Republican party is the party of order as opposed to all lawlessness in whatever quarter the same may arise, or in whatever form it may appear.
- 8. That the wisdom of the financial policy of the Republican party is made manifest by its results. It has brought specie and paper practically together months before the date fixed by law for the resumption of specie payment by the government; it has given to all classes money of the same value, it has placed our nation on an equal footing with the other great nations of the world in all matters of financial concern: it has promoted the refunding of the national debt at a low rate of interest; it has maintained the national credit; and any change in this policy which tends to obstruct it in its work of restoring specie payment, whereby paper currency becomes absolutely as valuable as gold and silver standard coin; of reviving business, promoting industry, and maintaining the public credit, is hereby denounced as wholly evil and injurious to the best interest of the country,
- 9. That the organized raid on the treasury by the Southern Democratic members of Congress, for payment of hundreds of millions of dollars of rebel war claims, is an unparalleled impudence, and a present danger against the success of which the triumph of the Republican party is our only security.
- 10. That we favor a wisely adjused tariff for revenue.
- 11. In the matter of the faithful administration of the public funds, the Republican party challenges the closest scrutiny, and invites comparison with any and all other agencies in pub-

lic or private affairs. Notwithstanding the vast sums, amounting to thousands of millions of dollars, collected and distributed by Republican administration, the percentage of loss is less than can be shown by any other political party that has ever been entrusted with the control of public affairs, or by individuals in their own private business. This shows that the charge of corruption made against the Republican party is as groundlessly impudent as was the attempt of the Southern Democracy to destroy the Union wantonly wicked and atrociously cruel.

- 12. The title to the Presidential term was definitely and finally settled by the forty-fourth Congress, and any attempt to open it is dangerous, illegal, and unconstitutional, and the Republican party of Iowa will resist all efforts not founded on the constitution and the existing laws to displace the present possessor of said title, and it is a source of sincere congratulation that the firm attitude assumed by the Republican party of the Country in this regard forced a majority of the House of Representatives to disavow the real but covert purposes of the so-called Potter investigation.
- 13. That the effotrs of the Democratic party in Congress to cripple and render inefficient the army and navy of the United States is most earnestly condemned, and all efforts looking to a permanent reduction of the same, with a view to a future reorganization, whereby the official stations may be in whole or in part supplied by officers who engaged in rebellion against the nation, who hold to the doctrine of secession, and who acknowledge primary allegiance to a State, are hereby denounced as dangerous to the peace of the country and to the permanence of the Union.
- 14. That it is not only the right, but the duty, of every good citizen at party caucus, in the party conventions, and at the polls, to use his best efforts to secure the nomination and election of good men to places of official trust, and we disapprove of all interference with the perfect freedom of action of any citizen in the exercise of said right and in the discharge of said duty.

15. That personal temperance is a most commendable virtue in a people, and the practical popular movement now active througout the State, for the promotion of temperance, has our most profound respect, sympathy, and approval.

16. That we demand the most rigid economy in all departments of the public service, and rigid retrenchment in all public expenses in all possible directions, and the reduction of taxation to the lowest limits consistent with efficient public service. In the direction of such economy and retrenchment, we heartly commend the action of the Republican legislature in reducing the expenses of the State in the sum of four hundred thousand dollars, and this example set by the State, should be followed in all other departments of our government.

17. That the Republican party of Iowa demands an honest, faithful and efficient discharge of duty by all officers, whether federal, State, county or municipal, and requires a full, fair, and impartial and searching investigation into the official conduct of all officials and the business of all officers, without regard to party or personal association, and whenever or wherever fraud and dishonesty are discovered, the Republicans of Iowa demand the prompt punishment of the guilty parties. "Let no guilty man escape."

A fusion ticket, composed of Greenbackers and Democrats, was agreed on September 29th, as follows: Secretary of State, E. M. Farnsworth (Greenbacker); Auditor, Jos. Eiboeck (Democrat); Treasurer, M. L. Devin (Greenbacker); Register of Land Office, M. Farrington (Greenbacker); Judge of Supreme Court, Joseph C. Knapp (Democrat); Attorney-General, John Gibbons (Democrat); Clerk of Supreme Court, Alex. Runyon (Greenbacker); Reporter of Supreme Court, John B. Elliott (Democrat). On Secretary of State the vote was as follows:

J. A. T. Hull, Rep............134,544 E. M. Farnsworth, Fusion.......125,087 T. O. Walker, Dem. 1,302 Hull, over all 8,050

The Democrats held a convention May 21, 1879, at Council Bluffs, and nominated the following State ticket: Governor, H. H. Trimble; Lieutenant-Governor, J. Y. Yeomans; Judge of Supreme Court, Reuben Noble; Supt. of Public Instruction, Erwin Baker. The platform adopted by the convention is here given:

Resolved, That the Democratic party now, as in the past, insists that our liberties depend upon the strict construction and observance of the constitution of the United States and all its amendments.

- 2. That the States and the general government should be sternly restrained to their respective spheres, and to the exercise only of the powers granted and reserved by the constitution.
- 3. That the policy of the Republican party, by which it inflates the importance of the States when necessary to cover the theft of the Presidency, and in turn magnifies the functions of the general government to cover the coercion of the States into the endorsement of the partisan will of the fraudulent executive, is full of evil and fruitful of danger.
- 4. That such a policy is intended to array section against section, the States against the general government, and it against the States in turn, for the purpose of destroying the freedom of both, and teaching the people to look to a strong government as a shelter from the anarchy its advocates have planned.
- 5. That evidences of these nefarious purposes is furnished by the present attitude of the Republican party, which is arrayed against a free ballot, on which depend all the liberties secured to us by the constitution.
- 6. That we view with alarm the determination of the Republican party, through the fraudulent executive, to deprive this republic of its army, so necessary to the defence of its frontier, and its protection from foreign and domestic enemies, by vetoing appropriations for the pay

and support of our soldiers, unless they can be used to force voters to record the mere will of the executive.

- 7. That we hail the Democratic Senators and Representatives in Congress as worthy the heroic lineage of American citizens, for standing firmly for the American idea in government as against the despotic theory from which our revolutionary fathers revolted, and we ask all lovers of liberty to join us and them in a protest against the change in our form of government proposed by the Republican party, which will substitute the will of one man for that of the majority of all the people.
- 8. That we are in favor of the substitution of United States treasury notes for national bank notes, and of the abolition of national banks as banks of issue; that the government of the United States issue the money for the people; and, further, that we favor a reduction of the bonded debt of the United States as fast as practicable, and the application of the idle money in the treasury to that purpose.
- 9. That we favor the free and unlimited coinage of the silver dollar of 413½ grains, and providing certificates for silver bullion which may be deposited in the United States treasury, the same to be legal tender for all purposes.
 - 10. That we favor a tariff for revenue only.
- 11. That we are in favor of economy in public expenditures, including reduction of salaries local and general, wherever they may be deemed excessive; and also a reduction in the number of officials.
- 12. That the Democratic party of Iowa is desirous of promoting temperance, and, being opposed to free whisky, it is in favor of a judicious license law.
- 13. That we favor holding all public servants to a strict accountability, and their prompt and severe punishment for all thefts of public money and maladministration of public office.

A Temperance convention was held at Cedar Rapids June 16th, and adopted the following platform: Resolved, We recognize the traffic in intoxicating liquors as the great moral, financial, social, and political evil of the present age; that it is one of the worst relics of barbarism; that it has always been the moving cause of crime, and is, therefore, subversive of our republican form of government, and should be overthrown.

- 2. We believe that the prohibition of the traffic of intoxicating liquors is the only sound legislative theory upon which this vexed question can be solved and the nation saved from bankrupcy and demoralization; therefore, we insist upon the maintenance and enforcement of our prohibitory liquor law, and upon such amendments by the next Legislature of the State of Iowa as will place ale, wine, and beer under the same condemnation as other intoxicating liquors.
- 3. We believe that in the security of home rests the security of the State; that woman is by her very nature the acknowledged guardian of this sacred shrine, and that intemperance is its greatest enemy, therefore we claim that the daughters of this commonwealth, as well as her sons, be allowed to say, by their vote, what laws should be made for the suppression of this evil, and what persons shall execute the same.
- 4. That the present movement inaugurated by the temperance organizations of the State to prohibit the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors, except for mechanical and medical purposes, including malt and wine liquors, meets our active support.
- 5. That we, as the Prohibitionists of the State of Iowa, in view of the great questions of public interest effecting the perpetuity of our general government, which are now absorbing the thought and action of all our people, deem it inexpedient and unwise to nominate a State prohibitory ticket at the present time.

A portion of the convention in favor of the nomination of a State ticket seceded, and nominated a State ticket, headed by G. T. Carpenter for Governor. Mr. Carpenter declining, D. R. Dungan was substituted. The rest of the ticket was composed

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as follows: Lieutenant-Governor, Frank T. Campbell; Judge of the Supreme Court, J. M. Beck; Supt. of Public Instruction, J. A. Nash.

The Greenbackers assembled at Des Moines May 28th, and nominated a ticket as follows: Governor, Daniel Campbell; Lieutenant-Governor, M. M. Moore; Supreme Judge, M. H. Jones; Supt. of Public Instruction, J. A. Nash. The following platform was adopted:

WHEREAS, The sovereign and supreme power of the American Union is vested in the free will of the citizens thereof, who have an equal and unquestionable right to express that will as to them seems best adapted to secure the peace, perpetuate the liberty, and promote the prosperity of each individual, as well as to enhance and protect the common welfare of our country; and.

WHEREAS, This power has been delegated to unworthy servants, who have diverted it from its original purpose, whereby grievous wrongs have been perpetrated on the masses of the people, subjecting them to gross injustice, widespread poverty, untold privations, and business paralyzation; and,

WHEREAS, These grievances have been greatly augumented by limiting the legal-tender quality of the greenbacks; by loaning the credit of the government to national bank corporations; by changing government bonds into coin bonds, and making the same exclusively payable in gold, by the conversion of a non-interest bearing circulating medium into an interest bearing government debt; by defrauding labor of employment; by the ruinous shrinkage in the value of property; by the depression of business; by the willful restrictions placed upon the remonetization of the silver dollar; by the exemption of capital from its just share of the burden of taxation; by the contraction of the greenback currency; by the forced resumption of specie payment; by the increase in the purchasing power of money, and its attendant hardships on the debtor class; by declaring poverty a crime, and providing punishment therefor; by the criminal waste of the public domain, through enormous grants of land to railroad corporations; by oppressive taxation; by high rates of interest for the use of money; by exorbitant salaries and fees to public officers; by official corruption in the administration of public affairs; and,

WHEREAS, A moneyed despotism has grown up in our land out of this state of affairs, which con trols the law-making power of our country. dictates judicial decisions, wields an undue influence over the chief executive of the nation -in the consideration of the laws passed for the benefit of the people, thus enabling the money power to carry on its schemes of public plunder, under and by which colossal fortunes have been gathered in the hands of the ambitious and uncrupulous men whose interests are at war with the interests of the people, hostile to popular government, and deaf to the demands of honest toil; therefore, we, the representatives of the Union Greenback Labor Party of Iowa, adopt the following as our platform of principles:

- 1. The general government alone to issue money; the amount in circulation to be fixed by a constitutional amendment upon a per capita basis; calling in of all United States bonds, and the payment of them in full legal-tender money.
- 2. That the national banks, as banks of issue, must be abolished by law, and the legal tender greenback money of the government of the United States shall be substituted for their circulation.
- 3. That we demand the unlimited coinage of the silver dollar of the present standard weight and fineness.
- 4. That the American people owe a debt of gratitude to the Union soldiers that can never be fully paid, and in recognition of their patriotic services we endorse the arrearages of pensions, and favor the passage of a bill providing for the equalization of bounties similar to the one vetoed by ex-President Grant.
- 5. That we view with grave apprehension the continued oppression of the people by corporate powers; and while we execute the inhuman treatment of the Union soldiers in prison

pens of the South during the rebellion, we condemn the violence of partisan spirit in the legislative halls of Congress, which seeks to revive the dead issue of the past while conspiring against and deliberately refusing to provide measures of relief adequate to the living necessities of the present.

- 6. That it is the right and duty of all qualified electors of any State in the Union to vote according to their conscientious convictions, and to have that vote honestly and fairly counted; and that any attempt to interfere with that right, either by threats of bands of armed men or the use of troops at the polls, or by fraud in conducting the election, or bribery in making out the returns, or by threats to dismiss from service, or any other means by which that right is abridged, is a crime that should be severely punished.
- 7. That the office-holders of our country are the servants and not the masters of the people, and that these officers should be removed and punished to the full extent of the law whenever they betray the public trust confided to them; and we demand that all official fees and salaries, commencing with the President, should be reduced from twenty-five to fifty per cent.; and we further demand the strictest economy in the administration of our courts of justice, and in all other federal and State officers.
- 8. That we highly commend the moral reform of men and the elevation of families by agencies of the temperance cause, and demand the use of all just and legal means for the suppression of the evils of intemperance.
- 9. That all real estate be assessed to the owner, and the tax thereon be paid by him, provided, that in case there is a mortgage or vendor's lien upon the land, and he pays the whole tax, that he may deduct, as payment on said lien, the *pro rata* share of the tax.
- 10. That the revenue law of the State shall be amended so that the penalty or interest on the sale of delinquent taxes should not exceed the sum of ten per cent. per annum, and that the time of redemption shall be extended to a term of five years.

- 11. We favor the repeal of the present railroad commissioners' law, and the adoption of a suitable legislative action to reduce and equalize freight.
- 12. That the prison convict labor shall never come in competition with free labor, by the contract system, under any name.

Resolved, That we approve the bold and independent stand taken by our Greenback representatives in Congress; and we especially endorse the conduct of Messrs. Weaver and Gillette in their conduct with the combined opposition of both old parties.

2. That the nominees of this convention are the candidates of the Greenback party of Iowa, and in no case will we recognize the right of any person or persons to alter or change the ticket here nominated, except to fill vacancies occasioned by death, in which case the central committee shall not place on the ticket the names of any person or persons who are identified with either of the old parties.

The Republicans assembled at Des Moines, June 11, and nominated the following ticket: Governor, John H. Gear; Lieutenant-Governor, Frank T. Campbell; Supreme Judge, J. M. Beck; Supt. of Public Instruction, C. W. Von Coelln. A platform was adopted as follows:

- 1. That the United States of America is a nation, not a league. This is the doctrine of the constitution, confirmed by the result of the war of the rebellion. The Democratic party denies this, and opposes to it the doctrine of State rights, which includes the power of a State to dissolve its connection with the Union, therefore it is dangerous to the national life to trust it to the Democratic party.
- 2. Upon the foregoing doctrine of nationality depends the power of the republic to protect its citizens in all other rights, both at home and abroad, and from its denial by the Democratic party have resulted the barbarous outrages perpetrated on citizens in all of the disturbed sections of the Southern States, and redress can be

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had alone through the administration of public affairs in the several departments of the government by the Republican party.

- 3. We denounce the attempt of the Democratic party in Congress to render the federal elections insecure by the repeal of the election laws of the United States as dangerous to a free and pure expression of the voice of the people through the ballot-box, and as tending to subject said elections to the dominations of the bull-dozing elements of the Southern States, and of repeaters and promoters of fraud in the city of New York and elsewhere, and the resistence made to the accomplishment of this result by the Republican Senators and Representotives in Congress, and by President Hayes in his veto messages, is accorded our profound commendation.
- 4. That we approve of the financial policy of the Republican party, and refer with pride to its results. The Southern Democratic rebellion for the perpetuation of slavery and the enforcement of State rights forced an enormous interestbearing debt upon the people, which, in August, 1865, reached its highest point, and then amounted to \$2,381,530,294.96, requiring an annual interest payment of \$150,977,697.87. On the 1st of August next, when the Republican refunding operations will be completed, this Democratic debt will be reduced to \$1,797,643,-700.00, with an annual interest charge of but \$83,778,777.50, showing a reduction in the principal of \$583,886,594.96, and of the annual interest charge of \$57,203,619.37; and we declare this debt shall be honestly paid in honest money. and to this end are in favor of keeping our coin circulation at its largest practicable volume, and of maintaining our paper currency where the Republican party has placed it-at par with coin; and to the further end that the dollar earned by labor shall be worth as much as the dollar earned by capital.
- 5. Concerning further financial legislation, we say, let us have peace, undisturbed by Congressional tinkering, that our business interests may revive, investments of more idle capital be encouraged, commercial interests fostered, and the general welfare promoted.

- 6. The profit arising from the coinage of gold and silver should inure to the benefits of the government, and not to the advantage of private owners of bullion, as this tends to diminish the burdens of the tax-payers, and no part of the tax-paying currency should be converted into the new tax-paying list.
- 7. We favor a wisely-adjusted tariff for revenue.
- 8. We demand a strict economy in the imposition of public taxes and expenditures of public money, and such just reduction and equalization of the salaries and fees of public officers as shall place them on an equality with like positions in private employment.
- 9. That we renew our expression of profound gratitude to the soldiers and sailors of the Union, and denounce the removal of employees of this class by the Democrats in Congress, and the appointment, in their stead, of members of the Confederate army.
- 10. That we re-affirm the position of the Republican party heretofore expressed upon the subject of temperance and prohibition.

The campaign of 1880 was an exciting one. James A. Garfield was the Republican candidate for the Presidency; Winfield S. Hancock, the Democratic; James B. Weaver, the Greenback; Neal Dow, the Prohibition. The Republicans of Iowa were first in the field this year, meeting in convention at DesMoines April 7th, and nominating for Secretary of State, J. A. T. Hull; Treasurer, E. H. Conger; Auditor, W. V. Lucas; Attorney-General, Smith McPherson; Register of State Land Office, J. K. Powers. They also resolved—

1. That we insist on the nomination of well-known Republicans of national reputation for

ability, purity and experience in public affairs, and adhesion to Republican principles, for President and Vice-President of the United States, by the National Republican Convention.

- 2. That, as Republicans of Iowa, recognizing in the Hon. James G. Blaine a man of tried integrity, of uncompromising loyalty and patriotism, of commanding ability both as a leader and statesman, and a fearless advocate of the principles which have preserved the Union and given undying luster to the party of which he is the admired representative, we take pleasure in recording the fact that he is the preference of the Republicans of Iowa for the office of President of the United States. And while we pledge ourselves to support the nominee of the Chicago convention, we nevertheless declare it is our conviction that no other candidate will develop the enthusiasm or call out the number of votes that would be polled by the American people for James G. Blaine, as the standard-bearer of the Republican party in the national contest of 1880.
- 3. That the delegation of this convention to Chicago be instructed to cast the vote of Iowa as a unit; and that the delegation be further instructed to use all honorable means to secure the nomination for President of the Hon. James G. Blaine.

The Greenback party assembled in convention May 19th, at Des Moines and nominated Secretary of State, G. M. Walker; Treasurer of State, Matthew Farrington; Auditor of State, G. V. Swearengen; Attorney-General, W. A. Spurrier; Register of State Land-Office, Thos. Hooker. The following is the platform adopted:

We, the National Greenback Labor Party of Iowa, decide, as our first broad principle of faith, that that which is created is subservient to the power that created it.

Resolved, That all currency, whether metallic or paper, necessary for use and convenience of the people, should be issued and controlled by the government, and not by or through the bank corporations of the country; and when so issued shall be a full legal tender for the payments of all debts, public and private.

- 2. That so much of the interest bearing debt of the United States as shall become redeemable in the year 1881, or prior thereto, being in amount \$782,000,000, shall not be refunded beyond the power of the government to call in said obligations and pay them at any time, but shall be paid as rapidly as possible, and according to contract. To enable the government to meet these obligations, the mints of the United States should be operated to their full capacity in the coinage of standard silver dollars, and such other coinage as the business of the country may require.
- 3. That as the producing classes are now enslaved by interest-bearing debt, therefore we are unalterably opposed to all bonded indebtedness.
- 4. That the payment of the bond in coin, originally payable in lawful money, was a gift to the bond-holder, and the payment of the soldiers in paper, when by contract payable in coin, was and is an unjust discrimination in favor of the bondholder; therefore, we demand, in justice to the soldier, that he be paid according to contract.
- 5. That we are opposed to the importation of Chinese semi-barbarous labor, regarding it as a paralyzing and degrading system, that will, unless checked, undermine American free labor
- 6. That we demand the immediate passage by Congress of a law for the equalization of soldiers' bounties similar to the one vetoed by President Grant.
- 7. That the right of suffrage, free press and speech, are the inalienable rights of every citizen of the United States.
- 8. That we denounce the discrimination between government clerks and government laborers, the clerks working six hours and the laborers ten hours.
- 9. That we are opposed to a large standing army, either national or State, in times of profound peace, eating out the substance of the people.

- 10. That we will continue to agitate the subject of reform in this State, until official salaries shall bear a just proportion to the incomes of the people who pay them:
- 11. That the last Legislature of our State, in failing to pass the innocent purchaser bill, the bill to reduce court expenses, the bill to protect the destruction of sheep from the ravages of dogs, the bill to cut down our tax penalties, the bill to reduce the rate of interest, have neglected the best interests of the State, and ought to be turned out of power.
- 12. That the State should not sell contract labor to compete with free labor.
- 13. That as citizens of Iowa we feel proud of, and extend our heartfelt gratitude to Messrs. Weaver and Gillette, for their noble and untiring efforts in the halls of Congress to secure the rights of the worthy toiling millions.
- 14. That we, as the National Greenback Labor Party, know no North, no South, no East, no West
- 15. That all banks of issue and all monopolies must go,

The Democrats met at Des Moines; September 2d, and nominated a ticket as follows: For Secretary of State, A. B. Keith; Treasurer, Martin Blim; Auditor, Chas. I. Barker; Attorney-General, C. A. Clark; Register of State Land Office, C. A. Dougherty. They also resolved:

- 1. We, the Democracy of Iowa, in delegate convention assembled, endorse the platform of the party adopted at Cincinnati, and pledge our earnest efforts in its behalf.
- 2. The Democracy of Iowa are heartily in favor of the National nominees, Hancock and English, as they give a decided assurance of pare and more thoroughly careful administration of national affairs.
- 3. We are in favor of a judicious license law, and condemn all efforts to legislate against those natural rights which do not trespass upon those belonging to the whole community, and we applaud the action of our representatives at

DesMoines in the Eighteenth General Assembly for their manly and able opposition to the attempt at sumptuary legislation made by a Republican legislature.

The vote for Secretary of State stood as follows:

J. A. T. Hull, Rep	166
A. B. Keith, Dem105	
G. M. Walker, Gr 32,	
Scattering	422
Hull over all.	45 20

In the campaign of 1881, the first convention held was by the Democrats, at DesMoines, June 16. They nominated for Governor, L. G. Kinne; Lieutenant-Governor, J. M. Walker; Judge of Supreme Court, H. B. Hendershott; Supt. of Public Instruction, W. H. Butler. The convention adopted the following platform:

The Democratic party of Iowa, in convention assembled, re-affirm the national platforms of 1876 and 1880, demand strict economy in all public expenditures, a strict accountability of all public servants, and declares—

- 1. For tariff reform, ultimating in simpler revenue system, with commercial freedom as its issue.
- 2. That we oppose all sumptuary laws, and the proposed prohibitory amendment to the constitution in all its steps and stages as the most offensive form of sumptuary regulation.
- 3. That the great agricultural and producing interests of the country should be emancipated from the burdens of monopoly put upon them by Republican rule, and as a feature of such relief, for the cheapening of transportation by government appropriations for improvement of the Mississippi river, its navigable tributaries and other water-ways.
- 4. That we execrate the constant official corruption grown into Republican practice, and that the demand of our national platform for civil service reform is freshly emphasized by the immoral spectacle of Republican factions dis-

turbing the public peace, not by the agitation of great measures of statesmanship, but by a vulgar quarrel over the partition of public spoils, and a squabble for the opportunities of official theft.

The Greenback convention was held at Marshalltown, June 2, and the following ticket nominated: Governor, D. M. Clark; Lieutenant-Governor, James M. Holland; Supt. of Public Instruction, Mrs. A. M. Swain; Supreme Judge, W. W. Williamson. The following platform was adopted by the convention:

- 1. The right to make and issue money is a sovereign constitutional power to be maintained by the people for the common benefit. We demand the abolition of all banks of issue, and the substitution of full legal tender greenbacks in lieu of their notes,
- 2. We oppose the refunding of the national debt or the issue of interest-bearing non-payable bonds upon any pretext, and demand the payment and destruction of those outstanding at the earliest possible moment.
- We demand a gradual income tax, whereby capital shall bear a just share of the public burden.
- 4. We regard the act substituting a railroad commission for laws governing freight rates in the State as a fraud secured by the railroad companies through a Republican legislature, and demand its repeal. While we favor liberal national appropriations for the creation and improvement of water-ways, we demand laws protecting the people of Iowa from discrimination, pooling, watering of stock, drawbacks or rebates, and all unjust charges on the part of railroads, until such time as the people, who built most of these roads with land grants, taxes and subsidies, shall own and operate or fully control them.
- 5. We demand a revision of our patent right laws, placing a fair limit upon the royalties of inventors, and protecting the people from injustice.
- 6. We demand that all land grants forfeited by reason of the non-fulfillment of conditions by

railroad companies shall be at once reclaimed by the government, and henceforth that the public domain be reserved exclusively for homesteaders or actual settlers.

- 7. We demand absolutely Democratic rules for the government of Congress and State legislatures, placing all representatives of the people upon an equal footing, and taking from all committees a veto power upon proposed legislation.
- 8. We denounce as most dangerous the restrictions of the right of suffrage in many States, and its abolition in the District of Columbia, and demand equal political rights for all men and women.
- 9. Believing that all questions affecting the public interest should be decided by the people, we favor the submission of the proposed constitutional amendment to the popular vote.
- 10. We demand that all ballots in this State shall be of uniform size, color and material, and that each party having a State organization shall have one member on the election board of each township precinct.
- 11. We favor the abolition of the electoral college, and the election of President, Vice-President and Senators of the United States by a direct vote of the people.
- 13. In the furtherance of these ends, we ask the co-operation of all men and women, without regard to previous party affiliation or prejudice.

The Republicans met at DesMoines, June 7, and nominated the following ticket: Governor, Buren R. Sherman; Lieutenant-Governor, Orlando H. Manning; Supt. of Public Instruction, John W. Akers; Judge of Supreme Court, Austin Adams. The convention also adopted the following platform:

We, the representatives of the Republican party of Iowa, demand anew of the people of the State their fullest confidence and support, because of the faithfulness of the party, in the State and in the nation, to party pledges; because of the marvelous devotion it has shown in support of the Union; because of its abhorrence

of slavery and polygamy, and of its successful efforts to crush the one, and of its persistent struggle to get rid of the other, sure to go on to its final extirpation; because of its active interest in the relief of struggling and oppressed humanity everywhere: because of its determination to abolish all inequalities of citizenship, to give all men of all races and nationalities in this land equality of civil and political rights; because of its efforts to establish temperance, to educate the people and build up all moral forces: because it has been earnest in its efforts toward honest and economical government, and has been swift to correct abuses when it has discovered them; because it has steadily maintained the financial honor of the nation, is rapidly discharging its great war debt, and has made the recent financial history of the government the marvel of nations; because it has protected the labor of the country, and built up its agricultural and manufacturing interests, and promoted the means of internal commerce by judicial legislation; because it is positive and progressive. and will, in the future, as in the past, prove its capacity to grapple promptly and successfully with/every emergency of the nation, and with every question affecting the people's interests: and, finally, because it will secure a complete and lasting unification of the country, entire peace and concord, upon the statute basis of free schools, free speech, a free press and a free ballot.

In the spirit of the purpose that has redeemed former pledges and produced these results, the Republican party of Iowa resolves—

- 1. We re-affirm the Republican national platform of 1880, and insist upon its enforcement in its relation to the several affairs of the nation, the States and the Territories, in order that sound policies shall prevail in the nation, and ample protection be afforded to its citizens in all of their rights of citizenship in the several States; and that the territories be made as absolutely free from the debasing presence and pernicious influences of polygamy as the States now are of slavery.
- 2. We congratulate this country upon the election of James A. Garfield, and the national

adminstration upon the vigorous manner in which it has undertaken to ferret out fraud and suppress extravagance in public expenditures, to secure the personal and commercial rights of our people abroad, to deal justly with the Indian wards of the government, and upon the conspicuous success of its financial policy.

- 8. That we are in hearty sympathy with the spirit of recent conventions for supplementing and improving the great water routes of the nation, and cordially endorse all measures which look toward a practical and judicious improvement of the magnificent water-ways which nature has afforded us for cheaply transporting the immense commerce of the States, and therefore developing the immense resources of the interior of our national domain.
- 4. That we recognize railways as one of the most potent agencies in our national progress, but one which by reason of its relation to the people, must be kept subordinate to the interests of the people, and within the legislative control of Congress and the State. That in the spirit of its usefulness, it must be dealt with in fairness and without injustice. But we are in accord with the popular demand, that the unquestionable legislative power shall be used to protect the people from any abuse and unjust exactions.
- 5. That the plenary power of Congress over the subject of patent, should be so exercised as to protect the people against the wrongs and abuses which have been developed and are practiced under the present system of laws relating to patent rights, and we ask our senators and representatives in Congress, to lend their best efforts to the accomplishment of this end.
- 6. That the position attained in our commerce by American meats and live animals, demand the enactment of effective legislation by both the nation and the States, for the suppression of such diseases as are calculated to interfere with this important feature of our foreign trade.
- 7. That in pursuance of the uniform justice of the Republican party to observe the pledges and perform the promises made and given in its platform, we declare that the provisions in the

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platform of 1879, for the submission of the so-ealled prohibitory amendment of the constitution of Iowa, to a vote of the people at a special and non-partisan election should be enforced, in order that the good faith of the party may be maintained, and that the people

in this government of the people, by the people, and for the people, may have an opportunity to express their wishes concerning the pending amendment, regardless of party affiliations, and with perfect freedom from all party restraint and influences.

CHAPTER XI.

TERRITORIAL AND STATE OFFICERS-A RETROSPECT.

In the limited space of this State history, sketches of the various Territorial and State officers cannot be given, though they would be of great interest. It is thought best, however, to insert sketches of the three Territorial Governors. These have been prepared by Hon. Samuel Murdock, of Clayton county, a gentleman than whom none are better qualified for the task.

ROBERT LUCAS.

In the spring of 1832 the celebrated Indian Chief, Black Hawk, in violation of the treaty of St. Louis in 1804, which he himself had ratified in 1816, and again partially ratified in 1831, started with his band, composing a part of the Sac and Fox Indians, ascended Rock River to a considerable distance, where he took up a strong military position.

Gen. Atkinson, with a large number of United States troops and volunteers from

the surrounding country, immediately pursued him, with the intention of forcing the cunning chief either to retire or give him battle. And in compliance with this resolution, he dispatched forward Major Stillman, with three or four hundred volunteers, to reconoitre the position of Black Hawk. But Stillman had before him a "Warrior tried;" a man who had been born and cradled upon the battle-field; one who had followed his father through many a hardfought battle with the Cherokees; one who had stood shoulder to shoulder with Tecumseh at Brownstown and the Thames; one who, by experience, understood both the tactics of the white man and the Indian; one who had mingled in the strife and carnage of every desperate and bloody battle along the whole western border for nearly half a century before. As soon as he heard that Stillman was approaching his camp, he made preparations to meet him, and in doing this he planned and accomplished one of the greatest and most skillful military stratagems known to modern times.

Stillman, underrating the character of the man before him, rushed, with his whole force, into the very jaws of death; his troops were thrown into the worst kind of disorder, and fell around him dead and dying over the field.

Bravely did Stillman attempt to rally his men and bring them into order, which he came very near doing; but the eagle eye of an old warrior was looking over that field, and just at the moment when the tide of battle seemed to hang in a balance, this brave old warrior puts himself at the head of a chosen number of his gallant braves, and with a yell that sent a thrill through many a bold and daring heart, rushed to the charge, dealing death and destruction in his way.

Stillman ordered his men to fall back, but all was now utter confusion, and the retreat became a perfect rout. Thus, sir, commenced the short and bloody "Black Hawk War," a war in which few laurels were won, and nothing found to admire save the daring bravery of the savage commander. It is not my purpose to follow it further; its history is a history of the most disgraceful outrages and vile treacheries on the part of the Americans; and but for the noble conduct of the gallant Dodge connected with it, ought to be blotted forever from the recollections of American history.

The war ended by the capture of "Black Hawk" through the treachery of the Winnebagos; and a treaty was concluded with him on the 21st of September, 1832, at Rock Island, by which he ceded to the United States a large tract of land, west

of the Mississippi, which became known as the "Black Hawk Purchase." This war had its important effects in the history of the Great West; it brought into notice the rich valley of the Rock river; it laid open to view the wealth and treasures locked up for past ages in the lead mines of Wisconsin; it opened to the view of the emigrant a rich and fertile valley, lying between the Mississippi on one side and the Missouri on the other; and long before the stipulations of the treaty of 1832 could be carried out, thousands rushed pell mell into the new land, mingling savage and civilized life together.

The National Legislature has never yet been able to keep up in making the necessary laws for their protection, with the great tide of civilization, as it rolls onward, year after year, upon the heels of retreating savages.

On the 20th of April, 1836, Congress passed a law for the organization of the Territory of Wisconsin, by the provisions of which the northern boundary of Wisconsin extended west in a zigzag direction from a point opposite the main channel of Green Bay through Lake Superior, touching the White Earth river, thence down said river to the main channel of the Missouri, thence down the Missouri to a point due west from the northwest corner of the State of Missouri, etc.; thus, you see, including within the bounds of Wisconsin all the lands and territory which now compose the great States of Iowa and Minnesota. It was soon evident that this arrangement could not last long; Young America had crossed the Mississippi, and had left a natural boundary behind him; stretching his eyes three hundred miles

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west, his vision rested upon another, and with this in view, he demanded a separation, which no Congress at that time dared to refuse.

On the 13th day of June, 1838, Congress passed an act organizing the Territory of Iowa into a separate and distinct government. This was the era of many a darling project on the part of Young America, which he has since carried out to perfection and success; while at the same time it became the era of many a "bubble bursted" in the shape of fallen cities and deserted capitols. Cassville, below you, was once, in expectancy, a proud metropolis, and the seat of a more than Chinese Empire. The act took effect from and after the 3d day of July of that year, with all the requisites of a separate and independent existence.

Robert Lucas, of Ohio, the person whose name heads this article, was appointed by Mr. VanBuren, her first Governor, in connection with Willian B. Conway, of Pennsylvania, Secretary.

Governor Lucas, at the time of his appointment, was quite an old man, and far advanced in the decline of life; he had spent his best days in the service of his country. His youth was spent amid the strife and storms of a cruel and desperate border war. He was engaged in almost every battle from the Huron to the Thames. He had mingled personally in almost every skirmish on the frontier during the war of 1812, and his history was full of romantic adventures, hair-breadth escapes, and bold and daring encounters. He had seen the Great West territory pass from a howling wilderness, and become the abode of millions of freemen who could

cultivate their own vine and fig tree, worship at their own shrine, with none to fear or make them afraid. He had seen Ohio a despondency, a little colony, struggling for existence, with almost her entire male population drafted for a border war, and he left her for Iowa, the third among a confederation of States, the greatest, the most powerful, and at the same time the most proud and glorious republic the world ever saw.

He commenced his public career in Ohio in her infancy; he assisted, by his valor and courage, to drive back the murderous foe who hung upon the borders to glut his vengeance on the innocent child at its mother's breast. And not until the Indian had buried the tomahawk, and England had ceased to desolate her frontiers, did he quit his post and return to enjoy himself in the peaceful avocations of private life. He mingled in her halls and in her councils, and his name connected with almost every public act of that great State, which gave her prosperity and greatness; and as a tribute to his worth and a reward for his services, she conferred upon him, in his declining years, the office of Governor.

It was soon after his term of office expired in Ohio that he received from the President the Governorship of Iowa.

It was during his term of office as Governor of Ohio that the dispute arose between that State and the territory of Michigan, in relation to their respective boundaries, which came very near plunging both of them into a cruel, desperate and fratricidal war. The matter was settled, finally, by giving Ohio all she claimed; and in order to keep the youngest child of

the Republic in these days from being naughty, she was given a strip of poor territory, two hundred and fifty miles from her, and north and west of the main channel of Green Bay.

He commenced his career in Iowa with all the bouyancy of youth and better days, and looked forward with a great deal of interest to the day when he should see her a proud and noble State.

Scarcely had he time to look around him and gather information, in his new field of labor, before he found himself involved in another question of boundry, between Iowa and the State of Missouri. Missouri had set up a claim to a strip of country about six miles wide extending along the south line of our whole State; and on this strip of land she had several times attempted to collect taxes and enforce her laws.

The settlers resisted these claims of Missouri, and appealed to the Governor for protection. No sooner was their case made known to him than he resolved to call forth all the military force he could procure, and for this purpose he issued his proclamation. Hundreds responded to his call, and in a short time he had collected here and there through the territory a set of men who only wanted a nod from their commander, and they would have thrown themselves against odds into the very heart of Missouri. Gov. Boggs, of Missouri, had also called on his State for assistance, and he, too, was on his march with a desperate set of men to assert his claim. Had those two forces have met, nothing could have prevented a dreadful and fatal encounter.

But wise councils prevailed, and the legislature of Iowa, to its everlasting credit, drew up and passed a preamble and resolutions requesting both Governors to suspend hostilities until the first day of July thereafter. These resolutions had the desired effect; military preparations were suspended by both parties, and another cruel and fratricidal war averted.

The matter was afterwards submitted to Congress, where, through the influence of A. C. Dodge, with his uncle, Dr. Linn, who was at that time a Senator in Congress from Missouri; the matter was finally settled by giving to Iowa all she ever claimed.

Thus ended the celebrated "Missouri war," a war whose history is full of fun and anecdote, a war which has since furnished the theme for many an idle, but interesting romance; and a war which will only be remembered in machine verse and burlesque song; for

"Missouri shall many a day"
"Tell of the bloody fray"
"When the Hawkeyes and Pukies"
"First met on her border."

Governor Lucas never forgot the incidents of this war during his life; and long after the difficulties had passed away, he never could talk about it without flying into a passion at the conduct of Missouri. He cherished a holy hatred for the land of "Pukes" during his lifetime.

Not long after the difficulties with Missouri were settled, he got into a desperate quarrel with the legislature, and for a time, everything about the capital wore a belligerant aspect. It will be recollected that at that time the legislature was filled exclusively by young men; "mere boys,"

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as it was said of them at the time, and a higher set of fellows than they were, could scarcely be found. They looked upon Iowa as their own and each of them looked himself as the future Senator, Governor, or chief justice of a future State, which he himself was at that time laboring to bring about; and the history of occurring events will show, that with a large number of them, their early anticipations turned out to be true; and with those who are still in obscurity, but yet in the prime of life, a bright and happy future is still before them. The Governor was an old man, and, as they thought, tinetured somewhat with "Foggyism," and they did not hesitate to declare that he was here for the office, and for the office alone, and that as soon as his term expired, he would return again to Ohio, as all Governors of new Territories have generally done. What wonder, then, that between such elements, there should, in the course of events spring up a collision.

The Governor attempted from time to time, to check these young law-makers in their public expenditures, and did not hesitate to call them a set of profiligates. In retaliation for these acts on the part of the Governor, the legislature appointed a committee, consisting of James W. Grimes, since United States Senator, Chauncy Swan, who subsequently died at sea on his return from California, and Laurel Summers, afterwards United States Marshal for Iowa, to inquire into his power, and define his duties. This committee after due deliberation, gravely reported to the legislature, that the Governor had full power and authority to vote all acts of the legislature, of every kind, name and description, except |

acts for the appropriation of money, and then asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. But the matter did not end here, for the legislature on the 16th of January, 1840, instructed their delegate to Congress, W. W. Chapman to use his influence in procuring a law, allowing the people to elect their own Governor, and provided in this resolution, that the Governor himself should circulate it. This resolution he took good care to approve, and actually sent copies of it to Washington city.

He was removed from the office of Governor, after the 4th of March, 1831, and John Chambers, of Kentucky was appointed to succeed him.

After his removal he returned to private life, and resided at Bloomington for a number of years.

He returned to Ohio and ran for Congress, but was defeated, after which he again returned to Iowa, and if I mistake not, was a member of the first constitutional convention.

Old age crept upon him at last, and he died a number of years ago, at Muscatine. He was always a Democrat of the Jacksonian school, and throughout a long public life he was strictly and religiously honest. He was not a man of much talent, but his long public life had made him familiar with the whole routine of public affairs.

With his intimate aquaintance with public men and public affairs, he could have written an admirable history of the Great Wests. But he has left nothing behind him save his own acts.

In person, he was tall and slender, and in his younger days, capable of enduring great hardships.

As her first Governor, and one of her truest and best friends, he will live on the pages of Iowa's history, when statues of marble and brass, shall have crumbled into dust.

JOHN CHAMBERS.

On the 4th day of March, 1841, William Henry Harrison was inaugurated President of the United States. He was carried into office through one of the most renowned and exciting political campaigns our country has ever witnessed.

During the administration of Mr. Van Buren, his immediate predecessor, our country, and indeed the whole civilized world, was visited by one of those great commercial revulsions which seems periodically to take place in the affairs of man. Never before had our country witnessed and felt such a universal depression of all kinds of business, nor could the most gifted seer in commercial pursuits tell how or when this great commercial calamity would end, or be remedied.

The people thought they could look back into the administration of General Jackson, when the deposits were removed, as the primary cause of all the distress in every ramification of trade which followed during the administration of his successor, and in order, as they supposed, to apply a remedy, and restore confidence and security again to the country, demanded a change in the affairs of the government.

For twelve years previous to 1840, the government had been in the hands of a

party calling themselves "Jackson Democrats," and from their long tenure in office, many of them had come to the conclusion that they owned them in their own right, and that almost every office in the gift of the President was a life tenure.

Acting upon this principle, many of these incumbents had become notoriously corrupt, and appropriated the money belonging to their respective offices to their own private and pecuniary profit.

These things, added to the commercial distress I have mentioned, increased the popular clamor for a change, and General Harrison was triumphantly elected President. And although the writer of this article heard him declare in a public speech that he would suffer his right hand to be cut off before he would remove a public officer for opinion sake alone, yet one of the first acts of his administration was the removal of Robert Lucas from the Governorship of Iowa, and the appointment of John Chambers, of Kentucky, to succeed him.

He arrived in Iowa a short time after he had received his appointment, and immediately took possession of his office.

He was a Whig, and of that Kentucky school of politics, in his day, which took rather a conservative view of public affairs. He was an old man, and had seen some service in his day. He was among the Kentucky volunteers on the frontier during the war of 1812, and distinguished himself in several skirmishes with the Indians, and was looked upon as one of Kentucky's bravest men. Everything in Iowa was in the hands of the Democrats; they had, since the formation of the Territory, filled every office; they had controlled and di-

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rected its whole legislation; they had carved and cut every act to suit themselves. So that when the new Governor arrived he found Iowa in the hands of a joint stock company, with the shares above par, and none to dispose of at any price.

These same stockholders had been for several years accustomed to look upon his predecessor, although one of their own faith, with considerable distrust; and need we wonder that when a new man made his appearance among them, of opposite faith, that, for a time at least, he should receive the cold shoulder?

He had been appointed for four years, and in all probability would remain his time out; but four years was an age, at that time, to those who in fact controlled the destinies of a future republic.

A plan was therefore set on foot by those who owned the largest shares in the company, to bring about a revolution, to change the form of government, to establish a State; and, in obedience to this plan, the legislature, on the 16th day of February, 1842, provided that at the August election following, a vote should be taken for or against a convention to form a constitution for the State of Iowa. At this time the general government had paid all the expenses of the Territory, in hard money. At every session of every court, in every county throughout the whole Territory, the Judge, the District Attorney, and last, though not least, the United States Marshal, or one of his deputies, always appeared together. As soon as the court was over, and justice had been meted out with unsparing hand, the Marshal called up the Grand and Petit Juries, and the witnesses upon all criminal trials, cashed all their

accounts in half dollars, and they went their own way over the broad prairies, whistling or singing that good old tune, "Uncle Sam is rich enough to give us all a farm."

Taxes they did not feel, for there was no ' occasion to gather them, and I know of no happier State on earth than where man can live and enjoy all the sweets of unrestrained liberty, be assured of protection from aggression and wrong, his fields and gardens yielding a bounteous return for the slightest touch of the hoe and the spade, upon his own soil, with a cabin reared by his own hands, and "children who cluster like grapes at the door," with a table covered by the choicest viands, the latch-string never pulled in, and at the same time a government scattering broadcast around him annually thousands of dollars in hard money, and asking nothing in return but good behavior. Such was the state of things in the Territory, at this time; and when the August election came. the people voted against a convention, and wisely concluded to remain a few years longer in a state of dependency, in order to enjoy, as long as possible, the benefits showered upon them by the general government.

During all this time the new Governor had not been idle. He had, previous to this, collected all the information he could in relation to the country. He had held a treaty with the Sac and Fox Indians, and had succeeded in making a purchase of all their lands lying west of the Blackhawk Purchase and extending west to the Missouri, and north to the "Neutral Ground." By this treaty Iowa acquired jurisdiction to the Missouri on the west, and by an act

of Congress a criminal jurisdiction to the British possessions on the north.

Long before this treaty could be ratified at Washington, tens of thousands rushed pell-mell upon the "New Purchase," determined to make themselves "claims," and stand by them to the last. Troops were sent to drive them off until the stipulations of the treaty could be carried out, and in order to give time to the Indians to remove.

But before the troops had time to remove a few squatters in one portion, "claims" were made in their rear, adjoining one another, at the rate of fifty miles a day. So great was the rush for "claims" that it was no uncommon thing for the inhabitants of an Indian village to wake up in the morning, and to their utter consternation and surprise, find a log cabin or "claim shanty" which had been erected in their town during the night, while upon the door, perhaps, with chalk or coal, the unmistakable pictures of the bowie-knife and revolver, indicating, as the Indians well knew, the desperate character of him who sleeps within, upon that pallet of leaves and grass.

No troops could restrain them, and the officers gave up in despair, thus in a short time the Territory had received a large addition to her population.

The friends of a State government thought they could now, after so large an increase of population as this new purchase had brought about, venture again upon their darling scheme.

On the 12th day of February, 1844, the Legislature again provided that at the April election following a poll should be opened, and each elector interrogated "for

or against a convention?" This time it was made a party measure, and to be "for a convention" was a true test of a man's Democracy. The plan succeeded admirably, even beyond the expectations of the "share-holders," and upon counting there was a small majority in favor of a convention.

The delegates were elected at the August election following, and the convention, consisting of seventy members, assembled at Iowa City on the first Monday in October, 1844, and proceeded to form a constitution. After a few weeks deliberation, they produced what they called a constitution, but, upon inspection, it was found to be rather a rickety affair; it was, however, in accordance with the doctrine of "Popular Sovereignty," submitted to the people for their rejection or approval, at the April election, in 1845. At the time of its formation, the convention, in defining the boundaries of the future State, had included on the north nearly the whole of what is now the State of Minnesota. Congress had, however, in anticipation of our coming, and in order to meet us half way, passed an act admitting us into the Union, but at the same time curtailing our boundaries, both on the north and west, cutting us off from the Missouri entirely. This act of Congress became known only a short time before the April election, and this fact, in connection with the unpopularity of the instrument itself, caused its defeat at the election which followed.

The legislature had wisely provided, at the session which provided for a convention, that in the event the constitution should be defeated, there should be an election for members of the legislature in April, and that such legislature should assemble on the first Monday in May, 1845.

The election was held accordingly, and the Legislature assembled at Iowa City at the time designated.

Immediately after the organization, the Democrats called together a caucus, in which it was resolved to submit again the same constitution to another test; and, agreeable to this resolution, Shepard Leffler, of DeMoines, introduced into the Senate a bill for that purpose. This bill passed both Houses, and was submitted to Mr. Chambers for his approval. But he differed with the legislature in regard to their power to pass an act of that kind, and he returned it with his veto. The legislature, however, was too strong for him, and they passed the bill over his veto, and again submitted the constitution at the August election following. But the people by this time had got tired of the old thing. Copies of it had been handed from one to another until they were worn out; they believed the Governor was right in his veto; and the old man had the grand satisfaction in seeing his last public act in the territory triumphantly sustained by the people. It was again rejected by a large majority, and came very near defeating General Dodge for Congress, who undertook to pack it and run against R. P. Lowe, the present Chief Justice of the State.

Mr. Polk was inaugurated President of the United States on the 4th of March, 1845, and a short time after the close of the session of May, 1845, he removed Mr. Chambers, and appointed James Clarke, of Burlington, to succeed him.

Chambers, second Governor of Iowa. A short time after his removal by Mr. Polk, he returned to his home in Kentucky, where he soon after died.

He was a large, heavy man, round shouldered, and had rather a stooping gait. His manners were reserved, and at first sight you would not care about approaching him, but a little familiar acquaintance with him would make him a favorite.

A half hour's conversation with him, and he was as pleasing as a child; and take him all in all, he was about the most perfect specimen of Kentucky gentleman that was ever my lot to fall in with.

The longer he remained in Iowa, the more the people loved him.

I bid him farewell for the last time on the steps of the Capitol at Iowa City, when he wept like a child.

When he left Iowa for his own bright and sunny land, he left no enemies behind him. A noble hearted man, he fixed his name forever on the pages of our history. and he left us to mingle his dust in that land which gave him birth. So far as my acquaintance with him is concerned, I can truly say with Burns:

"An honest man now lies at rest. One who on earth was truly blest; If there's another world, he lies in bliss. And if there's none, he's made the best of this."

JAMES CLARKE.

Sometime in the autumn of the year 1837, when the trees were in the vellow leaf, a printer boy of slender form and This closed the public career of John | gentle appearance might have been seen

crossing the "Laurel Hills" of his own State. Behind him rolled the waters of the "Blue Juniata," on the banks of which he had spent, in merry glee, his youthful days. He had heard and read of strange countries that lay far off towards the setting sun, through which broad rivers run, and spreading landscapes unfolded to human eyes the most rare and magnificent beauty.

These things inspired his youthful mind with a spirit of wild adventure—"fields looked green far away" to his imagination, and he left the scenes of his early youth, severed the strong and loving ties that bound him to the land of his nativity, bid farewell to all that was dear to him on earth, and with his youthful gaze fixed upon that star which never sets, he launched forth into the wilds of Wisconsin, a stranger in a strange land, an adventurer seeking his own fortune, depending upon his own exertions, with no recommend save an honest countenance and genteel This young man was James deportment. Clark, who in after years became the able, talented and popular Governor of Iowa. He remained in Wisconsin, working at his trade as a printer, until after the organization of the Territory of Iowa, when he removed to Burlington, where the first legislature of Iowa assembled. After the death of Mr. Conway, he was appointed, by Mr. Van Buren, Secretary of the Territory, which office he filled with great credit to himself and satisfaction to the During the time he held this office he contributed, by his kind, gentle and amiable manner, to soften the feelings of hatred and distrust which at one time existed between leading men of the Territory.

Whoever had business at his office found him a kind, gentle, quiet, amiable man, always ready and willing to do whatever was desired of him, regretting, at the same time, that he could do no more. No man ever labored harder in an office than he did, and it always seemed to me that his whole pride and ambition was to serve some one, and by so doing make himself nseful to his fellow man.

During the time he was Secretary he underwent great labor, but notwithstanding the large amount of business he transacted, he still found time to write for the press, and contributed many valuable articles touching the future greatness of Iowa.

After he retired from the office of Secretary, he returned again to the Printing office, and became the leading Editor of the Burlington Gazette. To the columns of this paper he devoted his whole energies, and by so doing, made it the leading democrat paper of the territory; a position which he has held to this day.

After the inauguration of Mr. Polk as President of the United States, in 1845, he removed Mr. Chambers, and appointed Mr. Clarke to succeed him as Governor of Iowa. Previous to his appointment, he had been elected by the people of his county, a delegate to the first convention which assembled to form a constitution for the State of Iowa. In this convention he distinguished himself, both for his talent and personal demeanor, and contributed to the pages of that constitution, these great elementary principles which lie at the foundation of human rights.

And, although that constitution was defeated, he still had the satisfaction of

seeing their spirit and meaning transferred to another, and still continued as the fundamental law of our State.

The first legislature, after he received his appointment of Governor, assembled at Iowa City on the first Monday of December, 1845. His message to the legislature after its organization is a model of style and clearness.

He set forth the importance of an early extinguishment of the Indian title to all the lands within the limits of Iowa, and urges the legislature to memorialize Congress to purchase a tract of land on the upper Mississippi for a future home for the Winnebagoes, and thus induce them to part with their title to a large tract of country known as the "neutral ground," a recommendation which the general government soon after acted upon and carried out.

As soon as the "Blackhawk Purchase" had been surveyed, and it was discovered that it contained within its bounds large tracts which were supposed to contain valuable mineral, these tracts were reserved from market, and the government set itself up as a great landlord to lease out these lands at a stipulated rent. Mr Clarke soon saw the evil and injustice of such a system upon the inhabitants of Iowa, and he set himself at work to break it up; and it was through his influence and exertions that the land was afterwards thrown into market.

There was not a barrier in the future greatness of Iowa that did not call forth his attention, and he had the grand satisfaction of seeing everything that he recommended for the benefit and prosperity of Iowa afterwards carried out, and carried

out, too, precisely, as he had suggested and wished. He seemed to be aware that he would soon be called upon to pass over the government, over which he presided with so much skill and ability, into the hands of the real sovereigns of the soil, and he was determined that nothing should be left undone by him to retard her future greatness.

On the 16th day of January, 1846, the legislature passed, once more, an act for the purpose of electing delegates to frame a constitution for the State of Iowa.

This time the friends of a State government took it for granted that the people of the territory wanted a constitution, so the legislature provided that at the April election following the passage of this act. the people of the territory should elect delegates to a convention. Accordingly, at the April election delegates were elected, and the convention, agreeable to said act, consisting of thirty-two members, instead of seventy as in the previous convention, met at Iowa City on the first Monday of May, 1846, and after a session of eighteen days produced a constitution, which constitution was submitted immediately following, and was adopted by them as their constitution for the State of Iowa.

Thus you see that Iowa, from a colony, a dependency, a territory, jumped, in the short space of seven months, from the time the act above mentioned first passed, to that of a sovereign independent State.

After the result was known, the Governor issued his proclamation for a general election in November following, at which election Ansel Briggs, of Jackson county was elected Governor of the State.

This proclamation was the last public act of James Clarke, for as soon as the new Governor was qualified, he turned over to him all the archives of his office, and returned once more to the printing office, Again he scattered through Iowa his beautiful editorials through the columns of the Burlington Gazette, until the name and fame of Iowa became known throughout the length and breadth of the land.

He appeared at the capitol at the first session of the State legislature under the new constitution, to which body he delivered an affecting and interesting farewell letter, then stood back quitely during the whole of the session, and gazed with indignation upon his countenance at the dreadful strife, storms and bitterness which was manifested during the entire session.

Never since the organization of the territory, had any man seen, or even dreamed of anything like it; every man seemed to look upon each other as being in his way to places of honor and profit, and it became a cut and thrust game. Both parties were without leaders, or if they had them, the leaders themselves stood in great need of being led.

Neither done anything—neither party could do anything. When one party made a move it was instantly checkmated by the other. Speech after speech was made, each one declaring himself a patriot and atrue lover of his country, ready at all times to bleed and die for her. No one could do anything for the reason that none of the rest would let him. They ate, drank, grew fat, and returned to their seats, only to play the same game over again as on the previous day. They instituted a court for the trial of any offender

who should attempt to bribe any one of their number; and whenever such a tribunal is constituted, there is always sure to be some one to try.

Now and then during the session some poor devil was snatched up, arraigned and tried for indiscretely showing his money to some one of its members. But such trials only served to lionize the victims, and it looked to an outsider as if these scamps themselves had purposely committed these offenses in order to bring themselves into notice, and thereby claim themselves to be the victims of a cruel persecution.

In vain did they meet in joint convention for the purpose of electing Judges of the Supreme Court and Senators. Every vote, some anxious aspirant in the "lobby" would brighten up, thinking perhaps this time the lucky card would turn up; but, alas! for human hopes, he lacked just one vote of an election.

Your humble servant was an idle and curious looker-on at most of the interesting scenes which took place at this session, and if it was not for the notes that he took at the time, he could hardly tell at this day whether these scenes were real, or whether they were the productions of an idle and troubled dream.

They finally adjourned without electing either Judges or Senators, and the State toddled along very well, half State, half Territory.

This was the last time, I believe, that Mr. Clarke ever appeared at the legislature. He died soon after, at Burlington, with that horrible scourge, the cholera.

This closed the carthly career of a just and noble man, cut off in the prime of life and in the midst of a useful career.

He was married to a sister of General Dodge, and this fact being known at the time of his appointment as Governor, drew upon the Dodge family the title of the "Royal Family." But whatever might have been said in this respect, the appointment was due to Mr. Clarke, nor could it have been bestowed upon a better man, or one more competent to fill it.

He was the third and last Territorial Governor of Iowa, and, like the other two who preceded him, as soon as he had passed the office into the hands of his successor, he gently and calmly laid down and died. He was a tall, slender man, of a mild and amiable disposition, and had quite a feminine look. He left a family behind to mourn his sad loss. His history is without a stain or reproach, and throughout his whole life no man ever imputed ought against his character as a man and a citizen.

I have thus given you a few random sketches of the three Territorial Governors of Iowa, together with a few of the principal events in the history of Iowa, connected with their administration.

Most of the incidents contained in these sketches I have given from memory alone, having been myself an eye-witness of, and personally cognizant of many of the facts.

By these sketches you not only see the character and noble traits of the three good and wise men, but you see that under their care and protection, a young and thrifty State sprung into existence in the short space of eight years from the time when the whole Territory was the home of the savage.

OTHER TERRITORIAL OFFICERS.

Secretaries.

Wm. B. Conway, 1838, died 1839.
James Clark, 1839-41.
O. H. W. Stull, 1841-3.
Samuel J. Burr, 1843-5.
Jesse Williams, 1845.

Auditors.

Jesse Williams, 1840–43. William L. Gilbert, 1843–45. Robert M. Secrest, 1845.

Treasurers.

Thornton Baylie, 1839-40. Morgan Reno, 1840.

Judges.

Charles Mason, Chief Justice, 1838. Joseph Williams, 1838. Thomas S. Wilson, 1838.

Presidents of Council.

Jesse B. Brown, 1838-9. Stephen Hempstead, 1839-40. M. Bainridge, 1840-1. J. W. Parker, 1841-2. John D. Elbert, 1842-3. Thomas Cox, 1843-4. S. Clinton Hasting, 1845. Stephen Hempstead, 1845-6.

Speakers of the House.

William H. Wallace, 1838-9. Edward Johnson, 1839-40. Thomas Cox, 1840-1. Warner Lewis, 1841-3. James M. Morgan, 1842-3. James P. Carleton, 1843-4. James M. Morgan, 1845. George W. McLeary, 1845-6.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governors.

Ansel Briggs, 1846–50. Stephen Hempstead, 1850–54. James W. Grimes, 1854–58. Ralph P. Lowe, 1858–60. Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1860-64. William M. Stone, 1864-68. Samuel Morrill, 1868-72. Cyrus C. Carpenter, 1872-76. Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1876-77. J. G. Newbold, 1877-78. John H. Gear, 1878-82. Buren R. Sherman, 1882.

Lieuzenant-Governors.

Oran Faville, 1858-60.
Nicholas J. Rusch, 1860-62.
John R. Needham, 1862-64.
Enoch W. Eastman, 1864-66.
Benjamin F. Gue, 1866-68.
John Scott, 1868-70.
M. Walden, 1870-72.
H. C. Bulis, 1872-74.
Joseph Dysart, 1874-76.
Joshua G. Newbold, 1876-78.
Frank T. Campbell, 1878-83.
Orlando H. Manning, 1882.

This office was created by the new constitution, September 3, 1859.

Secretaries of State.

Elisha Cutter, Jr., 1846–48. Joseph H. Bonney, 1848–50. George W. McCleary, 1850–56. Elijah Sells, 1856–63. James Wright, 1863–67. Ed. Wright, 1867–73. Josiah T. Young, 1873–79. J. A. T. Hull, 1869.

Auditors of State.

Joseph T. Fales, 1846-50.

William Pattee, 1850-54.

Andrew J. Stephens, 1855-59.

Jonathan W. Cattell, 1859-65.

John A. Elliott, 1865-71.

John Russell, 1871-75.

Ruen R. Sherman, 1875-81.

Treasurers of State
Morgan Reno, 1846-50.
Israel Kister, 1850-52.
Martin L. Morris, 1852-59.

William V. Lucas, 1881.

John W. Jones, 1859-63. William H. Holmes, 1863-67. Samuel E. Rankin, 1867-73. William Christy, 1873-77. George W. Bemis, 1877-81. Edwin H. Conger, 1881.

Attorney-Generals

David C. Cloud, 1853-56.
Samuel A. Rice, 1856-60.
Charles C. Nourse, 1860-64.
Isaac L. Allen, 1865-66.
Frederick E. Bissell, 1866-67
Henry O'Connor, 1867-72.
Marcena E. Cutts, 1872-76.
John F. McJunkin, 1877-81.
Smith McPherson, 1881.

Adjutant-Generals.

Daniel S. Lee, 1851-55. George W. McLeary, 1855-57. Elijah Sells, 1857. Jesse Bowen, 1857-61 Nathaniel Baker, 1861-77. John H. Luby, 1877-78. W. L. Alexander, 1878.

Registers of the State Land Office.

Anison Hart, 1855-57.
Theodore S. Parvin, 1857-59.
Amos B. Miller, 1859-62.
Edwin Mitchell, 1862-63.
Josiah A. Harvey, 1863-67.
Cyrus C. Carpenter, 1867-71.
Aaron Brown, 1871-75.
David Secor, 1875-79.
J. K. Powers, 1879.

Superintendents of Public Instruction.

James Harlan, 1847-48.

Thos. H. Benton, Jr., 1848-54.

James D. Eads, 1854-57. Joseph C. Stone, 1857. Maturin L. Fisher, 1857-58. Oran Faville, 1864-67.

D. Franklin Wells, 1867-68.
A. S. Kissell, 1868-72.

Alonzo Abernethy, 1872-76.

Carl W. Van Coelen, 1876-82. John W. Akers, 1882.

This office was created in 1847 and abolished in 1858, and the duties then developed upon the secretary of the Board of Education; it was recreated March 23, 1864.

State Printers.

Garrett D. Palmer and George Paul, 1849-51 William H. Merritt, 1851-53. William A. Hornish, 1853. Den. A. Mahoney and Jos. B. Dorr, 1853-55. Peter Moriarty, 1855-57. John Teesdale, 1857-61. Francis W. Palmer, 1861-69. Frank M. Mills, 1869-71. G. W. Edwards, 1871-73. Rich. P. Clarkson, 1873-79. Frank M. Mills, 1879.

State Binders.

William M. Coles, 1855-58. Frank M. Mills, 1858-67. James S. Carter, 1867-71. J. J. Smart, 1871-75. H. A. Perkins, 1875-79. Matt. Parrott, 1879.

Secretaries of Board of Education.

T. H. Benton, jr., 1859-63.Oran Faville, 1863-64.This office was abolished March 23, 1864.

Presidents of the Senate.

Thomas Baker, 1846-47.
Thomas Hughes, 1847-48.
John J. Selman, 1848-49.
Enos Lowe, 1849-51.
W. E. Leffingwell, 1851-53.
Maturin L. Fisher, 1853-55.
W. W. Hamilton, 1855-57.
Under the new constitution the Lieut.-Gover-

Speakers of the House

Jesse B. Brown, 1846-48. Smiley H. Bonham, 1848-50. George Temple, 1850-52.

nor is President of the Senate.

James Grant, 1852-54.
Reuben Noble, 1854-56.
Samuel McFarland, 1856-57.
Stephen B. Sheledy, 1857-59.
John Edwards, 1859-61.
Rush Clark, 1861-63.
Jacob Butler, 1863-65.
Ed. Wright, 1865-67.
John Russell, 1867-69.
Aylett R. Cotton, 1869-71.
James Wilson, 1871-73.
John H. Gear, 1873-77.
John Y. Stone, 1877-79.
Lore Alford, 1880-81.
G. R. Struble, 1882.

Chief Justices of the Supreme Court.

Charles Mason, 1847, Joseph Williams, 1847-48. S. Clinton Hastings, 1848-49. Joseph Williams, 1849-55. George G. Wright, 1855-60. Ralph P. Lowe, 1860-62. Caleb Baldwin, 1862-64. George G. Wright, 1864-66. Ralph T. Lowe, 1866-68. John F. Dillon, 1868-70. Chester C. Cole, 1870-71. James G. Day, 1871-72. Joseph M. Beck, 1872-74. W. E. Miller, 1874-76. Chester C. Cole, 1876. William H. Seevers, 1876-77. James G. Day, 1877-78. James H. Rothrock, 1878-79. Joseph M. Beck, 1879-80. Austin Adams, 1880-82. William H. Seevers, 1882.

Associate Justices.

Joseph Williams, held over from territorial government until a successor was appointed.

Thomas S. Wilson, 1847.

John F. Kinney, 1847-54.

George Greene, 1847-55.

Jonathan C. Hall, 1854-55.

William G. Woodward, 1855. Norman W. Isbell, 1855-57.

Lacon D. Stockton, 1856-60.

Caleb Baldwin, 1860-64. Ralph P. Lowe, 1860. George G. Wright, 1860. John F. Dillion, 1864-70. Chester C. Cole, 1864-77. Joseph M. Beck, 1863. W. E. Miller, 1870. James G. Day, 1870.

United States Senators.
Augustus C. Dodge, 1848-55.
George W. Jones, 1848-59.
James B. Howell, 1870.
George G. Wright, 1871-77.
James Harlan, 1855-65.
James W. Grimes, 1859-69.
Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1866.
James Harlan, 1867-73.
William B. Allison, 1873-79.
Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1877-81.
William B. Allison, 1879.
James W. McDill, 1881.

MEMBERS OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

1846-47—S. Clinton Hastings, Shepherd Leffler.
1847-49—Wm. Thompson, Shepherd Leffler.
1849-51—Wm. Thompson, Dan. F. Müler,
Shepherd Leffler.
1851-53—B. Henn, Lincoln Clark.

1853-55—Bernhart Henn, John P. Cook. 1855-57—Aug. Hall, Jas. Thorington. 1857-59—Samuel R. Curtis, Timothy Davis. 1859-61—Samuel R. Curtis, Wm. Vandever. 1861-63—Samuel R. Curtis, J. F. Wilson, Wm. Vandever.

1863-65—James F. Wilson, Hiram Price, Wm. B. Allison, J. B. Grinnell, John A. Kasson, Asahel W. Hubbard.

1865-67—James F Wilson, Hiram Price, William B. Allison, Josiah B. Grinnell, John A. Kasson, Asahel W. Hubbard.

1867-69—James F. Wilson, Hiram Price, William B. Allison, William Loughbridge, Grenville M. Dodge, Asahel W. Hubbard.

1869-71—George W. McCrary, William Smyth (died September 80, 1870, and succeeded by Wm. P. Wolf), William B. Allison, William Loughbridge, Frank W. Palmer, Charles Pomeroy.

1871-73—Geo. W. McCrary, Aylett R. Cotton, W. G. Donnan, Madison M. Walden, Frank W. Palmer, Jackson Orr.

1873-75—Geo. W. McCrary, Aylett R. Cotton, W. G. Donnan, Henry O. Pratt, James Wilson, William Loughbridge, John A. Kasson. James W. McDill, Jackson Orr.

1875-77—Geo. W. McCrary, John Q. Tufts, L. L. Ainsworth, Henry O. Pratt, James Wilson, Ezekiel S. Sampson, John A. Kasson, James W. McDill, Addison Oliver.

1877-79-J. C. Stone, Hiram Price, T. W. Burdick, N. C. Deering, Rush Clark, E. S. Sampson, H. J. B. Cummings, W. F. Sapp, Addison Oliver.

1879-81-Moses A. McCoid, Hiram Price, Thomas Updegraff, N. C. Deering, Rush Clark (died in May, 1878, and succeeded by Wm. G. Thompson), J. B. Weaver, E. H. Gillette, W. F. Sapp, Cyrus C. Carpenter.

1881-83—M. A. McCoid, S. S. Farwell, Thos. Updegraff, N. C. Deering, W. G. Thompson, M. E. Cutts, John A. Kasson, W. P. Hepburn, C. C. Carpenter.

PRESENT STATE OFFICERS.

Governor, Buren R. Sherman.
Secretary, John A. T. Hull.
Deputy Secretary, Wm. T. Hammond.
Auditor, Wm. V. Lucas.
Deputy Auditor, Rufus L. Chase.
Book-keeper, L. E. Ayres.
Treasurer, Edwin H. Conger.
Deputy Treasurer, C. R. Chase.
Register Land-office, Jas. K. Powers.
Deputy Register, John M. Davis.
Sup't Pub. Inst., John W. Akers.
Printer, Frank M. Mills.
Binder, Matt. Parrott.
Adjutant-General, W. L. Alexander.
Superintendent Weights and Measures, Prof.
N. R. Leonard.
Librarian, Mrs. S. B. Maxwell.
Assistant Librarian, Jessie Maxwell.

SUPREME COURT.

Chief Justice—Wm. H. Seevers, Oskaloosa. Judges—James G. Day, Sidney. James H. Rothrock, Tipton. Joseph M. Beck, Fort Madison. Austin Adams, Dubuque. Atty Gen.—Smith McPherson, Red Oak. Clerk—E. J. Homes, Des Moines. Reporter—John S. Qunnells, Des Moines.

HISTORY

OF

CASS COUNTY,

IOWA.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTION.

ACH year as it rolls its resistless way along the mighty pathway of time, is fast thinning the ranks of the hardy pioneers, who first broke the pathway of civilization on to what is now known as the prairies of Cass county. The icy hand of the grim King of Terrors, pursuing its remorseless and unceasing avocation, is cutting down, one by one, the hardy and brave men and women who first established the footmarks of progress and enlightenment in this, then, great wilderness, whose only inhabitants were the savage wild beast, and his hardly less wild congener, the cruel red man.

No tongue could tell, no pen portray the hardships and vicissitudes of fortune endured in those early days by these hardy Argonants., who, thirty-five years ago bidding adieu to the home roof-tree, in the old homes, in the older lands of comfort and of convenience, turned their backs upon all, many of them forever, and wandered away in the broad domain of the mighty west, there to hew out for themselves homes in their vast solitudes.

The weather beaten form, the furrowed brow, the prematurely hoary locks, are sad, yet eloquent evidences that theirs was no holiday task, while weathering the storms and troubles of pioneer life. Penury, hardship and often absolute want were their lot, while trying to couquer Dame Nature, and establish homes for themselves and their families in this boundless wilderness.

Let us hasten then to put down the words, as they fall from their lips, of the grandly heroic deeds, done in those early days, for all heroism is not that surrounded with blood and smoke, that they may find the niche in history that they so richly deserve. Let their words and deeds form a monument that shall long outlast

the stone or bronze which must ere long mark the place of their rest. Let their epitaph be: "They builded better than they knew."

But before we take up the annals of historic times, it is the duty of the compiler to go back into the dim and misty corridors of time, and detail the history of the earth upon which we stand, the scenes of these events about to be related. Not the history penned by the puny hands of man, but the grand epic writ by the hand of creation, upon rock and field. The broad surface of the earth, spreads out before us, where those who wish to, can read its history prior to the advent of man, on its surface. The boundless prairie, stretching away in vanishing lines to meet the sky; the glad earth, robed in emerald green and dotted with a myriad of bright flowers, that for countless ages have lain in quiet and undisturbed repose, has its beauty, and its annals. Now, since the invading foot of the innovating white man has pressed its sod the grassy weed is replaced with fields of golden grain or nodding corn, and both pictures are lovely to the eye.

"These the gardens of the desert—these
The unshorn fields, boundless and beautiful,
And fresh as the young earth ere man had sinned.

Lo! they stretch,
In airy undulations, far away,
As though the ocean, in the gentlest swell,
Stood still, with all its rounded billows fixed,
And motionless forever."

The prairies, indeed, were a grand sight—in the summer, "clothed in verdure green," in the fall, in that color that too well tells of the departing years. If a grand sight to see the prairies, as the tall grass waved to and fro, it was a magnificent sight, in the fall of the year, to see the annual prairie fire as it sweeps over all. A correspondent of an Eastern paper, in an early day, in traveling West, witnessed one of these fires, and thus describes it in a communication to his paper:

"Whilst enjoying the sublimity of the scene, night threw her mantle o'er the earth, and the sentinel stars set their watch in the skies, when suddenly the scene was lighted by a blaze of ·light illuminating every object around. It was the prairie on fire. Language cannot convey, words cannot express to you the faintestidea of the grandeur and splendor of that mighty conflagration. Methought that the pale Queen of Night, disclaiming to take her accustomed place in the heavens, had dispatched ten thousand messengers to light their torches at the altar of the setting sun, and that now they were speeding on the wings of the wind to their appointed stations. As I gazed on that mighty conflagration, my thoughts recurred to you, immured in the walls of a city, and I exclaimed in the fullness of my heart:

'O fly to the prairie in wonder, and gaze, As o'er the grass' sweeps the magnificent blaze; The world cannot boast so romantic a sight, A continent flaming, 'mid oceans...of light."

CHAPTER II.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY OF CASS COUNTY.

Cass county is one of the southwestern sub-divisions of the State of Iowa, being in the third tier north of the Missouri line and the second east of the Missouri river, which here forms the western boundary of of the State. It embraces sixteen congressional townships, and is twenty-four miles square, and contains something like 368,640 acres. The entire county is on the "Missouri Slope," or within the area drained by the tributaries, of the "Big Muddy," as the Missouri river is universally called. The numerous streams that thread with silvery wave the emerald prairies of Cass county, completely drain its surface, and diversify the character of the landscape. Among the more important of these streams are the East Nishnabotna and West Nodaway rivers, Indian, Turkey, Troublesome and Seven Mile creeks. The former of these water courses, the Nishnabotna, or as the settlers say "the Botna," enters the county on the north line of section one, in Pymosa township and flows in a general southwesterly course, traversing, on its way, the townships of Pymosa, Atlantic, Washington and Cass, and makes its exit near the southwest corner of the last named. Indian creek has its head waters just over the line in Shelby county and flows in an almost direct line south,

through the townships of Brighton, Washington, and Cass, and makes a confluence with the "Botna" in section 17, in the latter. Turkey creek rises in the northwest corner of Adair county and enters Cass on the northeast line of Grant township, meanders through that township and those of Franklin, Atlantic and Cass, and forms a junction with the Nishnabotna in section two of the latter. Troublesome creek is in the northeastern part of the county, and flows into the "Botna." The west branch of the Nodaway river has its head in the southeast part of Lincoln township, and flows in a general southwesterly course to join the parent river. These streams, together with their numerous affluents, supply an abundance of living water for all stock purposes, until it may be truly said that Cass county has hardly a section that has not a stream of living water on it, making it a perfect paradise for stock raisers. The northeast corner of the county is about 920 feet above low water mark, in the Mississippi river, at Davenport, or about 1450 above the tide level of the ocean. The surface is generally undulating prairie, but there are considerable groves of timber along the streams; in fact, the acreage of timber land in the county is reported to be upward of ten

thousand, and is pretty well distributed throughout the entire county. The soil partakes of the general character peculiar to the Missouri slope of Iowa, and is peculiarly rich and productive. In fact, lying as it does in the great corn belt of the State, it has a soil and climate unsurpassed by any, and equalled by but few counties in the United States, and is nearly always blessed with an abundant crop. The valleys along the principal streams are wide and afford some of the finest farming lands in the State. The valley of the Nishnabotna has a wide reputation for beauty and fertility, and many of those lying along the smaller streams have the same characteristics.

Almost the entire surface of the county is susceptable to the highest cultivation, and is adapted to all of the cereals, grasses, fruits and vegetables common to the latitude.

Cass county is also well adapted for stock purpose and many of the more intelligent and progressive agriculturists are turning their attention in that direction, and already many fine herds of short horns and other fine breeds are seen dotting its emerald pastures. Many of those who had the necessary foresight, and embarked in this line at an early day, are

now enjoying the benefit at their ease, in competency and affluence.

Cass county has considerable stone suitable for building purposes, the chocolate sandstone, quarried on the Nishnabotna, near Lewis, having been largely used in this and adjoining counties, for many years, and is a very durable and handsome stone. Limestone, suitable for the manufacture of lime has been, also, found in several localities.

Lying within what is known as the upper coal measures, it would not be surprising that at some future day, coal would be found and developed within almost any part of Cass county, but it can only be by deep mining. This useful mineral is now found only in Edna township, where there are several banks being developed.

SUB-DIVISIONS.

Cass county is divided into sixteen civil townships, each comprising a full congressional township. These are named as follows, commencing at the northeast corner: Grant, Benton, Pymosa, Brighton, Washington, Atlantic, Franklin, Lincoln, Massena, Union, Bear Grove, Cass, Pleasant, Noble, Edna and Victoria.

CHAPTER III.

THE ABORIGINES.

Away back in the dim and misty past this whole State of Iowa, then called the Beautiful Land, was occupied by the savage redman, who hunted over its prairies, through its groves and fished in its pellucid streams. History tells us that when Pere Marquette visited the eastern part of the State in 1673, he found the country in the possession of a powerful tribe known as the Illini, but when the white men again visited the country, no remnant of them remained west of the Mississippi river, and the whole State was found to be overrun by the Fox, Sac and Iowa tribes, who claimed it by right of conquest.

Of these, the Foxes and Sacs were, at one time powerful nations, and stood prominent among the aboriginal inhabitants of America. They had been, formerly, two distinct nations, and resided near the waters of the St. Lawrence river. By our government, they have always been treated as one people, although keeping up customs calculated to maintain a separate nationality, and in their own government, were separate. The Fox Indians moved to the west, and first settled in Wisconsin, near Green Bay, on Lake Michigan, but becoming involved in a war with the French and the neighboring tribes, were so much reduced in number that they were unable to sustain themselves against their hostile neighbors. The Sac Indians had been engaged in a war with the Iroquois, or Six Nations, who occupied the country which now comprises the State of New York, and had become so weak that they were forced to leave their hunting ground, and move to the west. They found the Fox tribe, their old neighbors, like themselves, reduced in number by the havor of war, and, from a matter of necessity, as well as sympathy, they united their fortunes, and became, in the sense of association, one people. The date of their removal from the St. Lawrence is not definetely known. Father Hennepin speaks of the Fox Indians being at Green Bay, then called the Bay of Puants, in 1760. The date of their removal from Green Bay is not known, either, as their traditions are not reliable, but they gradually branched out, and occupied large tracts of Iowa, Missouri and Wisconsin.

When in 1803, the First Consul, of the French Republic, Napoleon Bonaparte, ceded to the United States all this Territory, then a part of the Louisiana purchase, these tribes, together with the Iowas, were the dominant people.

Sometime after this, the Foxes and Sacs declaring war against the Iowas, nearly exterminated the latter in one terrible campaign, in which the afterwards celebrated Black Hawk took a prominent part.

When the "Black Hawk purchase" was made, in 1832, a portion of this State was retained by the Indians, consisting of four hundred square miles, and known as "Keokuk's Reserve."

From this date the Indians ceded away by treaty tract after tract of this the most beautiful country the sun ever shown upon, until to-day in this great State of Iowa they hold only a few hundred acres of land in Tama county, and this only in repurchase from the white man.

In accord with the progressive and aggressive spirit of the American people, the Government of the United States made the last treaty with the Sac and Fox Indians in the fall of 1842, for the remaining portion of their lands in Iowa. The treaty provided that the Indians should retain possession of all the lands thus ceded until the autumn of 1845. These lands laid along the Iowa river, extending southeasterly, and embraced the southeastern part of the State. Their principal village at this time was Ot-tum-wahno, where the city of Ottumwa now is. As soon as it became known that the treaty had been concluded there was a rush of emigration to Iowa, and a great number of temporary settlements were made near the boundary of the Indian line, awaiting the day set for the Indians removal. As the day approached hundreds of families encamped along the line, and their tents and wagons gave the scene the appearance of a military expedition, but the United States military authorities had prevented any settlement, or even the marking out of claims by any monument whatever. To aid them in marking out their claims when the hour should arrive, the settlers had placed piles of dry wood on the rising ground at convenient distances, and at a short time before twelve o'clock of the night preceding the day set, these were lighted, and when the midnight hour arrived, it was announced by the discharge of firearms. The night was dark, but this army of occupation pressed forward, torch in hand, with ax and hatchet, blazing lines with all manner of curves and angles. When daylight came and revealed the confusion of these wonderful surveys, many disputes arose, settled generally by compromise, but sometimes by violence.

While this scene was transpiring the retreating Indian was enacting one, more impressive and melancholy. The winter following the treaty was one of unusual severity, and the Indian Prophet, who had disapproved of the treaty, attributed the severity of the winter to the anger of the Great Spirit because they had sold their country. Many religious rites were performed to atone for the crime. When the time arrived for leaving Ottumwa-where they had gathered-a solemn silence pervaded the Indian camp; the faces of their stoutest men were bathed in tears, and when their cavalcade was put in motion, toward the setting sun, there was a spontaneous outburst of frantic grief.

The Sac and Fox Indians were then removed to Kansas upon a reservation given them. In the years 1859-60 they ceded to the Government that reservation, and removed to the lands now occupied by

the original tribes, in Kansas. Three hundred and seventeen Indians of the Fox or Musquakie tribe, after their removal, returned to Iowa and settled in Tama county. The Government permitted them to remain, and by virtue of an act passed March 2, 1867, they are permitted to receive their share of the Tribal fund, which is the interest only on the amount due them from the Government for their lands.

Hon. Lafayette Young, in his history of Cass county, has been to much pains to gather the subsequent Indian history of this part of the State, and we freely quote from his work, by his kind permission. His account is as follows:

"By a treaty made Sept. 26, 1833, this county, though not then named as such, was a part of a five million acre hunting ground, granted to the Chippewa, Ottawa and Pottawattamie Indians, on the condition that they would remove from lands lying farther east than they then occupied. The Indians removed to this section of the State in accordance with that treaty, and remained here until by another treaty they agreed to go still further westward. The treaty last referred to was made at Trader's Point, (now in Mills county,) June 5, 1846. The Indian inhabitants of this county were of the Pottawottamie tribe. They were quite numerous, and during the years they were here had encampments on the streams in various parts of the county. They were peaceable, greasy and lazy. Their principal village was at a point west of the present town of Lewis, now known as Indiantown, which the Indians called Mi-au-mise (the young Miami)

after their favorite chief. The agency and favorite trading post for these Indians was at Traders' Point, on the Missouri river. At that place there was an Indian agent, an interpreter and a store, at which lead, powder, tobacco, etc., could be bought by the child of the forest or any other person. This store was kept by Peter A. Sarpy, of St. Louis, a man quite famous in his day-more famous, however, in Nebraska than in Iowa. Col. Sarpy had a young man from St. Louis, clerking for him at Traders' Point, who fell desperately in love with one of our Cass county girls of the Pottawottamie tribe, and when the Indians went away in 1846 or 1847, the young man stuck a feather in his hat and went with them, and if he is living to-day he is probably a gray-haired child of nature, drawing his rations from the government and stealing from the frontier settlers in true aboriginal style. The main body of the Indians left prior to 1847, although stragglers and small squads of them could occasionally be seen as late as 1856. They cultivated no land in this county, so far as we have been able to learn, although in some other counties on the Missouri slope they did leave a few small patches of ground bearing marks of cultivation. At Mi-au-mise (or as we call it Indiantown) they had a burying-ground, where rest the bones of many of their tribe whom death claimed while the tribe hunted elk and deer along the streams and over the prairies of this county.

"The most noted event that occurred in the county, during its occupancy by the Indians, was the death of the famous chief of the Iowa tribe, Mahaskah, which occurred on the Nodaway, near the southeast corner of the county, in 1834. He was sitting by his camp fire, one evening, (sixty miles from his tribe on the Des Moines) when a skulking, cowardly Indian enemy crawled to a convenient and secluded spot and shot him in the back, killing him instantly. Thus perished, on our soil a chief who had led his tribe in seventeen successful battles with the Sioux, and whose name is perpetuated by being borne by one of the counties in this State.

As has been said, a portion of the Fox and Sacs returned to this State and were allowed to settle in Tama county. The following account of these people was written for us by a citizen of that county, and is given in this connection as conveying some light upon the customs, habits and peculiarities of these remnants of a once powerful race, and who once roamed these prairies in search of game, or indulged in red foray or bloody war:

Much has been written in regard to the customs and habits of the Indian tribes of the northwest, and as a description of one was supposed to apply to all, many of these articles have been reproduced as a treatise upon the Musquakies, or the tribes which at one time occupied the "Black Hawk Purchase." But most of these articles in many of the customs and peculiarities they recite, are entirely erroneous, and, as a whole, very much exaggerated. Contrary to the inferences which would be drawn from them, the tribes of the Sac and Fox Indians, since their contact with the whites, have always to a certain degree

been civilized, and the pioneers who were associated with them during the early days when the redskins called this region "home," agree in the opinion that, as a rule, their ideas of justice and morality were but a few paces in the rear of those held by "civilized humanity," The habits and customs of this tribe of to-day, do not differ very much from those of early days. Very few of them deign to wear the dress of the white man, generally wearing a blanket over the shoulders, feathers in the hair, and not infrequently painted fantastically about the face, neck and arms. Beads and cheap brass jewelry usually adorn the neck and ears, and the Indians maids wear large and massive bracelets. The blankets are all highly colored, as, in fact, is all of their clothing.

Instead of being frivolous, they are, as a rule, thrifty and industrious, but the squaws are made to do the hardest labor. Few quarrels are had among themselves, and they are always peaceable to whites. Since their occupancy of the little reservation in Tama county there has only been one crime committed.

They are more religiously inclined than the white man, believing in God and recognizing the existence of a Supreme Being whom they call the Great Spirit. Their conception of God differs only in part from that held by the Christian world. To them He is an individual being—a supreme personage. They know nothing of Jesus Christ and have no traditions that tend to indicate a belief in any such personage. They have a devil whom they designate as the Bad Spirit. To both are offered sacrifices. Their religion partakes

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more of the Jewish Creed than that of any other, and abounds in numerous forms and customs quite similar to the old customs first practiced by the Hebrews. They have a Bible which they call "Meeschaum." It is made up of about twenty-seven parts and the whole is written in strange signs only intelligible to the Indians, and the contents are never explained to the whites. There are about half a dozen of these "Meeschaum" in the tribe; they are all worn and old and are handled with the greatest care. The word "Meeschaum" in the Indian tongue means "Holy words or laws." Meetings of worship are held which last for three and four hours, and a separate and distinct language is used for religious talk and worship. They listen with great interest to the explanation of the white man's belief and religion, and have traditions which have been handed down from former generations that are almost identical with Bible parables and illustrations.

One of these traditions is that long years ago, when even the race of red men was in its infancy, there came a rainy season to the land inhabited by the forefathers of the Indians. It continued to pour down in drenching torrents for nearly "two moons." The land became covered with water. It rose until even the highest hills began to disappear beneath the waves. The red seeing that the end was not yet, resolved to cast their lot upon the waters and trust to the Great Spirit for safety. All the canoes that could be found were collected together and bound with lariats. When the proper time came the raft was ladened with the necessary food, blankets

and a few musk rats, and all got aboard as the last high mound was submerged by the rapidly rising waters. For many days and nights the bark tossed to and fro, the rain ceased, and they only waited for the water to go down. A musk rat was dropped overboard. He sank toward the bottom and after remaining some time returned to the surface with clean paws and clambered into the raft. This indicated that the water was yet too deep to reach bottom. In a few days the experiment was repeated; but with the same result. In a few days more the muskrat was again put overboard and after being down a few moments came to the surface with his paws covered with mud, and again disappearing to return no more. This was the hopeful sign they had looked for and in a few days the canoes rested upon the summit of a high mountain. It is readily seen that this tradition is merely another version of the Bible narrative of Noah and the ark; told, it is true, in a rude way, but the truths are still intact and the Indians firmly believe in its authenticity.

The Musquakies have a system of self government. They are divided into three families or clans, which are each represented by a chief; then there is a council consisting of a number of braves who are chosen with reference to their general intelligence or else those who have distinguished themselves in war or otherwise. In addition to these there is a "Business Chief', who is the highest in authority: he attends to the business, leads them in case of war, and is the general executive. Nothing is done except what is agreed to by the council and their wishes are carried out by the head chief. Whatever be

their decree most of the people at once submit to it without the need of persuasion or force, and it is very seldom that even the slightest of their laws are violated. There are sometimes exceptions to this in the cases of young men who obtain liquor from the whites and when under its influence will pay but little attention to the laws of the chiefs.

The present "Business Chief" is "Mahtah-e-qua" who years ago distinguished himself in war with the Sioux. His name, in Indian tongue, indicates the office he holds: Major-General or Leader.

As a rule the offices of the Indians are hereditary. When a chief dies his son takes his rank, and, if too young, they either wait until he has reached the years of discretion, or the remaining chiefs appoint some one to fill the vacancy until the heir attains maturity. If any one of the tribe does wrong, his face is blacked, and he is obliged to fast a day or more, according to the nature of the crime or offense.

They are very much opposed to education, because, they say, "We don't want | men.

our children to grow up like white children. When white people come to our village we treat them well, the children stand back; but when the Indian goes to town the white children throw stones at him and call him names." They have a school house but are so prejudiced against education that it is hard work to get a young Indian into it. The old braves would not venture in until all the desks were taken out. They all say that if they were educated they would become mean like the white man-"White man is so mean that when he dies his God puts him in an awful hot place, and burns him forever, but the Indian's God is more merciful, and the mean Indian less wicked; the Great Spirit sifts him like chaff and the good Indian goes to the happy hunting ground beyond the river where the bad Indian and the white man never comes." They have a faith that laughs at the impossible, and their confidence in the ways and workings of the Great Spirit for good would put to shame many faithless white

CHAPTER IV.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

chapter is of general interest, but to the pioneer himself it is more. Here he has himself and friends and neighbors, as in the days past they first sought out these

To the reader of local history this | western wilds and fought for existence in the wilderness. See him, as he takes the book in hand slowly, critically poring over every word, recalling in his mind the pictures of a vanished past at the

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mention of some well-known name, or smiling as recollection brings back some ludicrous adventure in the early days of his settlement. His old associations, the trials and tribulations incident to a new country, the battles against hunger and cold, while settlers were scattered thinly over a large expanse of country. All these rise up before him as he reads. Even now, in memory, he hears the wind moan round the humble cottage that first sheltered him, and hears the wolves howl as they did in days of yore. The picture of the past rises up vividly before him, and he once more rejoices in the pride of youth. Now the thought comes over him, that by and through his efforts, he has helped to make this wilderness blossom as the rose, and emerge from a state of nature to a well-cultivated and thrifty land, and views with satisfaction the growing towns and villages and fertile farms that dot the landscape over. But perhaps the brow will cloud and the eye dim as memory's mystic voice recalls the dark and painful side of those early experiences. The loved wife of his bosom fading slowly away before the breath of the cold destroyer, or some laughing, prattling babe, the joy of the household, laid away under the sod, in solemn silence, by the hands of rough, but sympathizing neighbors. Time has closed these wounds, but to-day, as memory is fast unlocking the chambers of the mind, the silent tear will well itself to the surface and drop as a tribute to the loved and the lost of that by-gone time.

Notwithstanding the cares and adversities that clustered round the cabin door of the pioneer, these hardy Argonauts led

a happy life. Here all were free and equal, and the absence of the restraining presence of wealth and position was to him a source of comfort and satisfaction. The rough hospitality, the hearty feeling of brotherhood, among these varguards of civilization were the spontaneous overflow of hearts full of regard for humanity, and was practiced more as the natural prompting of their nature than from any teaching of a Christian duty.

Prior to the advent of the permanent settlers in this county, settlements were made by that singular sect known as

MORMONS

then on their way from Nauvoo to Utah. A short account of these religious enthusiasts will not be out of place in this connection, and before taking up the narrative of their settlement here, the following may be read with interest:

The Mormons, or as they call themselves, members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter day Saints, are a sect formed on a basis of religion founded in 1830 by Joseph Smith, at Manchester, New York. The distinguishing peculiarities of the sect are, in religious aspects, the belief in a continual divine revelation through the inspired medium of the prophet at the head of the Church; in moral respects, the practice of polygamy; and in social respects, a complete hierarchial organization. The government of the Mormons is a pure theocracy; its officers form a complete priesthood. The supreme power, spiritual and temporal. rests with the first presidency, elected by the whole body of the Church, and two co-adjutors. Then follows the office of the patriarch, the council of the twelve

apostles, and of the seventy disciples; then the order of high priests, bishops, elders, priests, teachers and deacons. Of all these one alone is head, the prophet the seer-and he alone has the right of working miracles, and receiving revelations. This belief in a continual divine revelation through the prophet—a belief which enjoins absolute obedience to the commands of the revelation on the part of the persons who accept it, is the cornerstone of the social building of Mormonism, the only vital agency in its history, the whole secret of its success; and the day it dies out Mormonism is nothing but a heap of nonsense. The Mormons accept both the Bible and the Book of Mormon as divine revelations, but they hold them both subject to the explanations and corrections of the prophet. This Book of Mormon was the record by which Joseph Smith, the founder of the faith, first introduced himself to the world, the guaranty he gave for the divine character of his vision. His story was that an angel from Heaven appeared before him and told him where this book, the Bible of the western continent, the supplement of the New Testament, was hidden. On the spot designated by the heavenly visitor, Smith found in a stone box a volume six inches thick and composed of thin gold plates, eight inches by seven, held together by three gold rings. plates were covered with characters in an unknown tongue, but beside the also found Urim he Thummin, a sort of supernatural spectacles, which enabled him to read and understand the characters. Sitting behind a curtain drawn across the room, he

then dictated a translation-for he could not write himself-to his secretary, Oliver Cowdrey, and his translation was printed in 1830, accompanied by testimonials from eleven persons who had seen the golden plates before they unfortunately disappeared. It was soon proved beyond doubt that the Book of Mormon was simply a sort of historical romance written in 1812, by one Solomon Spalding, who indulged in that kind of pseudo history, though he never succeeded in getting his productions published, and that the manuscript had been lost in a printing office, in Pittsburg under the hands of an apprentice, Sidney Rigden, who in 1829 became an associate of Joseph Smith. The book pretends to give the history of America up to the fifth century of our era; the first settlement of the country after the destruction of the tower of Babel, and the dispersion of the nations; the second settlement in the sixth century, B. C. by Lehi and his sons, arriving directly from Jerusalem; the origin of the American Indians from the unfaithful Jews who were condemned to have dark skins; the arrival and preaching of Christ in America; the final destruction of the faithful; and the command of God to the prophet Mormon to write down an abridgement of all these events and hide the volume. With this book as the basis of his teaching, Smith began to preach, and in January, 1831, he led the first Mormon congregation, consisting of thirty members, from Manchester, New York, to Kirtland, Ohio, which became the headquarters of the sect for the next seven years. The great body of these people then migrated to Missouri, but their con-

duct growing obnoxious to their neighbors, they were kept in a state of actual warfare, and at the close of 1838, they were driven from that State. crossed the Mississippi, and founded the city of Nauvoo, in Illinois, where they lived for seven years. At Nauvoo the whole fabric came near dissolution. The conduct of Joseph Smith was such as to provoke the indignation of the settlers in that locality, and on a newspaper exposing his outrages and crimes, Smith, at the head of a large party razed the office to the ground and forced the editor to flee. A warrant for his arrest was served upon him, but he refused to obey, and sheltering himself behind his friends, the militia was called out to enforce the law. War was about to break out as the Mormons were arming at Nauvoo, but the Governor prevailed upon the prophet to surrender. On the 27th of June, 1844, he was taken to the jail at Carthage, but during that night was taken from the jail and shot by The situation of the an armed mob. Mormons now became so precarious that another emigration was determined on, and under the leadership of Brigham Young, began in 1846. Sixteen thousand poor wretches followed this false prophet across the desert wilderness to Utah, where they have established a strong em-On their onward pire of their own. march, in 1846, these people passed through, what is now Cass county. Mr. Young, in his short history of the county, says of them:

"Several thousand of them reached the Missouri river where Council Bluffs now is, in July and August of that year (1846) and after a short parley at that point they

scattered up and down both sides of the Missouri river, and went into winter quarters. A small party, probably twenty families, got as far eastward as the Nishnabotna river and Indian creek in this county, and on those streams, in the neighborhood of the present town of Lewis, and not far from the deserted Indian village called Indiantown, built cabins, made 'dugouts' and fixed for the winter of 1846-7. This was a hard experience for tenderly nurtured women and frail children, and in their march. and while camped here they suffered terribly and many succumbed to the effects of the exposure."

The Mormon settlement in this county, at Indiantown, was merely a small branch of the main camp on the Missouri river. To quote again from Mr. Young:

"The first year they were in this county (and the same was true of all their settlements in western Iowa) they were almost destitute of provisions. No supplies could be had for one hundred miles in any direction. A. G. Pettengill, now a resident of Utah, and who resided at Indiantown during all the years that the Mormons were in the county, writes us from Salt Lake, in reply to an inquiry as to early days, that 'we ground corn, (some we brought with us,) in mills whose burrs were made of common boulders, picked up in Union county. Deer and elk were plenty and afforded us all the meat necessary.' Mr. Pettengill says they got some corn at St. Joseph, Missouri, where there was a ferry in operation across the Missouri. In 1847 they raised enough sod corn to feed themselves and their stock.

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In that year they secured the establishment of a postoffice at their settlement. The postoffice was called 'Cold Spring' although the settlement was known as Indiantown. Mr. Pettengill was the first postmaster, and from him we learn that the mail was carried to Cold Spring once a week from the main Mormon camp at Kanesville, (now Council Bluffs.) The mail carrier also went on to Union county and supplied the Mormon settlement at 'Mt. Pisgah' in that county, with mail facilities.

"In 1849, the Mormon settlers in Indiantown or Cold Spring had the privilege of voting for the first time after settling there. The 'Mormon vote' was worth having then, the population of the State being small, and the 'leaders of the church' were treated with great consideration by men seeking political preferment. At the election mentioned, Orson Hyde, the leading Mormon at the Kanesville settlement, came out to tell the sovereigns at Cold Spring how to vote, but they let Orson say all that he had to say and then voted as they pleased. James Ferrin was the Bishop who took the tithings from brethren at Cold Spring. Messrs. War ner and Bunnell were the preachers.

"The Mormons did not devote themselves entirely to agriculture and religion. There were two violin players in the settlement, and the folks gathered in each other's houses every night or two and held social dances. One of the Mormon preachers would dance with his parishoners, while the other would not, but it is said that that other one's lack of sin in that respect was more than made up for in another respect. The joists in the

cabins being low, the tall men would take positions when they danced, that would allow their heads to extend up between the bass-wood poles that crossed over head."

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT.

John D. Campbell settled on section 7, of what is now Atlantic township in 1850, and lived there about two years. His cabin, built in 1852, was on the west side of the road not far from the brewery. The grove that environed his house seems to have had a strong fascination for the hunters in this part of the country, that can be partly explained by the fact that Mr. Campbell had several captivating daughters. In 1853, Campbell moved into Pottawottamic county, and has passed out of the knowledge of the settlers of this part of the country entirely.

William S. Townsend, made a settlement and built a cabin on the "Botna" near Indiantown in 1850. He lived here until 1852 when he removed to what is now Edna township. He was a regular pioneer, and was familiarly known as "Buck" Townsend. On taking up his claim in Edna, he selected a small grove part of which he like many others brought up in a wooded country, grubbed out to make a farm, when thousands of acres of beautiful prairie lay all around him. His case, however, is not a singular one, for people who are, at the present day clearing up the heavy forest lands of Wisconsin, cannot understand why so many prefer the prairie land to their woods, contending that where trees will not grow the soil must be poor. Edna township took its name from the wife of Mr. Townsend. In 1858, this old pioneer, pulled

up stakes and emigrated to Missouri, and his present whereabouts are unknown.

Vincent M. Conrad, who was probably, the first Gentile to take up a claim in what is now Cass county, came here in the spring of 1850, bringing with him his stock and fixtures. He selected a farm on section 18, where he built a cabin and resided all that summer. In the autumn he returned to Dubuque county with the intention of spending the winter there, and returning in the spring, but "the well laid plans of mice and men aft gang agley," for in the spring of 1851, he found that on account of the heavy rains and melting snow, the rivers and creeks that had to be crossed on his way hither were so high as to bar his way, and he deferred coming until the spring of 1852. He came, however, at the latter date and took up his quarters in the cabin which he had erected, and continues a resident of Cass county, and a prominent one to the present writing. He is treated of in detail in the official chapter.

Peter Hedges located at what was afterwards known as Hedges' Grove, on Seven Mile creek, in Union township in the fall of 1850. He died in Missouri in 1882.

Jeremiah Bradshaw landed in what is now known as Cass county, on the 12th day of September, 1851, and on arriving at Cold Spring postoffice, found about seven Mormon families still there. They were the two Pettengills, Marsh, Bunnell, Warner, Ferrin and Wicks and their families. There were also two charming Mormon widows who were supported and cared for by the families named. Mr. Bradshaw asserts that he found the Mormons to be upright people, and good

neighbors, and that he liked them all except "old Ferrin," whom he considered to be a scheming, selfish old sinner, who simply stuck to the Saints for the "loaves and fishes." Mr. Bradshaw arrived in the spring of 1851, and the last of the Mormons did not leave until 1852, so he had a years residence with them and ample opportunity to learn what kind of people they were.

Besides having his own family with him, Mr. Bradshaw was accompanied by his son, V. M. Bradshaw and wife: Jesse Hyatt and wife; Lewis Hyatt and wife; and James Sprague and family. They all located land in Audubon county, near where Oakfield now is, but were prevented from crossing the 'Botna river by the high water of that year, when they returned to the place where Mr. Bradshaw settled, as above stated. Mr. Bradshaw recollects of an election being held at his house in the fall of 1851, while Cass was a township of Pottawottamie. At that election, thirteen votes were polled, only nine of which were legal, as four transient young men voted, who were not qualified as to time of residence. Mr. Bradshaw was chosen a justice of the peace, by the voluntarily bestowed suffrages of his fellow citizens.

In 1851, Mr. Bradshaw had seven pet elks, four pet deer, two badgers and a sand hill crane and longed for an owl and a prairie dog. He had one pair of large elks that were taught to work like horses. These he used to frequently sleigh-ride behind having had harness made to fit them. They could trot as fast as ordinary horses could run. He finally sold the pair for

one hundred dollars to a man from Savannah, Missouri.

A full biographical sketch of this old pioneer of Cass county appears under the head of County Judges, in the Representative chapter, he being the first to fill that important office.

William Hamlin came in the spring of 1851, and on May 6, of that year, took up a claim on section 6, Benton township.

James Kincade came in the fall of 1853, and located in Pymosa township, where he died during the winter of 1854-5.

William Mose, an eccentric sort of a genius, lived on section 30, in Atlantic township, in the grove. He did not build a cabin, but lived in a cave or "dug-out." He settled here sometime in 1851, and lived here about a year, when he left, but where he went no one seems to know.

George Reeves, came here from Warren county, and made some improvements on section 31, Atlantic township, breaking the land, but did not plant any grain on it. The exact date of his coming seems to be a subject of dispute, some affirming that he located as early as 1850, while others, just as conscientiously, claim that 1851 was the date. He died in his wagon in 1855, at a place called Sawyer's Grove, and was buried there by Eli Watson.

Wade Hampton Holt, a Southerner, lived with Reeves, and remained in the county for a while after Reeves' death. Finally he went South again, and during the rebellion was killed while in the rebel army.

Henry Martin settled at Hedges' Grove (now Gaylord's,) on section 10, Union

township, in 1852, and built a small shanty of some kind.

A. J. Millseagel, or "old Slagel, as he was almost universally called, was a distinguished character in an early day. He was the first professional prairie breaker in the county, and was known to be here as early as 1851. He was fond of hunting deer, and was a great eater, and had a reputation in that line. Hunters who knew him would not allow him to accompany them because it was so hard to fill him. Corn dodgers set before him disappeared as if by magic. A quarter of venison was hardly an appetizer for his wonderfully rapacious gastric organs. One time in the winter of 1853, Jeremiah Bradshaw was many miles north of the Indiantown settlement, on a hunting expedition, and his family started "old Slagel" up to Mr. Bradshaw with an enormous supply of provisions. He traveled with oxen and very slowly, and when he got up to Bradshaw's camp he had eaten every pound of provision with which Mr. Bradshaw was to have been refreshed. This worthy afterwards removed to Douglas township, Montgomery county, and while there the name he had made for himself as a bad character in Cass county, was not improved. While there he bought the wife of a man named Frank Wilson, paying for her a sow, two or three pigs, and a gun; his neighbors became indignant, and a company of them went to his house to mob him. Taking refuge in his house, he barricaded its doors and windows, and commenced shooting at the crowd outside. He killed John Stipe and wounded James Shores. He was arrested and tried for the killing of Stipe, and was sent to the

prison at Fort Madison for fourteen years. Another story is told of "old Slagel's" prodigious eating, in which it is elaimed that he shot a doe with its fawn, in the late summer, one afternoon, and with what help he could get from one or two other men, he managed to eat the fawn and the forward half of the doe, before dinner the next day. He was like an Indian, could go without eating for a long time, then would gorge himself, and on that sustain life for another long interval.

James L. Byrd, with his seven sons, Clark, Abraham, Aaron, Thomas J., Jonathan, James L. and William, came in the spring of 1852, and staked out a large tract of land in the southwest portion of Pymosa and the northeast of Washington townships. They erected a cabin and in the fall of the same year Mr. Byrd, senior, returned to Wapello county for his family, which he brought out to this locality. and installed in the cabin. R. D. Mc-Geehon, distant five miles, was his neighbor. Mr. Byrd hauled his first seed wheat and potatoes from Des Moines. He sometimes went one hundred and fifty miles, to the Hackberry Ridge, in Missouri, for supplies. He often sent his grain to Rockport, Missouri, to be ground. Mr. Mc-Geehon and the other settlers sent their grists to the same mill. He attended an election at Cold Spring, or Indiantown in the fall of 1852, at which the voters were: J. Bradshaw, V. M. Bradshaw, Thomas J. Byrd, Mason Gill, Abraham Byrd, V. M. Conrad, William Hamlin, and himself. He was a native of Kentucky and one of the pioneers of Indiana.

June 12th, 1852, R. D. McGeehon, Morris Hoblit and George Shannon arrived in

the county. They came up through the southwestern portion of the county, having left the river at St. Joseph. These were, at that time, all young, single men, and roamed around considerably before making their claims. McGeehon, finally selected some land near Turkey Grove and began to build a cabin, cutting and hewing the logs himself, and almost unassisted built the house. It was the first house in the county that had good large modern windows in it. The sash and glass were bought in Glenwood, Mills county, then but a little hamlet of about twenty cabins. Plenty of cash in the pocket of the pioneer was then a thing unheard of, and Mr. McGeehon was no exception to the rule, for \$52 comprised his entire capital when he landed here. In the fall of 1852, having finished his cabin to his liking, he returned to Logan county, Illinois, from which he had come and was united in marriage with Miss Mary J. Hoblitt, and at once returned with his wife, staging over four hundred miles. Their household furniture was scanty enough, in those years, and that of the rudest kind; neighbors there were none. Mrs. McGeehon, in the first six months of her residence here seeing but one of her own sex, yet the warm loving heart of this courageous woman bore it gladly for the sake of the man of her choice.

Morris Hoblitt made a claim on section 14, in Atlantic township, but did not build a cabin, but afterwards traded it to John R. Kirk in exchange for one near the present site of Wiota. George Shannon made a claim on section 13, but built no

cabin, and went to Iranistan where he engaged in the blacksmith business, and in 1860 went to California.

Joseph Donner came to Cass county at an early day, locating in what is now Pymosa township, in 1852. He was a native of Canada and spent his early life in that province of the British Empire. He died here, at his home in Pymosa, leaving a widow and several children, among the latter, Mrs. George Conrad of Atlantic.

Jesse Marshall, with his wife and several sons, settled on section 22, of what is now Atlantic township, on Turkey creek, in 1852. He had a wife and ten children, and lived on this spot until in January, 1854, as more fully detailed in the history of Atlantic township, further on.

Dr. Buckham may be mentioned as among the settlers at or near Lewis in 1852, where he kept a store, but is mentioned at greater length elsewhere.

W. C. Croft, came here during the winter of 1852-3, and engaged in the black-smithing business in Iranistan.

F. E. Ball, located at Iranistan in 1852, coming here to oversee the construction of the saw-mill, afterwards sold to S. T. Carey. He remained until the spring of 1856, when he removed to Wisconsin.

Albert and G. W. Wakefield, both natives of Maine, came to Cass county in the spring of 1853. They located upon sections 13 and 24, in Atlantic township, entering some six hundred acres of land, and Albert was one of the pioneer teachers of the county. Albert afterwards purchased the lots in Grove City, and turned them into a farm, on the demise of that village, on which he is living at present. Albert Wakefield is noticed at length under the

head of county surveyors, he having filled that position. George W. Wakefield had a family when he came here, which his brother lacked, and built a cabin on the south part of section 24.

Thomas Meredith, a native of "white cliffed Albion," but who had resided in Wisconsin for several years, determined in 1853, to emigrate to California, the land of gold. He started, but on reaching Cass county, changed his mind and made what he intended should be a temporary settlement at Eight-mile Grove, in Brighton township. Time rolled on, and he is still a resident of the same township.

John R. Kirk, one of the pioneers of the county, came here in June, 1853, and took up and entered eighty acres of land near the present site of Wiota, which he traded to Morris Hoblitt for the piece of land where he now resides, on section 14, in Atlantic township.

Eber W. and William Buckwalter came to Cass county in 1853, and located at Iranistan. They were both singlemen, and carried on various avocations. They left here in 1858, going to Nebraska.

Rev. Bowater Bales, and his sons J. W., H. W., and A. C., came to this county in June, 1853, from Indiana. They settled in the vicinity of Indian Creek.

Jefferson Goodale made a settlement upon the southwest quarter of section I, in Pymosa township, in July 1853, where he lived until October, 1882, when having attained more years than the "three score years and ten" allotted man, he was called on by the grim King of Terrors to cross the dark river, and these summons he

obeyed, as all things finite must. Hannah A., a daughter of his, the wife of H. C. Johnson is a resident of Atlantic. Mr. Goodale came here from Fort Wayne, Indiana, where he had lived for many years.

Dr. Gershom S. Morrison settled at a place one and-a-half miles west of the point where the point of Anita now is, in August 1853, being the first settler in that part of the county. He entered a large tract of land and built what was then called a large house. He kept the stage station for many years and in that early day Morrison's Station or Morrison's Grove was known for many miles around. The Doctor was a great hunter, and duridg one winter killed one hundred and fifty deer. During the first year or two he hauled his supplies from Adel, Dallas county, and went there for his milling. He had been a practicing physician in Illinois, and after removing to the place named sometimes prescribed for his neighbors. The Doctor died in 1863. Mrs. Lura Morrison, the Doctor's wife, and for whom Lura township was named, died in 1867.

J. M. Watson, another of the pioneers of Cass county, came here from Ohio, about the year 1854. He was an intelligent, energetic business man and a great trader. He had a good reputation in every respect. He was a great hunter, and on Jan. 31, 1856, while out on the prairie north of Lewis, a few miles, chasing a wolf, on horseback, his horse stumbled and fell, throwing Mr. Watson violently to the ground, breaking his skull. Not returning home that evening, fears that some accident had befallen him were

aroused, and search was made for him. His body was found the next day, cold in death, with his faithful dog by his side. Mr. Watson left three children. Eli Watson, a brother of J. M. Watson's, came to the county with him. Jacob, William and Jessie Watson, also brothers, came to the county in 1855. They all settled near a point where the Turkey Creek empties into the 'Botna river, and improved a large tract of land there, J. M. and Eli were born in Ohio; the other brothers in Indiana.

William Judd settled in what is now Franklin township, in 1853.

Jesse Eller and family, and Clayborne and Tipton Marion, came into Cass county during the summer of 1853, and located in and around Turkey Grove, on section 24, Atlantic township and 18 of Franklin township. Mr. Eller lived here until his death in July, 1884. Clayborne Marion moved to Colorado, where he died.

James B. Donnell made a settlement in the township now known as Benton, in 1853. He died here in 1854.

Adam Vinnage and his two brothers-inlaw, Seth Bray and Benjamin Bales, settled in what is now Cass township, in the spring of 1852, southwest of the site of the town of Lewis. Vinnage sold his farm the following year to W. W. Haworth, and moved to Taylor county. Benjamin Bales died while a resident of this county in 1855.

S. M. Tucker, the pioneer lawyer, settled at the town of Lewis, in 1853. His sketch appears in the history of the Bar and it is unnecessary to repeat it in this place.

barrels are still in the county, in a good state of preservation and continue to do good service.

Thomas B. Johnson, one of the pioneers

Jesse Dale came to Cass county in 1853, and entered a claim to a piece of land now known as Sawyer's Grove. He returned to his eastern home with the intention of bringing out his family, and did, indeed, start with them, but died on the road thither.

Dec. 22, 1853, H. Whipple moved into a log cabin not far from the present site of the bridge across Troublesome creek, just north of Atlantic. He had great difficulty in getting across the creek, as there was no bridge. In order to get a crossing made, he built a log-heap fire on either bank, to take the frost out of the ground so that he might dig it away and make a crossing. The second night that the family were there, Mrs. Whipple staved all night in the cabin with no company but her two small children. Mr. Whipple had gone to Iranistan for lumber with which to make a floor, and did not get home until the next day. The cabin had no door-shutter, and Mrs. Whipple set the kitchen table up to stop the aperture, which it did not quite do. The wolves came around the house and put in the night snapping and growling over the meat rinds which had been thrown out. They made night hideous, and Mrs. Whipple being unused to such things could not sleep. Indeed it was no wonder, for the family were just from a thickly settled part of Ohio, where wolves did not annoy folks in their own homes. It was six months after Mrs. Whipple began keeping house in their cabin, before she saw another woman. Mr. Whipple being a cooper by trade, made the first barrels that were made in the county, more than twenty years ago, and some of those

Thomas B. Johnson, one of the pioneers of Cass county, was born in Virginia, and when about six years old, his parents emigrated to Ohio, where they only remained a few years, when they settled in Indianapolis, Indiana, then a small village. There he lived until a year after his marriage, when he emigrated to Muscatine, then Bloomington, Iowa, in 1839. 1840, he applied to Government for a contract for establishing the first mail line between Muscatine and Iowa City. In 1841 he received the appointment of U.S. Marshal from General Harrison, an office he held till removed by President Tyler two years after. In 1848, he returned to Indiana to be with his parents who were then quite old, when he received the appointment of mail agent on the Ben Franklin between Cincinnati and Louisville, of which boat he was a part of the time Captain. In January, 1854, he and two nephews, K. T. Murdock and Jeremiah Johnson came to Cass county and purchased all the land from a line in the prairie somewhere near the north edge of what is now called Sanborn's Grove and so far south as to include the Shuart farm and a part of the Morrow farm, K. T. Murdock taking the Shuart farm, Jerry Johnson taking the south part of the Grove and what was known for some years as the Keyes farm, and Captain Johnson owning rather more than the north half of the Grove and running as far east as Hickory street, Atlantic. The Grove was known for some years as "Johnson's Grove." He and Colonel

Knepper brought the first Durham stock into the county in the summer of 1854; they were brought from Indiana, nearest neighbors at that time being Donnors, Byrds, Gills, and Joseph Everly. He applied for license at Iowa City to practice law and passed examination before the bar of that place in 1854, and was also Notary Public. In the Fall of 1855 he went back to Indiana and brought his family to Cass county. In the Spring of 1856 he sold forty acres from the northeast corner to William Fansler who immediately built a log cabin upon it. The same spring, he sold the rest of his farm with the exception of 40 acres in the heart of the grove to John Keyes, Oliver Mills, and ——— Bartlett. He moved to the other side of the river where he owned a half section of prairie land which he commenced improving at once. He built a good frame house, the only one with the exception of Judge Lorah's, Mat Watson's, and Col. Knepper's in this part of the county. Although he had his field of fifty acres surrounded by a good fence he had no enclosure about his house or barn, and so it happened that on the second day of the great snow storm of the first and second days of December, 1856, he and the hired hand on returning to the house from the barn about four o'clock after feeding stock for the night could see nothing for the fury of the storm, for they were facing it, barely missed being lost by Captain Johnson striking his shoulder against the corner of the house, three inches more and he would have died in the storm. In the winter of 1858 the legislature appointed him Commissioner to select the swamp lands in Plymouth, Sioux, Woodbury,

O'Brien and Ida counties. He employed William Waddell and K. W. Macomber to do the surveying and a Mr. Jenkins to do the cooking and make himself generally useful. It was five months' job from the middle of May to the middle of October. In the winter of 1858 he concluded to rent his farm and move to Lewis for the purpose of giving his two children educational advantages, a good school being there in the Court House. In the winter of 1860, he went to Des Moines to get his pay for his contract but the Legislature refused to make the appropriation and after being thrown out three times it finally was allowed near the close of the session, but the anxiety and work was too much and he only lived a week afterward. He died of lung fever at the American House, in Des Moines, on the 2d day of April, his family only getting to see him the day before his death. He was buried on the 3d in the cemetery at Des Moines with the honors of Masonry. greatly due to his efforts that the Masonic Lodge was organized in Lewis at the time it was, and after organizing he presented them with a handsome Bible.

G. I. Chizum, now the County Treasurer, was among the in-comers of the year 1854, settling at Lewis. He has held several of the more prominent offices in the county, and is noticed, at length, under the caption of Treasurer, in the chapter entitled "National, State and County Representation," further on.

John Cooper came to Indiantown in 1854, and opened a store for the sale of general merchandise. He remained but a few months, when he returned to Rockport, Missouri, from whence he had come.

. Horatio Ferrell came to the village of Indiantown in the fall of 1854, and engaged in the mercantile trade, and remained about a year. He removed to Colorado.

Peter Kanawyer located upon section 1, Atlantic township, in the spring of 1854, and opened it up, making some improvements. He sold this to Henry Michael in 1855, and settled on another place east of the present site of Wiota, in Franklin township. In 1860 he moved to California, where he now resides.

William W. Haworth came to Cass county in the spring of 1854, and in July purchased the farm of Adam Vinnage, on section 20, in Cass township. Here he resided until his death.

John Brenton and his son, William F., located in what is now Edna township, on October 14, 1854, where the former lived until his death, in 1869. The son is still a resident of the old homestead.

Zadoc Stewart settled upon a tract of land on what was called Middle Turkey Grove, in 1854. He had a numerous family of one son and five or six unmarried daughters, nearly all of whom had attained the age of manhood and womanhood, and so many enchanting damsels in one house, drew many of the young men of the settlement in that direction.

Edwin Gingery, a native of Ohio, came here in 1854, and worked on the farm of Doctor Ballard, lying partly in this and partly in Udubon county. He afterwards located on a farm in Pymosa township, where he now resides.

A Mr. Egan commenced some improvements in 1854, on a farm in Benton township, but was killed that same year by his team running away with him.

William Millholen located, in 1854, in the same township, upon the farm afterwards known as the L. D. Pearson land.

Renssalear Silver was also a settler of 1854, in this part of the county.

Anson Brown located on Crooked creek, in 1854.

During the year 1854, a man by the name of William Fansler, lived in a cabin in the grove, on the site of the present city of Atlantic. He owned no land, but simply lived on this property, then belonging to Thomas B. Johnson.

A. J. and John Irwin made a settlement within the limits of the present township of Edna during the year 1854.

John A. Spoor located on section 31, on Indian creek, in Washington township, in the year 1854. IIe is a native of the State of Massachusetts, born in 1835.

Doctor Swisher located at Lewis in 1853 or 1854, and entered upon the practice of his profession. He remained about a year.

Doctor Henry S. Carey came to Lewis in 1853, and settled permanently. He died while there, early in the sixties.

Both of these gentlemen are noted in the medical chapter of this volume.

Joseph Northgraves built a house in Benton township in 1854 but did not occupy it until 1855, passing the interval between the building and the occupancy, in Cincinnati, his former home. His daughter Ellen, now Mrs. Albert Wakefield, of Grove City, taught school at Hamlin's Grove, Audubon county, in the

spring of 1856, which was the first school taught in that settlement.

L. L. Alexander came to Cass county in 1855, and entered a claim on the north part of section 4, in Atlantic township, and 33, of Pymosa township, just north of where the city of that name is now located. He did not build any house at that time, but boarded with H. Whipple. He remained but a short time when he returned to Michigan and remained there until 1859, when he returned to reside permanently, and died a citizen of Cass county. Mr. Alexander, in after years, figured quite prominently in the official life of the county, being the last county judge and first auditor, and in connection with the latter office is mentioned in full detail in the Representative chapter.

K. W. Macomber and his family came to Cass county direct from Northampton, Massachusetts, arriving here on the 21st of July, 1855, and settled on the land taken up by his brother-in.law, L. L. Alexander, on section 4, of Atlantic township, and section 33, of Pymosa. He built a frame, or partly frame house in 1857, on this place, where he continued to reside until 1860, when he removed to the town of Lewis, and is a resident of that place at present. Mr. Macomber, having represented this district in the legislative halls of the State, is noticed at length among the members of the General Assembly, in the chapter under the caption of National. State and county representation, further

Samuel L. Lorah in the early summer of 1855 came to Cass county in search of a home. On the 1st of June, of the same year, he entered a claim on the northeast

quarter of section 17, of Pymosa township, where he still resides. Having had large official experience in Ohio, where he was clerk of the court of common pleas of the county in which he lived, fifteen years, and probate judge three years, Judge Lorah was soon chosen to official position in the township and county His services were valuable in bringing order out of chaos, in the county's affairs, after he became county judge. He continues to occupy the house he built in 1855, the lumber for which he hauled from the Iranistan saw mill. For the first few years he did his trading at Council Bluffs. His daughter, (now Mrs. Peter D. Ankeny, of Des Moines) taught the second school that was taught in Pymosa. A biographical sketch of Judge Lorah will be found under its proper head in the chapter entitled "National, State and county Representation."

David A. Barnett with his family took up a claim and located on the northeast quarter of section 10, in Atlantic township, in 1855. He, too, is mentioned at length in connection with the office of county judge further on. He died here in 1868.

Christopher Shuart came to Lewis in 1855. He was superintendent of the Western Stage Company's line from Des Moines to Council Bluffs. He was in the company's employ twelve years. He thinks there was but one house in Lewis when he looked in upon the village first in the year named. The stages used to drive thirty miles without passing a house, and used to frequently camp on the prairie.

W. W. Jameson and his brother, R. L., together with D. D. Morris, located on section 7, in what is now Franklin township, on the 4th of May, 1855. W. W. Jameson is still a resident of the same place. D. D. Morris lives at or near Grove City and R. L. Jameson is dead, having died in 1873.

John Rose was the first to make a settlement in what is now Noble township, locating there in the year 1855. He continued to reside there until 1857, when he was killed in the Lewis grist mill, the scarf about his neck catching in the machinery and strangling him.

William Gardner was among the earliest settlers of Edna township, settling there in 1855, and ranks among the first settlers of the county. He had many trials and hardships to contend with, as in fact they all had. He built one of the first (if not the first) bridges across the Nodaway and built it entirely at his own expense. He hauled his first corn and other supplies from Missouri, sometimes making trips in the most inclement weather. Mr. Gardner frequently served his township as justice of the peace, clerk, etc. In a later year he sold his farm in Edna and bought another in Atlantic township, in Turkey Grove, being the place now owned by Dr. Bruington. In 1871 Mr. Gardner was elected county auditor, and was twice re-elected. He was born near Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, in the year 1829.

Samuel Whisler, a native of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, came from Indiana in 1855 and located upon section 16, in Edna township, where he lived until the day of his death, in 1876.

Rev. W. F. Arnold, a clergyman of the Baptist denomination, came from Ashtabula county, Ohio, in the spring of 1855. He engaged at once in the laudable undertaking of building up and strengthening several organizations of that faith in this and adjoining counties.

Henry Bappy came from Indiana in 1855.

John C. Cannon, a native of North Carolina, settled in Benton township, in 1855, on section 3.

Walter F. and C. E. Marsh made a settlement in Benton township in 1855.

Henry Michael in 1855 took up and improved a farm, which he afterwards disposed of to Clark Byrd, and removed to Nebraska.

James Lockwood settled in 1855, in Franklin township.

Jacob Seltzer, a native of Ohio, located at Indiantown during the year 1855, and opened a blacksmith shop.

This brings the settlement of the whole county up to January, 1856, after which time immigration set in rapidly. It is unnecessary to carry the settlement any further in this chapter, as this subject is treated at length in the history of the various townships, where the most of the pioneers who have been here briefly treated, and those who may have been omitted, will receive due and lengthy notice.

EARLY VOTERS.

The following is a list of all that voted in August, 1856, and is supposed to comprise all the men who were in the county at that time:

W. C. Croff, G. Shannon, L. Smith, H. G. Stringham, D. Stanley, D. C. Casper,

John Killin, Morris Albaugh, E. Parsons, D. W. Morrison, S. P. Stringham, J. Bryan, E. W. Buckwalter, H. Smith, S. M. Tucker, Thomas Hodgson; C. Soper, E. H. Gill, J. G. Warnock, William Haworth, J. C. Yetzer, H. Ferrell, V.P. Townsend, F. Richardson, S. E. Peck, G. M. Elsey, S. C. Vance. T. T. Rogers, H. K. Cranney, D. Chapman, P. Cranney, F. Haftich, V. M. Conrad, H. M. Woodward, John W. Gyga, E. Watson, C. C. Marshall, Joseph Rogers, L. F. Seague, J. White, L. L. Alexander, D. Vanhouten, William Sackett, M. Bryan, K. W. Macomber, George Lafler, W. B. Swisher, J. H. Coe, A. Byrd, A. Gridley, T. J. Byrd, J. A. Spoor, J. Bradshaw, H. Reynolds, J. C. Bales, J. S. Haworth, E. B. Bell, W. W. Haworth, E. G. Weigart, K. T. Murdock, J. Moore, S. Stough, William Marshall, B. Baldwin, William Chapman, J. Hodges, V. M. Bradshaw, B. Bales, T. B. Johnson, J. S. Rand, A. Lafler, James Skinner, H. S. Carey, W. Brassfield, William Bryan, J. H. Cook, R. P. Weigart, Charles Baldwin, Jesse B. Weigart, A. J. Millslagel, William Lafler, J. Everly, G. I. Chizum. E. Manley, H. B. Jolly, R. Cotter, P. Porter, W. H. Holt, W. Spurlock, N. B. Morris, S. K. Shields, W. Baughman, S. Mahon, O. Baldwin, A. B. Davis, H. Johnson, J. C. Northup, B. Williams, William Cluff, C. E. Woodward, P. Hedges, H. W. Bales, G. Stennett, John Blake, D. K. Bennell, R. C. Gordon, J. Barber, George Fansler, F. Hostetter, William Stringham, M. T. Elsey, W. P. Cross, Hiram Whipple, Jones Fansler, G. B. Hitchcock, William N. Dickerson. J. B. Ferrell, M. C. Gill, Wm. B. Knapp, A. Brewster, P. T. Stringham,

D. W. Wellman, James Smith, James T. Deaver, Thomas Coon, J. Fulser, N. Baer, H. D. St. Clair, James L. Byrd, Jefferson Goodale, Joseph Northgraves, William P. Hamlin, A. S. Byrd, William Cannon, Almon Goodale, James W. Brinkerhoff, Joseph Doner, John Merryhew, John C. Cannon, S. L. Lorah, James Montgomery, Robert Robison, Clarke Byrd, William Millholen, Samuel Knepper, James R. Silvers, J. B. Donnell, William James Lockwood, Jesse Eller, Gabriel Long, Peter Kenawyer, Charles Jackson, Claiborne Marion, J. T. Humerick, J. Watson, John R. Kirk, D. A. Barnett, R. L. Jameson, W. W. Jameson, Levi Nichols, A. H. C. Lockwood, Jesse Watson, Henry Michael, David D. Morris, Philip Michael, Albert Wakefield, James Stewart, Morris Hoblit, G. W. Wakefield, R. D. McGeehon, Charles McGee, A. J. Scott, V. C. Antrim, Robert F. Kirk, G. S. Morrison, William Porter, George Mc-Gee, E. Porter, Samuel Whisler, J. Brenton, K. H. Wilson, J. Alms, J. Irwin, R. Irwin, S. Irwin, A. T. McArthur, A. Alms, William Gardner, William F. Brenton, A. L. Brenton.

FIRST EVENTS.

The first marriage in the county, is the ceremony that united Alvin Jessup and Harriet Driscoll, which took place on the 8th day of June, 1853.

The second was that of George Shannon and Melissa Hedges, and the third, that of G. I. Chizum and Hannah A. Bradshaw, the latter taking place Aug. 24, 1854.

The honor of being the first white child of Gentile parentage, born in Cass county,

falls to the lot of a son of Victor M. Bradshaw. This boy was born Sept. 6, 1852, at Indiantown, and was named Jeremiah, in honor of its grandfather.

In 1850 the little daughter of a Mormon widow named Breeker, was playing with some embers left, from an emigrant party's fire, and was so severely burned that she died in a short time. This was probably the first death of a white in the county.

The first death which occurred among the Gentiles in Cass county, was a tragic one, and happened in the fall of 1852. The victim was a young man named Pettit, who had come a short time before, and whose family lived at the conference of Indian Creek and the Nishnabotna. David Hoopes was going out a short distance to locate some land, and took a team and wagon. Pettit and a young companion accompanied him. On arriving at his destination, Mr. Hoopes got out of his wagon, and went on his errand, looking around in the vicinity for a location. He had not gone far when he heard the report of a gun, and simultaneously an agonizing cry. Hastening back to the wagon, a sight met his gaze which caused the heart of even this stern frontiersman to grow faint. Pettit lay there dying, with a horrible hole in his head, and over him bent the form his young friend. The cause of the tragedy was plain. Pettit had got out of the wagon with the intention of looking for game, and was pulling his gun out muzzle first, when the hammer caught; that instant it descended, and Pettit had received the charge full in the forehead. His two companions, sick at heart, put their fast expiring friend in the wagon, and mournfully turned their course towards his home; he lived until they had got within three hundred yards of the cabin where his wife and child were, all unaware of the dreadful tragedy which had deprived them of husband and father. Word soon got 'round among the settlers of what had happened, and it was not long before they were at the scene, offering their sympathy and condolence to the bereaved, and expressing their sorrow for the dead. It was the first time death had called upon them for one of their number, and the scenes there witnessed, with the attending circumstances, will never fade from the memories of those who saw them, till the last one of them has been gathered to his fathers. Pettit was buried at Rock Ford, Indian Creek, about one-half mile above Stevens' mill. He was the first Gentile buried in the county.

A single man, named Taylor, came to Iranistan in the spring of 1854, and soon obtained employment at school teaching. He had been engaged at this occupation about a month, and one day in June, after he had been out bathing, he was missing. Search was instituted for him, and about eight o'clock the next day, which was Saturday, his lifeless body was found near the mill-dam, near where he had been bathing. The body was soon taken up and cared for, and preparations for the last sad rites soon commenced. A coffin was constructed of dressed boards, made as neatly as the facilities at the command of the settlers would allow; other preparations went on anon, and when the hour for the burial arrived, which was ten o'clock on Sunday morning, all the people in the whole settlement (Mormons and Gentiles)

were on hand to participate, and lend their presence to the sad affair. A procession was formed to the place of burial, the school children walking behind the coffin. Taylor's death was much regretted, and the affair cast a gloom over the community.

The first school in the county was taught in an old cabin at Indiantown, in the winter of 1852-53. The teacher was named Hazen; he was an Eastern man. Among the first scholars were Lucy, Harvey, Calvin and Lydia Bradshaw, Orson and Mary Conrad. The cabin in which the school was held was used for educational purposes only two terms, and has long since been destroyed.

The next school was taught in the spring of 1854. A young man by the name of —— Taylor opened this school in an old building on section 8 of what is now Cass township, on the banks of the river, southwest of Indiantown. He taught here but one month, when he had the misfortune to be drowned, as detailed before, and G. I. Chizum finished the term, teaching two months.

The first election held in the county took place in 1849, when there were none but Mormons in the county.

The first election in which Gentiles figured in what is now the county of Cass was held at Jeremiah Bradshaw's house in the fall of 1851, while Cass was a township of Pottawattamie county, and was for township officers. Fifteen men voted at this election. They were: Jeremiah and Victor M. Bradshaw, Jesse and Lewis Hyatt. John and Elihu Pettingill, James, Jacob and Joseph Ferran, John D. Campbell, A. J. Milschlagel, W. S. Townsend,

Johnson Brandom, and Messrs. Weeks and Elliott. The election passed off without any incident of note occurring. The voters stayed around during the day, and had considerable amusement, telling stories, etc.

The first brick made in Cass county were burned by James F. Devers. His kiln was situated just north of Lewis. He commenced operations in the spring of 1858, and discontinued the business the following year.

The first postoffice was at Indiantown, and called "Cold Spring" and was established in 1847, with John Pettengill, a Mormon as postmaster.

The first term of the District Court in Cass county was held in Myers' Hotel, May 22d, 1854, as detailed in the Judicial chapter.

The first camp meeting ever held in the county, was conducted by the Methodists. in the fall of 1855, in the grove near the 'Botna river, north of the present town of Lewis, on what was known as the John Mills place. Elder Shinn was the main preacher, and he made a grand success of the meeting. People were there from far and near, some coming as far as eighty miles. A large number of tents were spread and the provisions were ample for all. The meeting lasted for seven days. Those in attendance are said to have been well behaved people, and no disturbance of the peace occurred. A number of the pioneer young gentlemen were there with pioneer young ladies, and one of the former believes to this day that he took one of the handsomest girls home from that meeting, that the world ever produced, and before he got her home he made her

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promise to be his wife. She kept her promise.

The first person hanged in Cass county, was in 1868, and was a victim of a judi cious Lynch law. His name was, or at least he said it was, Michael Kelly, an Irishman, who was one of the hardest characters that ever lived in the county. He kept a saloon of the lowest type-a vile doggery, on the edge of Grove City, and for some trifling offense, he shot and killed a man by the name of Thomas Curran, a civil, industrious Irishman, in the door yard in front of the saloon. This without a word of warning. On the commission of the deed, he immediately ran for the corn field and hid. The citizens turned out en masse, and hunted for him two or three days, and finally caught him in Bear Grove township, where he was lying in the tall grass, in a slough. They brought him back and he had a preliminary trial before 'Squire Smith, and was bound over to appear at the next term of the District Court. This hearing was finished about midnight, and the prisoner left in the barroom of the hotel at Bear Grove, in charge of Lewis Bigelow, and Thomas Jordan, for safe keeping until morning. In less than half an hour, about a dozen disguised and masked men appeared on the scene, and with revolvers covering the guards, made them keep perfectly quiet while others gagged Kelly, put a rope around his neck and lead him out about fifty rods west of the hotel and drew him up to the limb of a locust tree, where they let him hang. From the best information obtainable, it is believed that Mike Kelly was but an assumed name, and that Curran was not the first victim to his murderous

instincts. As to who did the lynching, nothing certain is known to this day, but there is no doubt in the minds of the best informed people in the county, but that some of the best and most highly respected citizens of that part of the county, were concerned in it, or had knowledge of who did.

RELICS OF THE ABORIGINES.

When Jeremiah Bradshaw purchased from the Mormons his three claims, on coming to this county, he got something in the transaction which his contract did not call for. On his newly acquired possessions he found two Indian burying grounds, or what was left of them, and the remains of a Pottawattamie village, with some of the wigwams still standing. The burying grounds afforded to him and his friends the largest field for venting their curiosity. They found that the Indians had taken basswood logs, cut to the requisite length, hollowed them out, and placing their deceased babes in the rude coffins thus formed, had suspended them in the air by hickory bark from the limbs of trees; about twenty of these coffins were yet to be seen, among the branches of the trees, slowly rotting away. other way the Indians had of placing their babes in position for their long sleep was to drive stakes in the ground, construct a platform on top of them, and on these the little infants were placed, out of reach of ghoulish animals, if not safe from the attacks of birds of prey. These remains, relics of the former aborigine owners of the soil, were even then swiftly yielding to the corroding influences of time and weather, and were also disappearing under

the influence of the odd taste, developed by many of the emigrants passing through the country, for taking along with them Indian skulls and bones, as mementoes of their journey through the former hunting grounds of the Pottawattamies.

Mr. Bradshaw's land was prolific of this kind of relics, and in addition to the two regular burying grounds which his tracts contained, numerous Indian graves occurred here and there throughout his possessions. By turning up the ground at these spots, not only was the mortal clay of the dead aborigine disclosed to view, but usually also his war and hunting implements, carefully and religiously deposited at his side, that he might not have to make his journey across the dark river shorn of the emblems of warrior and hunter.

A chief was buried on his land, and at the head of his tomb was to be seen the bottom twelve feet of a large iron-root tree, placed with the branching roots in air, standing sentinel at the grave of the sachem.

The grave of another chief, near one of Mr. Bradshaw's claims, was marked by a post, which had the face of a chief carved on each of two sides. The features of these faces were nicely carved, and war paint was profusely used in their decoration. The post was taken up by John Ferran, and he removed it to his place at the point where the Indian creek joins the Nishnabotna, and he there used it for a gate-post. There it stood for some years till it rotted away, and it was seen by most of the settlers of the first few years of the county. The faces represented one

of the few pieces of carving which the Indians left as mementoes.

Among the other relics of former Indian proprietorship which remained at the first settlement, was the Indian council house, which stood on land now owned and occupied by Henry Morgan, about the northeast corner of section 8, Cass township. The description here given of it corresponds with its appearance as seen by V. M. Conrad, on his first arrival in the county, in 1850. It was about one hundred feet in length by thirty in width, and the sides were constructed of poles and strips of bark, lapped over. structure was about seven feet high on the sides, and about ten feet at the center. Here the Pottawattamies in times gone by had put on their thinking caps, and amid the curling smoke of pipes, made their laws and laid their plans of war.

In the summer of 1851 the Mormons had a baptismal ceremony at the river, at which about fifteen people were received into full membership in the church. Among them was Elihu Hyatt, a Gentile. He was a rough character, and was said to have joined the Mormons to curry favor with a girl among them whom he wished to marry. He afterwards removed to Utah.

The oldest house now standing in the county is the one in which court was held, at Indiantown. Mr. V. M. Conrad built it on the bottom land in the summer of 1850; it was 15x32 feet in dimensions. In 1852 Mr. Conrad removed it on to the hill; in 1853 he put another story on it, and fitted it up for a place of entertainment. Postoffice was kept in it till the county seat was removed to Lewis. It

was also used for dancing by the young folks, and dancing school was held there. The house is now owned and occupied by Jacob Stevens.

In 1855 and 1856, hunting parties of Pottawattamie Indians passed through the county, and seeing their old burying grounds desecrated, as they deemed it, by the settlers' farming operations among them, they did some muttering, but never committed any act of violence. In the winter of 1857 word got out among the settlers that the Indians were hostile, and there was quite a little scare at Iranistan. Philander Cranny and two or three others got on their house-tops, to watch for the Indians, and give timely warning of their approach. The scare was finally passed off as a joke.

In May, 1860, there was a short time when nearly all the men were gone, being taken with the Pike's Peak craze, and leaving their families at home. It is said there was not a storekeeper left in Lewis. During that time, Mr. J. B. Hardenbergh was going to Council Bluffs one day with a team, and a number of the women of the neighborhood took advantage of the opportunity thus afforded to have some trading done there. He had fifty dollars' worth of goods to buy that trip, and among the rest there were nine orders for a dollar's worth of sugar, from nine different persons.

In the winter of 1862 Mr. Hardenbergh crossed the Nishnabotna on the ice, going to James Byrd's house. On going back to the river to re-cross in the same manner, the ice was gone. It had broken up a few minutes after he crossed, and his escape was a narrow one.

POLITICAL SPEECHES.

Ira B. Clark was the first political speaker who came to the county. He was running for Congress on the Whig ticket, and spoke to the people of Indiantown in 1854.

Judge McCarty, of Winterset, father of Leander, was a very illiterate man, but in 1856 he received the nomination on the Democratic ticket for State Senator, He came to Indiantown in that year for the purpose of making a political speech, and expounding to the villagers the doctrines of government as laid down by his side. In the course of his remarks, in speaking of Kansas, he said they were "all treasoners out thar." His speech provoked an Englishman in the crowd, who answered McCarty's remarks.

In 1856 Samuel R. Curtis was running for Congress, and came to Indiantown to present his side of the case to the inhabitants of the settlement. For the impression it would make on the minds of the people, he brought with him a Kansas refugee, the Rev. Mr. Moore. In the course of his speech, in telling the story of the attack on Lawrence, he spoke about Capt. Pate riding into the town at the head of his men. He said Pate pointed his guns at the Free-State Hotel, "fired away, and missed it clah!" He is said to have been much more illiterate than those whom he was attempting to enlighten.

District Judge Samuel H. Riddle was a jolly character. While holding court at Lewis in 1858, it is related of him that he passed a good deal of his time evenings playing poker with the boys. The next day, if information was filed against any of his associate poker-players, he would

assess a fine against them. One of those fine, and remarked to some of the boys. with whom he played and afterwards

who were near: "It's all right, boys; I'll fined, was Ross Temple. He paid his win it all back from the Judge to-night."

CHAPTER V.

PIONEER LIFE.

In this chapter it is the design to present some of the interesting and peculiar phases of frontier life. It is not the purpose to here portray conditions and circumstances that apply to every case, but to pick out from the mass of material some of the most extreme cases, and belonging properly to the extreme frontier. While as a means of variety here and there are stated occurrences and conditions which have existed up to within a very recent day. It is impossible to single out Cass county as an isolated case in the description of pioneer life, for it finds its parallel in almost every county in the State and throughout the entire west. And it is, on the other hand, just as impossible to limit the portrayed so as to just precisely fit and cover given cases and territory. Pioneer life must be taken as a whole, and as it existed a third of a century ago in the west. Some of the illustrations may not apply to the exact manner in which this or that particular settler got along, nor is it the intention that it should, but it is attempted to show what

has been done in the early development of the Great West.

But a little more than a third of a century ago Cass county was not in existence. the territory comprising it was as wild and desolate as the Indians who inhabited it: and there was not a white settler within its boundaries. When the Mormons, and others of the determined pioneers of Cass county settled here, they found an unbroken, uncultivated and uninhabited prairie. Wild beasts, and but little less wild savages roamed at will over the prairie, through the groves and forests and along the waters of the Botna river, their domain knowing no bounds. The miniature forests skirting the prairies were to be felled, cabins erected, homes prepared, mills built, and the river and creeks made to labor for the benefit of mankind. The beautiful prairies were to be robbed of their natural ornaments, and the hand of art was to assist in their decoration. Who was to undertake this work? What will be the effect of their labors upon future generations?

Cass county pioneers had many difficulties to contend with, not the least of which was the journey from civilization to their prairie homes. The route lay for the most part through a rough country; swamps and marshes were crossed with great exertion and fatigue; rivers were forded with difficulty and danger; nights were passed on open prairies, with the sod for a couch and the heavens for a shelter; long, weary days and weeks of travel were endured, but finally the "promised land" was reached.

EARLY MANNERS AND CUSTOMS.

The young men and women of to-day have little conception of the mode of life among the early settlers of the country. One can hardly conceive how great a change has taken place in so short a time.

In a new country, far removed from the conveniences of civilization, where all are compelled to build their own house, make their own clothing and procure for themselves the means of subsistence, it is to be expected that their dwellings and garments will be rude. These were matters controlled by surrounding circumstances and the means at their disposal.

Some few of the earliest settlers constructed what were called "three-faced camps," or in other words, three walls, leaving one side open; but this was in reality only resorted to by some of the transient squatters who only remained long enough to find a purchaser for their claim to the land, and then move on farther west to repeat the process. These "three-faced camps are described as follows: The walls are built seven feet high, when poles are laid across at a distance of about three feet, and on these a roof

of clapboards was laid, which were kept in place by weight poles placed on them. The clapboards were about four feet in length, and from five to eight inches in width, split out of white oak timber. No floor was laid in the "camp." The structure required neither door, window or chimney. The one side left out of the cabin, answered all these purposes. In front of the open side was built a large log heap, which served for warmth in cold weather and for cooking purposes in all seasons. Of course there was an abundance of light, and on either side of the fire, space to enter in.

They were probably more easily constructed than the ordinary cabin, but in this region very few are remembered, as having been built. A more common place of abode was what might be called a "four faced camp." This was constructed in a good deal the same manner except that it had four sides.

The cabin was a material advance for comfort, in home life. This was built of logs, the spaces between the logs being filled in with split sticks of wood called "chinks," and daubed over both inside and out, with mortar made of clay. The floor, sometimes, was nothing more than earth tramped hard and smooth, but it was commonly made of "puncheons," or split logs with the split side turned upward. The roof was made by gradually drawing the top to the ridge pole, on cross pieces, laying the "clapboards," which being several feet in length, instead of being nailed were held in place or kept from rolling off by "knees" placed against the one below, which served as a prop. For a fire-place, a space was cut out of the



logs on one side of the room, usually about six feet in length, and three sides were built up of logs making an offset in the wall. This was lined with stone, if convenient; if not, then earth. The flue, or upper part of the chimney, was built of small split sticks, two and a half or three feet in length, carried a little space above the roof, and plastered over with clay; when finished it was called a "cat and clay" chimney. To describe it more minutely, the sticks are laid just as bricks are. with mortar; the clay is mixed with cut straw or grass to prevent it from crumbling, and then the outside and inside were plastered with the clay and rubbed smooth with the hands. The door was made by cutting a space in one side of the room of the required size, the door itself being made of clapboards secured by wooden pins to two crosspieces. The hinges were also sometimes of wood, while the fastenings consisted of a wooden latch catching on a hook of the same material. To open the door from the outside, a strip of buckskin or leather was tied to the latch and drawn through a-hole a few inches above the latch-bar, so that on pulling the string the latch was lifted from the catch or hook, and the door was opened without further trouble. To lock the door, it was only necessary to pull the string through the hole to the inside. Here the family lived, and here the guest and wayfarer were made welcome. The living room was of good size, but to a large extent it was all-kitchen, bed-room, parlor and arsenal, with flitches of bacon and sometimes rings of dried pumpkin suspended from the rafters.

Sometimes in the more extreme cases a

pioneer's cabin was erected of poles that one man could lay together without "notching," after reaching about the height of a man, it would be covered with the bark taken from some Indian's abandoned "Wick-e-up," the cracks filled withprairie grass, and skin hung upon the inside and outside to keep the wind from blowing out the grass. The skins thus used were wolf, bear, deer, elk, and frequently buffalo. The fire was built on the ground and a hole left in the roof for smoke to escape. No floor was had until the season came to "peel Linn bark." door would be made, almost always in these extreme cases, of an elk skin. In cases of this kind the beds were made of prairie hay, spread on the ground floor. Sometimes, a forked stake would be driven into the ground at an equal distance from two walls which were at right angles, and poles laid through the fork to the walls. On this would be laid "shakes" and brush until quite a fair bedstead would be the result. For bed clothes, when quilts were wanting, skins and robes would make up the deficiency, and in cases like those just mentioned, skins were almost wholly used. In a great many instances all of the household furniture was home-made, blocks being used for chairs, and rude benches which were made from "shakes" with the "easy side up," holes bored in the bottom and rude legs inserted. A place for cooking utensils was made by boring holes in the wall, placing a smooth shake upon pegs which had been driven in, and a shelf was complete. In these extreme cases the pioneers usually, had a few knives and forks and plates, but there were many who had neither. One of the

pioneer Methodist preachers in this part of the State, told the writer that he had many times, notwithstanding he was given the best, sat upon a rude block, which he doubted not conformed to the rule of "easy side up," and in eating cut his venison upon a piece of bark laid upon his knees, using his own jack-knife. It is difficult to describe some of the tables used, they were of all shapes and sizes, sometimes a "shelf" would be made upon which the victuals were served. Sometimes a box or two in which the clothing was stored, pegs would be driven into the log walls and clothing hung upon them. Books were very seldom found in these extreme cases, except probably a fraction of a book here and there, which was well thumbed. In one corner was placed the trusty rifle, and just above it were hung the powder horn, shot flask and hunting pouch. Often a loft was made to the cabin for a sleeping place and the storage of "traps" and articles not in common use. This was reached by a ladder secured to Sometimes the bed rooms were the wall. separated by sheets and blankets suspended from the rafters, but until the means of making these partitions were ample, they all lived and slept in the same room. If a stranger was present, partaking of the hospitality, the light would be blown out when the old folks wished to retire; the children would undress while the "stranger was looking the other way." Frequently the pigs and chickens inhabited the same room.

Familiarity with this mode of living did away with much of the discomfort, but as soon as improvement could be made, there was occasionally added to the cabin an additional room, or a "double log cabin," being substantially a "three faced camp," but generally the old cabin was replaced by a better one.

The furniture in the cabin corresponded with the house itself. The articles used in the kitchen were as few and simple as can be imagined. A "dutch oven," or skillet, a long-handled frying pan, an iron pot or kettle, and sometimes a coffee pot, constituted the utensils of the best furnished kitchen. A little later, when stone formed the base of the chimney, a long iron "crane" swung in the chimney place, which on its "pot-hook" carried the boiling kettle or heavy iron pot. The cooking was all done on the fire-place and at the fire, and the style of cooking was as simple as the utensils. Indian, or corn meal, was the common flour, which was made into "pone" or "corn-dodger," or "hoe-cake," as the occasion or variety demanded. The "pone" and the "dodger" was baked in the Dutch oven, which was first set on a bed of glowing coals. When the oven was filled with the dough, the lid, already heated on the fire, was placed on the oven and covered with red hot coals. When the bread was done it was taken from the oven and placed near the fire to keep warm while some other food was being prepared in the same "oven" for the forthcoming meal. The "hoe-cake" was prepared in the same way as the dodger-that is, a stiff dough was made of the meal and water, and, taking as much as could conveniently be held in both hands, it was moulded into the desired shape by being tossed from hand to hand, then laid on a board or flat stone placed at an angle before the fire and patted down

to the required thickness on the "johnnycake board." In the fall and early winter, cooked pumpkin was sometimes added to the meal dough, giving a flavor and richness to the bread not attained by the modern methods. In the oven from which the bread was taken, the venison or ham was then fried, and, in winter, lye hominy, made from the unbroken grains of corn, added to the frugal meal. The woods abounded in honey, and of this in pioneer times, the early settlers had an abundance the year round. For some years after the very first settlement, corn meal formed the staple commodity for bread; but as soon as the settlers began trading at Council Bluffs, flour could be obtained more easily than corn meal, for the reason that it was easier to grind.

These simple cabins were inhabited by a kind and true-hearted people. They were strangers to mock-modesty, and the traveler seeking lodgings for the night, or desirous of spending a few days in the community, if willing to accept the rude offerings, was always welcome, although how they were disposed of at night the reader may not easily imagine; for, as described, often a single room would be made to serve the purpose of a kitchen, dining-room, sitting-room and parlor, and many families consisted of six or eight persons.

CHARACTER OF THE PIONEERS.

The character of the pioneers of Cass county falls properly within the range of the historian. They lived in a region of exuberance and fertility, where Nature had scattered her blessings with a liberal hand. The fair supply of timber, the fertile prai-

rie, and the many improvements constantly going forward, with the bright prospect for a glorious future in everything that renders life pleasant, combined to deeply impress their character, to give them a spirit of enterprise, an independence of feeling, and a joyousness of hope. They were a thorough admixture of many nations, characters, languages, conditions and opinions. There was scarcely a State in the Union that was .not represented among the early settlers. All the various religious sects had their advocates. All now form one society. Says an early writer; "Men must cleave to their kind, and must be dependent upon each other. Pride and jealousy give way to the natural yearnings of the human heart for society. They begin to rub off the neutral prejudices; one takes a step and then the other; they meet half way and embrace; and the society thus newly organized and constituted is more liberal, enlarged, unpreju diced, and, of course, more affectionate than a society of people of like birth and character, who bring all their early prejudices as a common stock, to be transmitted as an inheritance to posterity."

They were bound together by a feeling that all were equal and were laboring and striving for a common end. They had all left more or less comfortable homes in the eastern States, and cast their lot in a country where there was nothing save the intrinsic merit of the location. Here they were all on equal footing; riches could give no advantage, even had they existed, and the absence of the aristocratic element that is now so painfully apparent in society, must alone have been a great source of comfort to the pioneers. They

all felt an equal interest in the improvement and development of the country, and to the softening and smoothing over of the rough edged disadvantages against which they had to contend. Everyone was thought of and treated as a brother. Their public gatherings were like the reunion of a parted family, and the fact that there was no rivalry, made the occasions doubly joyous. Their hospitality knew no bounds. If a traveler pulled a latch string, it was considered that, as a matter of course, he should receive an equal share with the rest of the household, be it much or little.

CLOTHING.

In this respect the settlers differed considerably, but were dressed as a rule as plain and simple, as their houses were Necessity compelled it to be in built. conformity to the strictest economy. The clothes which the early settlers brought with them were worn smooth, and darned until it was impossible to tell from what material the garment was originally made sometimes, and in fact in the cases of squatters, almost always, the men were dressed as much in skins as anything else. In summer, nearly all persons, both male and female, went barefooted. Boys and most men, never thought of wearing anything on their feet, except during months of the coldest weather, when buckskin moccasins were worn. These useful ar ticles were made by taking a tanned piece of skin, cutting it after a pattern to the right size, then it would be stitched and puckered with deer sinew. The latter came from the neck of the deer, and was small enough to run through a darning needle, yet strong enough to "hang a man."

The moccasins were very common until the settlement was quite well advanced.

Clothing was but one of the many things in which the pioneers stinted themselves. Every move they made was hindered by some disadvantage, which constantly reminded them of labor to be performed and time which must pass to evolve comfort and convenience from the former condition of affairs. It is well for "young America" to look back on those early days. It involved a life of toil and hardship, but it was the life that made men of Cass county to-day has no character. better men than the immediate descendents of those who labored thus, and the actors themselves have not yet all passed away. One who had passed through pioneer life in the eastern portion of the State, wrote that "the boys were required to do their share of the hard labor of the cleaning up the farm, for much of the country now under the plow was at one time heavily timbered, or was covered with a dense thicket of hazel and young timber. Our visits were made with ox teams, and we walked, or rode on horseback or in wagons, to meeting. The boys pulled, broke and hackled flax, wore tow shirts and indulged aristocratic feelings in fringed hunting shirts and coonskin caps, picked and carded wool by hand, and spooled and quilled yarn for the weaving till the back ached."

Industry such as this, supported by an economy and fungality from which there was then no escape necessarily brought its own reward. Change and alterations were to be expected, but the reality has distanced the wildest conjecture; and

stranger still, multitudes are still living who witnessed not only the face of nature undergoing a change about them, but the manners, customs and industries of a whole people almost wholly changed. Many an old pioneer sits by his fireside in his easy chair with closed eyes, and dreams of the long ago, in sympathy with the poet describing eastern pioneer life, and seeing here and there strains that are parallel to his own experience.

"The voice of Nature's very self drops low,
As though she whispered of the long ago,
When down the wandering stream the rude
canoe

Of some lone trapper glided into view,
And I itered down the watery path that led
Thro' forest depth's, that only knew the tread
Of savage beasts and wild barbarians,
That skulked about with blood upon their
hands,

And murder in their hearts. The light of day Might barely pierce the gloominess that lay Like some dark rall across the water's face, And folded all the land in its emorace, The panther's screaming, and the bear's low growl,

The snake's sharp rattle, and the wolf's wild howl,

The owl's grim chuckle, as it rose and fell In alternation with the Indian's yell, Made fitting prelude for the gory plays That were enacted in the early days.

Now, o'er the vision, like a miracle, falls The old log cabin with its dingy walls, And crippled chimney, with the crutch-like

Beneath, a sagging shoulder at the top,
The coon skin battened fast on either side,
The wisps of leaf tobacco, cut and dried;
The yellow strands of quartered apples hung
In rich festoons that tangle in among
The morning glory vines that clamber o'er
The little clapboard roof above the door;
Again, thro' mists of memory arise
The simple scenes of home before the eyes;

The happy mother humming with her wheel;
The dear old melodies that used to steal
So drowsily upon the summer air,
The house dog hid his bone, forgot his care
And nestled at her feet, to dream, perchance,
Some cooling dream of summer-time romance.
The square of sunshine through the open door
That notched its edge across the puncheon
floor

And made the golden coverlet whereon
The god of slumber had, a picture drawn
Of babyhood, in all the loveliness
Of dimpled cheek and limb and linsey dress.
The bough filled fire-place and the mantle wide,
Its fire-scorched ankles strictched on either side,
Where, perchance upon its shoulders 'neath the
joit.

The old clock hiccoughed, harsh and husky voiced:

Tomatoes, red and yellow, in a row,
Preserved not them for diet, but for show;
The jars of jelly, with their duinty tops;
Bunches of pennyroyal and cordial drops,
The flask of camphor and vial of squills,
The box of buttons, garden seeds and pills.
And thus the pioneer and helpsome aged wife
Reflectively views the scenes of early life."

In early days more mischief was done by wolves than by any other wild animal. and no small part of their mischief consisted in their almost constant barking at night which always seemed menacing and frightful to the settlers. Like mosquitos the noise they made appeared to be about as dreadful as the depredations they committed. The most effectual, as well as the most exciting, method of ridding the country of these hateful pests, was that known as the circular wolf hunt, by which all the men and boys would turn out on an appointed day, in a kind of circle comprising many square miles of territory, with horses and dogs, and then close up toward the center field of operation, gathering, not only wolves, but also deer and many smaller "varmint." Five, ten or more wolves, by this means, would be killed in a single day. The men would be organized with as much system as a small army, every one being posted in the meaning of every signal and the application of every rule. Guns were scarcely ever allowed to be brought on such occasions, as their use would be unavoidably dangerous. The dogs were depended upon for the final slaughter. The dogs, by the way, had all to be held in check by a cord in the hands of their keepers until the final signal was given to let them loose, when away they would go to the center of battle, and a more exciting scene would follow than can be easily described.

This plan was frequently adopted in most of the neighboring counties; but a single instance of such a hunt has been found in Cass county by the historian.

BEE HUNTING.

This wild recreation was a peculiar one and many a sturdy pioneer gloried in excelling in this art. He would carefully watch a bee as it filled itself with the product of some sweet flower or leaf bud or water and notice particularly the direction taken by it as it struck a "bee-line" for its home, which, when found, would generally be high up in the hollow of some tree. The tree would be marked, and in the fall a party would go and cut down the tree and capture the honey as quick as they could before it wasted away through the broken walls in which it had been so carefully stowed by the busy little bee. Several gallous would often be taken from a single tree, and by a very little work, and pleasant at that, the early settlers could keep themselves in honey the year round. By the time the honey was a year old it would turn white and granulate, yet be as good and healthful as when fresh. This was called by some "candied" honey.

Another plan of finding the nest was to take a little honey in a box, and burn it a little, so that it would scent the air. This never failed to draw bees if there were aay near. Then the box would be put away and the bee followed. Every now and then the hunter would make some mark with his foot so that if he lost the bee he could "take a sight," and by following exactly the direction of the bee could find the honey, for the bees fly as straight as a bullet.

SNAKES.

In pioneer times snakes were numerous, such as the rattlesnake, massasauga, many varieties of large blue snake, garter, water snake and others. A few rattlesnakes were found in this region, and some very large ones, but they were not very numer-The massasauga, which is often confused with the rattlesnake, were very plenty. They are an ugly looking snake, from eighteen inches to two feet in length, clumsy, and of a dirty brown color. They have three or four rattles, which they use as a warning. They are poisonous, but it was very seldom, if ever, that their bites prove fatal, or even resulted in much inconvenience to the unfortunate. A weed called "Indigo Weed," which grows in this country, was much used for the bites, the recipe having been learned from an old Indian. Others found it just as effec.

tual a cure to bury the foot—if that was the part bitten—in the cold mud for half an hour, pouring water upon it to keep up the moisture.

RELIGION.

The religious element in the life of the pioneer, was such as to attract the attention of those living in more favored places. The pioneer was no hypocrite. If he believed in horse-racing, whiskydrinking, card-playing, or anything of like character, he practiced them openly and above board. If he was of a religious turn of mind, he was not ashamed to own it. He could truthfully sing,

"I'm not ashamed to own my Lord, Or blush to speak His name."

But the pioneer clung to the faith of his fathers, for a time, at least. If he was a Presbyterian he was not ashamed of it, but rather prided himself on being one of the elect. If a Methodist, he was one to the fullest extent. He prayed long and loud, if the spirit moved him, and cared nothing for the empty form of religion.

AGRICULTURE.

In the earlier settlement of this section, ponds, marshes and swamps abounded, where to-day are found cultivated and fertile fields. the low and flat places were avoided for the higher grounds, not only on account of the wetness, but for sanitary reasons. Agricultural implements and the mode of tilling the soil were necessarily much more rude than at the present day.

In the cultivation of wheat the land was planted the same as to-day, then it was often harrowed with a wooden-toothed harrow, or smoothed by dragging over

the ground a heavy brush, weighed down, if necessary, with a stick of timber. It was then sown broadcast by hand, at the rate of about a bushel and a quarter to the acre, and harrowed in with the brush. The implement used to cut the wheat was either the sickle or the cradle. The sickle was almost identical with the "grass hook" in use, and the cradle was a scythe fastened to a frame of wood, with long, bending teeth, or strips of wood, for cutting and laying the grain in swaths. There were few farmers who did not know how to swing the scythe or cradle. and there was no more pleasant picture on a farm than a gang of workmen in the harvest field, nor a more hilarious crowd. Three cradles would cut about ten acres a day. One binder was expected to keep up with the cradle. Barns for the storage of the unthreshed grain are comparatively a "modern invention," and as soon as the shock was supposed to be sufficiently cured, it was hauled to some place on the farm convenient for threshing, and there put in stack. The threshing was performed in one of the two ways, by flail or tramping with horses. The flail was used in stormy weather, on the sheltered floor, or when the farm work was not pressing; the threshing by tramping commonly in clear weather, on a level and well tramped clay floor. The bundles were piled in a circle of about fifteen to twenty feet in diameter, and four to six horses driven over the straw. One or two hands turned over and kept the straw in place. When sufficiently tramped the straw was turned into a rick or stack, and the wheat cleared by a "fanning mill," and before fanning mills were introduced,

by letting it fall from the height of ten or twelve feet, subjected to the action of the wind, when it was supposed to be ready for the mill or market.

THE CLAIM SYSTEM.

During the first few years of the early settlement of this country, the United States government encouraged the claim system. This induced many speculators to turn their eyes toward the Western States. It furnished lucrative business for many who had been hovering between civilization and barbarism. Their plan was to keep just beyond the line of settlement and pick out the best claims, holding them until some actual settler or speculator would come, then they would sell out again and move westward to repeat the same. The law provided that the land should be sold to the highest bidder, but not for less than \$1.25 per acce,

and it was seldom sold for more than this. It was generally understood, and, in fact, enforced, that those who had selected a certain piece of land should have it. One township of land was sold each day. The sales took place in Des Moines. When the day set for the sale of a township came, all those who had established claims in the township in question were present. As soon as the bid reached \$1.25 per acre, the hammer came down instantly. If a rash speculator did now and then get in a bid for a little more, sometimes no attention was paid to him by the auctioneer, and the land would be knocked down to the claimant, but the person who did bid against the actual settler would be "laid hold of," and would receive a severe ducking in the river. In some cases like this the obnoxious bidders have been almost killed by the "settlers' rights men."

CHAPTER VI.

REMINISCENSES, INCIDENTS AND PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS.

The following account of personal matters is given to show the mode of life, the disadvantages under which the new settlers labored, and the incidents and stories of early life in the county of Cass, during the embryoic stage of its growth. Whatever of romance adhered to the

lives of the hardy colonists, was abundantly compensated for by hard work. Contrast the journey of that devoted party through the roadless and bridgeless tract between civilization and their future home, with a company on a like journey to day. Instead of weeks of labor and

toil, privation and suffering, with cold and hunger, a seat is taken in a palace car, in Chicago, an unexceptional supper is partaken of without leaving the train, the passenger retires upon a downy couch, and in the morning wakes to find himself at his point of destination in central or western Iowa, having only lost half a day on his journey. Those who enjoy these blessings, would be less than human if they were not filled with gratitude to these early settlers, who paved the way, and actually made the present state of things possible. At that time the confines of civilization was on the Mississippi river. Davenport had but a few hundreds over a thousand, and Burlington just beginning to be a tolerable village, and Des Moines was a mere vidette, an outpost of civilization. There was little in the now great State of Iowa, except the intrinsic merit of the location, to attract people from their more or less comfortable homes in the east, or on the other side of the water. The hope as to the future, which "springs eternal in the human breast," lured them on, and although those that came were usually regarded by the friends they left, as soldiers of fortune, who, if they ever returned at all, would indeed be fortunate. They were a sturdy race, who realized the struggles in the older States or countries, and resolved to plant themselves where merit would not be suppressed by traditions.

The men who came were, as a rule, enterprising, openhearted and sympathizing; they were good neighbors, and so, good neighborhoods were created, and they illustrated the idea of the true brother-

hood of man more by example than by quoting creeds, with a bravery that never blanched before the most appalling danger; they were, nevertheless, tender, kind and considerate, in the presence of misfortune, and their deficiency in outward manifestations of pity was more than compensated by their love and regard for humanity. And if this meed of praise is justly due to the men, and it certainly is, what shall be said of the heroic women who braved the vicissitudes of frontier life, endured the absence of home, friends and old associations, the severing of whose tender ties must have wrung all hearts. The devotion which would lead to such a breaking away, to follow a father, a husband or son into the trackless waste bevond the Mississippi, where gloomy apprehensions must have arisen in the mind, causing hope to waver and the heart to sink with dread, is above all praise. The value of the part taken by the noble women who first came to this uninhabited region cannot be over-estimated. though by nature liberal, they practiced economy, and often at critical times preserved order, reclaiming the men from despair during gloomy periods; and their example of industry constantly admonished them to renewed and strenuous efforts to save the west from a relapse into barbarism. This tendency was supposed to result from the disruption of social and religious ties, the mingling of heterogeneous elements, and the removal of the external restraints, so common, and supposed to be so patent in older communities. Dr. Bushnell did not have a sufficiently extended view of the subject, for, in looking over the history of the past, it

is found that in a nomadic condition there is never any real progress in refinement. Institutions for the elevation of the race must be planted deep in the soil before they can raise their heads in beauty and majesty towards heaven, and bear fruit for the enlightenment of nations. The evils of which Dr. Bushnell was so afraid are merely temporary in their character, and will have no lasting impression. What actually happens is this: At first there is an obvious increase in human freedom, but the element of self-government everywhere largely predominates, and the fusion of the races, which is inevitable, will in due time create a composite nationality, or a race as unlike as it must be superior to those that have preceded it. Even now, before the first generation has passed away, society in the west has outgrown the irritation of transplanting, and there are no more vicious elements in society here than in the east, as the criminal statutes will abundantly show.

In this connection are given the personal experiences of the pioneers of Cass county. These articles are written or related by the pioneers, and when written, the compiler has in no case attempted to change or vary the style of the writer, it being the design to show the peculiarity of the writer, as well as to record the facts narrated. These reminiscences are interesting and well worthy of perusal.

RECOLLECTIONS OF A PIONEER. (R. D. McGeehon.)

In Cass county, as most every where else, the first settlers always located in the edges of the groves, or near by them. This they did to getshelter for their stock

and to be convenient to the timber when fuel was needed.

The opening of the road from Des Moines to Council Bluffs, by the way of Dalmanutha and Morrison's Grove, and the placing of a line of four horse coaches, making daily trips upon it, brought a large emigration through that part of the county, and made, for the settlers, a market for their surplus produce. The stage stock needed hav and corn; the passengers had to be fed, and these made a demand for what they had to sell. In the spring of the year, long trains of wagons passing by daily, bound for the land of gold-California and Oregonwhich, also, made a demand for all the corn, oats, hay, potatoes, etc., that we had to spare. Corn brought from fifty cents to a dollar a bushel; hay, ten to fifteen dollars a ton; potatoes, fifty cents to a dollar per bushel; butter, twenty to thirty cents a pound, and other things in proportion. These prices will, no doubt look high, but it must be taken into consideration that these early settlers had had to pay from two to two dollars and a half a bushel for corn, and twenty dollars a ton for hay when they arrived here themselves, in the spring of 1851 and 1852, or even in 1853, the corn then being hauled. here, with ox teams from points in Missouri, a hundred and twenty-five miles distant.

In December, 1852, Morris Hoblitt went to Glenwood, Mills county, Iowa, a distance of sixty miles, with three yoke of oxen and a wagon for provisions for me. He camped on the way, and on leaving his last camp before reaching Glen-

wood, which was still seven miles distant, on the morning of the 17th, it was raining. Suddenly the wind shifted into the northeast, and it became bitter cold, while the wind blew a perfect gale. In a few minutes Hoblitt's clothes became frozen stiff, and the ground a perfect sheet of ice. It was only with the greatest difficulty that he succeeded in reaching the village for which he was bound, and that in a nearly perishing condition. The storm lasted for three days without intermission, and was one of the severest ever experienced in the northwest. It is vet known by old settlers, all over this part of the State, as the "Sudden change" or "Severe storm of December 17, 1852. On the 18th of November, 1852, I crossed the Nishnabotna river, at a ford just above the mouth of Turkey creek, with three yoke of oxen and a loaded wagon, on the ice, and the snow was about ten inches deep. By the morning of the 20th, snow had fallen enough to make it two and a half feet deep, in the timber, where it had not drifted. The night of January 1, 1853, a son of Adam Vinnage, about twelve years old, died, and was buried on a high spot of ground in the prairie near the house, and the ground was frozen to the bottom of the grave, which was five feet deep. The forepart of that winter was very severe, but from the last week in January until spring, it was pleasant winter weather. The winter of 1856-7 was the severest one known to the oldest settlers. The month of November was bright and beautiful up to the last day. but, on the 1st of December, the wind shifted into the northwest and it commenced snowing, and it snowed and blew

for three days, growing colder and colder every day. When the wind had died down, and the snow had ceased to fall, the thermometer showed a temperature of about thirty degrees below zero, and the snow lay about two feet deep where not drifted, but in places it stood in great heaps ten to fifteen feet deep.

During the fall of 1856, D. A. Barnett and I bought a steam saw mill in St. Louis, and had it shipped by steamboat to Council Bluffs. When the boat reached St. Joseph, Missouri, it unloaded the mill About the 22d of November, seven teams started to bring it here. Of these, six were horse teams and one oxen. The latter to haul the boiler. They were gone from three to five weeks, and all of them did not bring home what would have been one good two horse load, on good roads. Peter Kanawyer drove the ox team, and hauled the boiler as far as Lewis. In crossing the prairie, southwest of that town, he lost his course, there being no road, and had to abandon his team and strike out to hunt a place of shelter. Luckily he found a house about nine o'clock P. M., by seeing the light of a candle in the window. He quickly approached, and entering in, was supplied with supper, the first bite he had had to eat since four o'clock in the morning. He was nearly perished with cold, hunger and exhaustion, when he reached here, but a good meal and a night's rest restored him, and in the morning he went back to hunt up his property. He found the oxen in a hollow, walking around in a circle, one yoke following the other. He hitched them to the wagon and reached Lewis that day.

In May, 1855, the Western Stage Company put a line of four horse coaches through from Des Moines to Council Bluffs on this road. G. S. Morrison kept the first station west of Dalmanutha, a distance of eighteen miles, without a house; the next station was J. R. Kirk's, twelve miles from Morrison's. Iranistan was the next. The early settlers of Cass county looked upon the advent of four horse coaches, at that time passing by their door, with more pride than would be shown now by the laying out of two or three new railroads through the county.

The first settlers hauled their provisions principally from Rockport, Missouri, distant one hundred and twenty-five miles; seventy-five miles of that distance was without a house. It took about three weeks with an ox team to make the trip. The first two years that I lived in Cass county, all the meat my family had was what my trusty rifle would kill. I spent but little time in hunting, yet was seldom without meat, it being no trouble to kill a deer or two almost any time I wanted to. Once, I counted forty-five deer in sight, while standing on the hill, near where Judge Dickerson's house now stands in Atlantic.

The coaches from Des Moines to Council Bluffs were on runners for thirteen weeks during that winter. Many of the lanes were filled with snow, and sleds run over the tops of the fences, as they were buried out of sight. The thermometer was down to forty degrees below zero, two or three times during the winter, and the snow was three feet deep on the level, where not drifted. At one time there was

a heavy crust on it, and a common cur dog could catch any deer that he happened to spy, in the brush or timber, as the crust on the snow would carry the dog, but when the deer jumped, it went through and cut its legs and was soon overtaken.

July 4th, 1858, Cass county was visited with the highest water ever known. Nearly all the streams overflowed the entire bottom from bluff to bluff. Thomas and Nelson Prall were living in a small frame house on what was called Jim branch, on section 19 or 20, in Franklin township. About ten o'clock at night, the water took the house off its foundation and carried it down stream some distance. when it struck some object, and was mashed to pieces. Nelson Prall and his wife and two of his children and a child of Thomas Prall's were overwhelmed in the raging waters and drowned. Prall swam with his wife holding to him, until he came to two trees growing together. He caught hold of the branches and he and his wife climbed into the fork formed by the trees and remained there until daylight, when they made their way to George Magee's, about three quarters of a mile distant. All this time neither had anything on except their night clothes. All the neighbors turned out in search of the bodies of those drowned and by the evening of the 5th, all of them were found and buried. Turkey Grove presented a sorry sight, there being clothing, beds, bedding, and household and kitchen furniture, strung along the Jim branch, for more than a mile through the timber. At Albert Wakefield's mill on Turkey creek, just below the mouth of the branch, the

water rose twenty-three feet in three hours. I do not believe there was a bridge left in the county. Charles Baldwin, the county clerk, was drowned the morning of the 5th, in trying to swim across Seven Mile creek, near Gaylord's Grove, in Union township, a stream that a man could step across in dry weather.

In the spring of 1859, the "gold fever" broke out in Cass county, and took a number of people to Pike's Peak, as it was then called, but most of them came back before arriving there, as at first, it appeared to be a humbug. During the summer of 1859 and spring of 1860, the people ascertained that there was gold there in paying quantities, and a large part of the able bodied inhabitants went to Denver and its vicinity. Some stayed and made money, but the larger portion came back with but very little.

From 1858 until 1864, times were very hard and money was very scarce: persons that owned land enough to make two or three good farms, could not raise money enough to pay their taxes. In the spring and summer of 1862, you could buy a good cow for from eight to ten dollars. During that year I hauled two loads of wheat to Council Bluffs, and sold it for thirty seven and half cents per bushel, taking a two hundred pound sack of salt at \$900, and the balance in groceries. There was no money in the county and people had to live on what their farms produced. The settlers parched wheat for coffee, and when they wanted a change parched peas, if they had them. Dressed hogs sold in Des Moines and Council Bluffs at prices varying from one and a

quarter to two cents per pound. These places were our only markets. fall of 1862, Oliver Mills, at Lewis, and I. at Grove City, bought hogs for Stewart & Haas, of Council Bluffs, paying from one and a half to one and three quarter cents per pound, gross. The fall of 1863, the same parties paid three cents, and in 1864, five and six cents. Those who had hogs to sell, at that time thought themselves in luck, but those who bought store goods had to pay for them. The following prices will give some idea: 55 cents per pound; tea, \$2 to \$2.50; prints, 40 to 48 cents per yard, and others in like proportion.

The spring of 1868, brought the builders of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad through the county, and made money plenty and opened a sale for ^our surplus potatoes, etc. George Conrad and I, each had a store at Grove City, but the building of the railroad brought other stores as well as saloons. Among the former were, J. W. Winslow, now of the Atlantic National Bank, dry goods, and groceries; P. Kearney, groceries; Montgomery & Wynkoop, drugs; P. Kirby, boots and shoes, as well as some others. Grove City, at that time had great expectations of getting a depot, but by September all these were gone, and the depot established on the prairie, where Atlantic now stands, and in about one year, Grove City was principally moved to Atlantic. FRUIT GROWING AND NURSERY BUSINESS.

The Spring of 1871, Silas and S. W. Wilson located at Grove City, and engaged in the Nursery business. Previous to this time there had been a number of orchards planted in the county, but for

want of care and proper knowledge what varieties to plant, they were as a rule a failure. People generally supposed that varieties adapted to the same latitude in Ohio, Pennsylvania, or New York, would do well here, but in a few years found this to be a mistake. After the Wilson's got started they urged the farmers to plant apple trees of varieties they could recommendeas iron clad, and the result has been that that the older settled part of the county now has plenty of apples. About 1875 the Wilson's dissolved partnership. Silas Wilson then went into growing grape vines and seedlings and raised over half a million apple, pear and mulberry seedlings and has not enough to supply the demand. He has built up the largest wholesale trade in this line of business west of New York, if not in the United States. S. W. Wilson & Co. also raised large quantities of grape vines and seedling apple and catalpa trees as well as general nursery stock.

In 1878, R. D. McGeehon, of Atlantic, commenced raising small fruits and plants for sale, on about one and a half acres of ground. Nearly every one that saw what he was doing prophesied it would be a failure, as no one here had yet raised enough strawberries for family use, nevertheless he kept digging along for four years, when his trade outran his capital. He then gave up his business to his sonin-law, Ira M. Needles, who now has about twenty-five acres in strawberries, blackberries, raspberries, apple seedlings, grape cuttings and blackberry plants. spring his sales of plants was, of strawberries 250,000; blackberries, 20,000;

raspberries, 18,000; Russian mulberries, 30,000; besides grape vines, gooseberry bushes, currant bushes, etc. His nursery and fruit farm is one mile east of the Court House, and is known as the Spring Brook small fruit farm and nursery. From present appearance Atlantic is going to be one of the main points in the West in in the nursery business. The United States Express Company's agent says that the Spring Brook nursery shipped more strawberry plants last spring, than any other office in the State. August 28, 1882, a few of those interested in fruit growing, met at the Temperance Hall, in Atlantic, and organized the Cass County Horticultural Society. John Gingery was elected president and R.D. McGeehon, secretary.

The next meeting was appointed for September 27th and at that meeting M. Northup was elected president; E. D. Smith, vice president; R. D. McGeehon, secretary; Silas Wilson, treasurer; and seventeen members joined the society. The society has held semi-annual meetings since its organization, all of which have been well attended and were very interesting. The object of the society is to encourage fruit growing and tree planting; in fact, Horticulture in all its branches.

STORY OF CASPER SCHAIN.

During the early days of the county, when the constant stream of travelers on their way to the Far West was passing through the county "overland." long before the building of the Rock Island road, people living along the trail were often called upon to shelter those passing through. Among those who entertained

strangers in this way was Casper Schain. In order to keep a tavern or inn for public accommodation at that time, it was necessary to have a license, and without this no charge could be made. So Casper kept a great many wayfarers over night at different times, and provided a great number with meals, never receiving any compensation except what his guests choose to leave on the table when departing. Among those who thus shared of his hospitality was a young man who said he was going west to seek his fortune, having come from the old country for that purpose. He was sick, and was taken care of and nursed for over a week, until he announced himself as ready to resume his journey. No charge whatever was made, and no pay taken for the expense or trouble he had been to the host and family. Mr. Schain was going to Council Bluffs about the time of the young man's recovery, and announced to him that he would take him as far as that town in his wagon. This proposition was readily accepted, and the journey to Council Bluffs began, Mr. Schain driving. while his passenger reclined on some sacks of grain, the marketing of which was the object of the trip. As they proceeded on their way the young man acted in rather a queer manner, seemingly trying to provoke a quarrel. Just before the hill was reached which shut out the view of Council Bluffs, Mr. Schain, on looking around was surprised to see, in the hands of the stranger whom he had befriended. a cocked revolver, leveled directly at his head! Just at that instant,-and Mr. Schain has always regarded the occurence as Providential-the stage-coach

coming eastward appeared above the crest of the hill, causing the would-be assassin to immediately lower his weapon, and conceal it in the valise from which he had taken it. As the stage came lumbering by, the driver shouted, "Halloa, Caspar," and slackened the speed of his horses. If Mr. Schain had chosen to inform the driver of the treatment he had received the young man would have received severe treatment, as the stage people were his fast friends. But as the top of the hill had been reached, the city was in plain view; and as there was now no danger to be feared, Mr. Schain simply told his assailant to pick up his traps and get. out of the wagon. Of course it was the man's scheme to make away with Mr. Schain, and probably dispose of the team and wagon when Council Bluffs was But it was not often that the kindness of the settlers was repaid with such base ingratitude, and the favors extended to travelers were generally as kindly received as they were extended.

BELLE MACOMBER.

One of the earliest school teachers in the county was Miss Belle Macomber, daughter of K. W. Macomber. She taught James L. Byrd's children at his own house in 1855. Miss Macomber was married in 1860, in Lewis, to Wm. S. Reynolds, and afterwards removed to Illinois. She became quite famous during the war of the rebellion, and we extract the following mention of her career from "Kirkland's Anecdotes and Incidents of the Rebellion:"

"Governor Yates, of Illinois, paid a rather unusual but well merited compliment to Mrs. Reynolds, wife of Lieuten-

ant Reynolds, of Company A, Seventeenth Illinois regiment, and a resident of that city. Mrs. Reynolds accompanied her husband through the greater part of the campaign through which the Seventeenth passed, sharing with him the dangers and privations of a soldier's life. She was present at the battle of Pittsburg Landing, and like a ministering angel attended to the wants of as many of the wounded and dying soldiers as she could, thus winning the gratitude and esteem of the brave fellows by whom she was surrounded. Governor Yates, hearing of her heroic and praise worthy conduct, presented her with a commission as Major in the army, the document confering the wellmerited honor being made out with all due formality, and having attached the great seal of the State. Probably no lady in America ever before had such a distinguished military honor conferred upon her."

THE COFFIN CASE.

About the first day of January, 1873, Mary R. Coffin, wife of Eli T. Coffin, died. Her husband, being a peculiar man, had refused to call a physician -attending her himself. After her death, suspicion being aroused that all was not right, Justice II. T. Sharp, was called to act as coroner, This he did, sum. and hold an inquest. moning a jury consisting of L. C. Bishop, T. P. Bruington and J. B. Allman. post mortem examination was made by Drs O. B. Thompson, N. Richards and J. H. Barnwell on January 14, 1873. While the coroner's inquest was in progress, Mr. Coffin was arrested on charge of insanity, but the insane commissioners

pronounced him sane and discharged him. The coroner's jury returned a verdict implicating Mr. Coffin, for the reason that he had not taken proper care of his wife. in the cold weather, and had not called a physician until too late for a physician to be of service. Mr. Coffin was therefore arrested on the charge of causing his/ wife's death, and was held to appear before Esquire Sharp, in bail of \$800. The preliminary examination was set for January 27, 1873. The defendant was represented by Messrs. C. F. Loofbourow and L L. DeLano, while Messrs. Brown and Churchill appeared for the State. On January 27th another continuance was granted until February 3d. The preliminary examination was never had. On Saturday night, February 1, 1873, Coffin was murdered and his body was found on Sunday afternoon, February 2d, hanging by a rope under the bridge that spans Turkey Creek, five miles south of Atlantic. A pistol-ball was found in his head, indicating that he was dead before he was placed under the bridge. An inquest was held on the body, and much evidence taken. The verdict was to the effect that the deceased came to his death in a manner to the jury unknown. No one was ever tried or convicted of the murder. The case attracted much attention at the time, and was a sad one in all respects. Mr. Coffin was a man possessed of considerable property.

FROM AN OLD SETTLER'S DIARY.

May 6, 1861.—S. M. Holladay, now a resident of Massena township, left his home in Winterset, Madison county, for a trip to the mountains, by wagon. He

kept a diary of the trip, and kindly allows the following extract, regarding Cass county to be taken therefrom:

"May 8, 1861, we had a very pleasant day. The wind had layed, and it was not very hot. Our brother campers having several of the female sex along, complained very much about profane language that was used by our company. camped in a small town called Whitneyville. We met with our friend, Frank Whitney, who invited us to supper, and introduced us to his wife, and treated us to the whisky. After supper was over we chatted by the fire and happened to see our cattle starting off down the road toward home. We started after them, and were, obliged to follow them about six miles before we could overtake them.

"The morning of May 9, brought a pleasant day, and a pleasant night's rest was finished. After breakfast we had the pleasure of seeing two hundred United States troops pass in uniform and marching order. They were from Fort Randall, Dakota Territory. About the middle of the day we had a rain, which was steady for about four hours, but not very hard. Our things were not very wet. At night we arrived at the Nishnabotna, in Cass county, and camped in the bottom north of town. There were several wagons camped in the bottom. We had considerable fun swimming the cattle across the river to grass, and had some music of violins and songs in the evening after supper. We had boiled one of our pigs, of which I partook of so freely that I was sick for some time afterward.

"On the morning of May 10, the roads being soft after the rain, and the weather

rather cool, we made a very good day's drive. We took what is called the right hand, or ridge road from Lewis, and left our fellow-travelers. In the afternoon I shot a prairie chicken and had a good old time cooking it, as it was older than Noah himself. In the evening we camped upon the west fork of the Nishnabotna, a beautiful valley, surrounded on all sides by timber."

JOHN BROWN.

Sometime during the winter of 1857, old John Brown, of Kansas fame, accompanied by two of his sons and one white man, stopped all night with D. A. Barnett, at the Grove City House, at Grove City (now the City Hotel, Atlantic). Brown and his party had in charge about eighteen runaway negroes, men, women and chil dren, whom they were taking on the "underground railroad" from Missouri to Canada. They had three mule teams, and all the male adults of the party were armed with Sharp's rifles and Colt's navy revolvers. After breakfast they took their leave and traveled eastward. No one but Mr. Barnett knew who they were until they had gone, or knew that any negroes were of the party. It was no uncommon thing during the years just preceding the War of the Rebellion, for runaway negroes to be helped across the county, on their secret march to freedom. One instance in this connection will bear relating. In the year 1859 a pair of runaway negro men were traced from Missouri to the vicinity of Lewis. A large reward was offered for the arrest of them. The sheriff of the county and the man who kept the ferry over the Nishnabotna, at Lewis, had been posted as to the runaways

and were on the lookout for them. It was thought the negroes could not cross the river at any point for many miles north or scuth, but would have to cross at Lewis. Passengers on the ferry-boat were watched with unusual interest for many days. One beautiful Sabbath morning a farmer who resided on the west side of the 'Botna, drove down to the ferry, having with him in the wagon two ladies closely The farmer was apparently on his way to church, and the two ladies closely veiled were apparently female members of the family. The farmer was ferried to the east bank and drove to Lewis -from there he drove on eastward to Adair county, and placed the two "veiled ladies," who were really the two negro men, safely at another "station" in Adair. The sheriff and the keeper of the ferry never knew what became of those negro men, and never knew that they crossed the ferry in open day.

ALEXANDER THE GREAT.

There was a log cabin on James Byrd's farm in which preaching was sometimes held. L. L. Alexander attended these religious services generally. One Sunday in the year 1855 the Judge was there on a prominent seat in the amen corner. The preacher being somewhat dull, or else being so good that the Judge would risk him to go it alone, he got to napping. About the time he was dreaming the sweet dream of the righteous, the preacher got to drawing on the facts of ancient history for modern religious illustration, and at one point, spoke out quite loudly: "Alexander! Alexander, the Great, wept because he had no more worlds to conquer." At

the sound of his name the Judge awoke to consciousness in great astonishment, and for a moment was amazed at being named out before the congregation for having nodded in time of preaching. He finally comprehended the situation and gave good attention to the balance of the discourse, no doubt harboring the silent wish that the preacher had been content to have let Alexander the Great wept in peace.

PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS OF A PIONEER. [Thomas Meredith.]

I was born May 26, 1824, in the village of Donstone, Herefordshire, England, my mother's maiden name was Sarah Beavan, she died when I was but four years old. My father in the year 1829, moved to the Parish of Glasbury, Radnonshire on the borders of Wales--as he was the owner of some tenement houses with gardens attached. One of these houses was built, as I have been told by my father, when I was a little boy, by his grandfather, probably three hundred year ago. It was built of stone and covered with tile, which consisted of thin stone which comes out of the quarries in that part of the county, and is dressed off by masons when taken out of the ground as then they are in a softer condition than when after exposed to the sun. The tile dressers, after it is squared off, picks a hole in each about half an inch in diameter and a oak pin about two inches long is driven in and made flush with the upper side, so as the other tiles will lay down smooth. These are laid in layers like our shingles, and moss that grows on, or about, the roots of trees in the woods, in that damp, moist county, is gathered and stuffed between the joints,

to keep out snow and wind. This moss grows and fills up all between the joints of the tiling. Since that date they use slate for covering buildings, except mansions, which are covered generally with sheet lead. The house where I was brought up, had moss growing on the walls when I was a boy, and had been in my father's ancestor's possession since it was enclosed from the commons. The Lord of the Manor may have permitted some of my ancestors to inclose a few acres out of charity, or otherwise, I know not. My father died in the sixtieth year of his age, when I was about the age of nineteen, and out of my apprenticeship, as I was bound under Edkins, of Bristol, to learn the plastering trade. When a boy, I worked at Masbough Castle in the cast house, where there were over seventy-five plasterers at work, over a year. The work was done with plaster of paris and formed bead cornice, miters, center pieces, and all kinds of statutary, etc. What I learned there was never of any use to me, as after the death of my father, I took up his business, he having kept a small shop where he sold groceries, etc. This Masbough Castle cost millions of money and was building for two generations, and was near the ruins of one of the old castles that Oliver Cromwell battered down in the days when King and Commons were at war. The castle belonged to the Walter Wilkins estate. I have heard my father say that the way the elder Wilkins accumulated his wealth was that he had ships at sea, and would run to Africa and catch, or trade trinkets, or goods, for a cargo of young Africans. then run his sailing ship to Charleston,

and trade his cargo of blacks for a cargo of cotton, which he would bring back to Liverpool and sell it, then to Africa again; and that he brought the most of the an-. cestors of the colored people to this country and sold them into slavery, and made a fortune by so doing; and it cost the American people billions of money, and rivers of blood to do away with slavery. As I commenced telling, I took up my father's business and thought myself capable of taking the reins into my own hands and driving. I trusted out my goods and could not collect the debts, so I sold the store house and few acres of land, my father had left me, and made up my mind to come to America. I remember one old man, a schoolmate of my father's saying to me, "Oh, Tom! Tom! what would your poor father say, if he could come back to life, and know you had sold the property he had left you. Oh! Tommy, you should never have sold it." I had got married to a young widow who had one little boy, four years old, which I brought up. My wife's name was Martha Griffiths, the daughter of James Griffiths, the saddler of Bishop's Castle, Shropshire, England. I came to Madison, Wisconsin, in the summer of 1852. I bought a farm seven miles south of Mad. ison, with a little frame house and a few acres broken up, about ten acres girdled, in the burr oak openings. I received the first letter from my wife stating that Lew, her brother, would not come out with her. I was somewhat out of humor. Late in the fall of the same year, I came here. I took the stage coach that run from Madison to Galena, and found everything frozen up and the roads very rough.' When

we arrived in Galena I was informed that most of the boats had gone down the river, and would not be up any more that season, but there was one still up the river, and if it was not frozen in, it would be down shortly. Finally it came along and I went down to the river bank and got out on some rocks and waved my handkerchief and held up my satchel. The boat stopped and took me and two other men on board, and we went up to the captain's office and paid our fare to St. Louis. There I got in to help the cook on the boat just starting for New Orleans, so I saved my fare, as I had about spent all my money for land in Dane county, Wisconsin. I got to New Orleans and fell in company with some English miners that were about to start for California. I thought I would like to go to the land of gold and make my pile, as the Californians call it. I got on board the steamship Union that was bound for Chagres, on the Isthmus of Panama. I engaged with the chief cook, who happened to be an Englishman, who took me in as ship cook. I had already got into the ways of the Americans, and could turn my hand to almost anything. I was to get \$30 per month. When we got out to sea, I had to sign articles, as they are called by the seamen; I gave in my name, age and nativity, name of father, mother, etc., and agreed that I would not leave the ship in a foreign port, etc. We had about four hundred passengers bound for California. When we got to Chagres, on the Isthmus, we anchored out in the ocean, as there were no docks or harbors, all was in the state of nature. Our passengers were all taken ashore in skiffs, by the Span-

iards, copper-colored fellows, all wearing palm leaf hats, and thin knit undershirts, and light pantaloons which was all of their apparel, except shoes. I wanted to leave the boat, but I could not get ashore, as we were anchored out some way from land. The next day after, the passengers had all left and gone up the Chagres river, as the railroad was not built over to Panama, at that time.

I asked the captain if he would release "What do you want to do here cook?" "I want to go to California." "Have you not signed articles?" have." "Well, you ought to know that I cannot release you in a foreign port, you could apply here to the American consul and he would send you to the States and maybe bring a bill against our company for the charges." We were there in the early part of January, and it was as hot as it is here in July. On about the 3d day, the Captain and Supercargo were taken ashore in one of our life boats, as each ship carries one on each side of the In the afternoon they were brought back in the boat by six able bodied seamen, and had several shot bags nearly full of gold, that was taken as fare from passengers. The steward came to the kitchen and told us to get ready, that there were about five hundred passengers booked for New York-so next morning the Spaniards commenced to bring the returning Californians to our ship in their skiffs, so within a few hours we hoisted our anchor and made for Kingston, Jamaica, where we had to take in coal and water. Here our ship drew in alongside the wharf, and many of our passengers went ashore to get some

Jamaica rum, while we took in about two hundred tons of coal, which was accomplished by about one hundred negroes, male and female. They formed in line by falling in behind one another, carrying about one hundred and fifty pounds of coal upon their head, in the half of flour barrels, and as each came on deck, dumped his load as he passed the hole, and keep in line one following each other singing "do-da-do-da, I am gwine to run all night, I am going to run all day, I will bet my money on the Bob-tail nag, who will bet on the bay," until you could not hear yourself think. They were some of the liberated slaves of that island, which was a part of the British colony of the West Indies. It was still very warm weather in January, where the oranges, lemons, bananas, etc., were in abundance. Our bell rang and our fog horn blew, and our passengers came quickly on board, and we were headed for New York. One of our passengers entering his state room, lifted up his satchel that was heavy when he left his berth, but it came up light, "Oh my God! My Gold is Gone!" He had had about forty pounds weight of gold dust and nuggets. He went, in an excited manner, to the Captain, who ordered a committee to search the ship, which was like looking for a needle in a hay mow. Some of the flunkeys got it and would be on a bender in New York as long as it lasted. Every day's run brought us into a colder climate, and when we got into the port of New York it seemed to me as cold as Greenland, as I had felt no cold weather that winter, since I left Wisconsin, about the middle of November.

As soon as we got into port, our passengers went ashore and our head cook went into the city to get some liquor and promised to be back within an hour. cleaned up the kitchen and waited for him, as we had over two barrels of slush to sell to the bakers of New York; this was from the rendering of roast meat, etc. I waited patiently, and a customer appearing to buy our barrels of grease, and offering me \$25 for it, I took it, and went into the office and received my pay for services rendered on the steamship Union. Poor Bill, the cook, did not return to get his share of the pay, for slush; I suppose he got on a drunk. I packed my satchel and took a hack for No. -- Washington St., looked for a daily paper to see what steamers were leaving for Liverpool, and saw that City of Bristol was loading at Pier No. ---. Next day I went on board of that steamer and went to the Captains office. I was asked where I was cook last-I told him "on the Union." He remarked, "Be here by ten o'clock to-morrow, I will engage you to Liverpool." I did not return until about two P. M., next day. The Captain was just coming out of his office. I spoke to him. His reply was, "I have engaged two colored cooks, you were not on time." I turned on my heel and went to an office and paid my fare on a clipper that made the voyage from Sandy Hook to Cape Clear, within fourteen days, which was good work for a sailing vessel, but those clipper built ships are very long and narrow, for fast sailing. When I arrived in Liverpool, it was coming towards spring of the year. Within a few lours I was at Lime St. Station, and aboard the train

for Bryn Mawr, Monmouthshire, Wales, where my wife and family were. I visited around my old home a while, and packed up and returned, with my family, to the farm I had bought near Madison, Wisconsin. When I got back to the place I started from, I counted up the miles of my trip, which was over 17,500 miles, or as much as two-thirds around the world. The first winter in Wisconsin was a cold one.

In the spring of 1854 or 1855, I started, with two wagons, three yoke of oxen to each, and about forty head of heifers and cows, to Oregon, as I was told it was a climate much like England; not much cold weather in winter. We got out as far as Cass county, and met some teams going east, and learned that the emigrants had by that time all crossed the river, west of Council Bluffs, and I could not go, as all had to meet at Council Bluffs and go in one train. These had a captain and officers, and were organized to fight the Indians, if needs be. I camped on the banks of Indian creek, near Iranistan, on the main emigrant traveled road to Council Bluffs. This county was new at that time; but very little land was entered in the county.

I was disappointed in not going to Oregon that season, but I looked around for a location. I went down the east Nishnabotna river, and found Joseph Pearson building a log house, which was the go in those days. I returned to camp that night, and next morning went with Jeremiah Bradshaw. He told me that he would show me a good claim, good timber, and smooth prairie adjoining, which was on sections 29 and 32, township 77, range 37. We found one settler that had erected

a little log hut, with clap-board roof and puncheon floor, the latter split out of logs' The only inhabitants within three miles of the place were Isam Pucket and John Porter, who had log cabins. Mr. Bradshaw and I went around the claim; he gave me some numbers and I got a township plat, by which I saw that there were only eight "forties" entered in the township. These were some of what they called the choice locations, good timber lands-as all struck for the groves of timber. I, next day, went to Council Bluffs, on what was called in those days the twohorse jurkey, which was the only public conveyance throughout this part of the country, except their own ox or horse teams. When I got to Council Bluffs, after walking up the hills, I found some Englishmen, who said they were "Latter Day Saints," as the Mormons were called. I found that Council Bluffs and vicinity was inhabited by Latter Day Saints from Nauvoo, Illinois. They were moving off to Salt Lake, and many were anxious to sell their claims. One owned a "forty" of entered land, about where the Court House now stands, or a little south. I believe it is now called Bayliss' first addition to Council Bluffs. I think he asked me eight hundred dollars for the forty acres, which had a log cabin upon it. I inquired around, as I did not know what was best to do. One old man told me to go over the river from Council Bluffs, and I might find the surveyors that were coming to survey a little in Nebraska. The old man told me to buy A. D. Jones' claim of half a section, as it could be got for about one thousand dollars. I offered eight hundred dollars for

it, but as the sun was about going down I had to go back over the river, as the old flat boat or scow stopped crossing about sundown. There was a sod shanty built some way north of the Union Pacific depot, as far as I remember. Jones' claim was three hundred and twenty acres, taking in a part of the heart of where Omaha stands to-day. If I had given the one thousand dollars, (which was about my pile at that day), some fellow would have come along and offered me two or three thousand dollars, and I should have been very apt to let it go. I returned over the river to Kanesville, now called Council Bluffs, and next day entered a few tracts of land in Cass county, and built my hut. That summer I broke up about sixty acres of land on section 32, 77, 37, where John Berry's farm is to-day. The next spring I sowed about thirty acres of wheat, and had a good crop, about twenty-five bushels per acre. I tramped out some in the fall, and took some of the wheat to West Nishnabotna, to what was called Stutsman's mill, and brought the flour home and sold it at seven dollars per hundred pounds. Corn was then a dollar per bushel. but within a few years corn was only worth fifteen cents and wheat twenty-five cents per bushel. As soon as we broke up the virgin soil and it brought forth abundantly we overstocked the market. and as we had no outlet, except by team to Council Bluffs or Des Moines, prices fell. I have hauled wheat to each of these markets. The next settler that came into Brighton township was Thomas Leadly. He bought out John Porter, where Wm. Altig lives to-day, on section 33. Samuel Shields came in, and built a log house.

They were all from Napierville, Illinois. The first school in the township was kept in the house of Samuel Shields. Adelia Page was the first school teacher; she was the sister-in-law of Shields. Joseph Everly married the girl some time after the death of his first wife, and I do not know what has become of her-whether she is dead or alive. Joseph Everly, her husband, was a clever man and good neighbor, but was a fool when he got drunk, as he would do when he went to Iranistan. He and Jake Watson went home together on a sled, as they lived at that time on the river, a few miles north of Lewis. Everly was killed on the way home, and his body found next day. Jake, fearing trouble, went away for awhile, and then came back, and there were nothing done about it. It was a drunken freak and the people thought, if, he got drunk and wanted to whip everybody, he ought to be killed. I went to Council Bluffs in the fall of 1856, to enter some land. They were entering by ranges, and as it would not come my turn for several days, I went to where they were building opposite the Pacific House, and as I had laid some brick, in England, and did not want to be idle, the contractor lent me his trowel, and I laid a few bricks. He agreed to give me \$4 per day. I worked for Jesse Winn, about a week when I told him what I had come there for, to enter land. He said he would like to enter some good land, as he had some money on hand. I agreed to give him the numbers of a section for \$25, and he entered land on section 5-76-37. I was in Council Bluffs the winter follow ing, and I told Jesse I wanted him to buy a tract of one hundred and twenty acres

of timber, as it could be got for \$6.25 per acre, and it was three of the best forties of timber in Cass county. I met Jesse coming down the street, "Well, I have bought the timber," taking off his hat and taking the deed out of it. He was a peculiar man, raised down in Virginia, and was no scholar and he wanted to know if the numbers were all right. I told him they were. He said he would come out with me to see his property, and I remarked "I have an ox team and it will take me three days to go home." "Oh pshaw, I thought you were in with a pair of horses and cutter." "Well," said he, "I want to go and see my claim on the Elkhorn, Nebraska, and I will be out as soon as you." The four horse coach was running by that time. I waited and was expecting Jesse every day, but one day I received the Council Bluffs Bugle, and saw in it the sad announcement that Jesse Winn had gone to see his claim on the Elkhorn and had found a man had jumped his claim. Jesse ordered him out of the house, but the man, in cold blood, had shot Jesse. Snow, the man that did the dastardly crime, was lodged in the old cottonwood jail, at Council Bluffs, but he broke out, and escaped from justice, and was not found. So, if I had had a horse team in place of oxen, I would have saved the man's life. But poor Jesse never saw the land. It was afterwards sold at a referee's sale at from \$20 to \$40 per acre. One cold winter, about 1858, the elk were forced down south from Minnesota and Pakota, upon us; there were thousands around us in every direction. John Leslie, Joseph Leslie, Charles Hebing, Gehart Hebing, and myself, went, one bitter,

cold morning, to get some elk. We went with a pair of horses, and sled, and plenty of blankets, and one saddle horse, we had three rifles, and went up the ridge north, between Indian and Camp creek. We saw droves of elk, and would get as close to them as we could and fire. We would scare them and they would run. We shot more times than any experienced hunters, but got "nary" elk. We followed them ten miles, north. I got off and took out on foot, through what is now called Elkhorn grove. I saw the sun was about setting in the western horizon, and I was three miles from the sled, and when I got back to the south side of the grove, where I had left my overcoat, I found my horse had hobbled off down to the creek. I had left him tied down head and foot. I got my overcoat on and waded through the snow, as best I could. The snow was badly drifted and I had not gone far until I went down in a washout, over head and ears. I scrambled out the best I could, to get out, and finally made it, and caught my horse in a snow drift, and by the time I got back to the ridge the sun was down. I followed on the ridge, or back bone, south between Indian creek and Camp creek, and I came to where the snow tramped down, but the sled had been turned round and gone back for home. It became dark and I tried, in vain, to get on my horse, I had run my rifle between the surcingle and the saddle in trying to get on, and the saddle turned. scared the horse, and he got away from me. I reached home at one o'clock at night, and found the folks up, waiting for me. Leslie, who drove the team, said he followed the tracks of the sled back and

something had scared the horses, when he had gone a few miles, and he had to go ahead of the horses. Here he found that Charles Hebing had given out, and got under a snow pile to keep from freezing. Leslie and John got him on the sled and drove as fast as possible to save his life. We had no more elk hunting that winter, although there were many elk killed during that time, with clubs, in snow drifts, but they had become very poor in flesh.

·WIND, RAIN AND HAIL STORM.

Probably one of the most destructive and severe wind, rain and hail storms in the history of Atlantic and surrounding country, was that which occurred Tuesday evening, about half past seven, July 28, 1871. The rain was preceded by a terrible wind, and after a few minutes of the drenching elements, hail of enormous proportions fell, and being driven by the high wind; property and crops suffered greatly. The storm came from the northwest, lasting about three-quarters of an hour, and made barren its route, wherever that happened to be. During the storm the aspect without was the most gloomy and nerve-distracting character. The rain and hail were so dense, and the air so full of flying lumber and small movable articles of all kinds, that it was utterly impossible to see ten feet and was like looking into the darkness of night. As a criterion to the number of window panes destroyed, in about a week after the storm Atlantic firms alone had disposed of over 10,000 lights.

NOTES OF THE STORM.

By glancing over the files of the weekly Telegraph, the following items of interest in this connection are found, which we append:

The new brick store room being built by Stafford & Hawks, dry goods dealers, on the burnt district, which was just ready for shelving and being shelved, was leveled to the earth, a perfect wreck. It was two stories in height and stood 23x80 feet on the ground. About \$500 worth of new goods had been stored in the building but a few days previous, which were also ruined.

The new Presbyterian Church, which had been completed, on Maple street, at a cost of \$2,500, was moved three feet to the south, the plastering ruined and the foundation in a crumbling condition and almost ready to give away.

Into a house on Walnut street a board was driven endways by the wind

The frame for a new steam flouring mill stood firm and unmoved.

The office of the weekly *Telegraph* was completely flooded. At one time the water was four inches deep on the floor.

The Reynold's House suffered the loss of all of its front windows and the number of windows was large."

The loss to the country was severe, but the track of the storm was so narrow that the effect of the ruined crops was not felt by the community at large.

Private residences, everywhere, in the course of the storm, were riddled without number. The number was too great to particularize.

BURNED TO DEATH.

On the morning of September 18, 1872, a man by the name of Jackson was burned to death in the town calaboose, at Atlantic. He was arrested and locked

therein the night before for entering a private residence on Maple street and creating excitement among the ladies of the household by his queer actions. The following morning the jail was discovered to be on fire. As the prisoner had previously threatened to burn the jail if he was not released before nine o'clock, it was undoubtedly set fire by him, as the flames originated from a pile of straw upon which prisoners were in the habit of sleeping. The fire was extinguished as soon as possible and the charred form of the man was rescued from the smoking debris. The arms were burned off to the elbows, and the legs off to The flesh was all off his head and face, but enough was left on the neck to hold the head to the body. The remains were interred in the Atlantic cemetery. The jail was a small building about 16x20 feet, divided into two rooms, the rooms being connected by a door. It was constructed of broad pine lumber, the boards being piled and spiked together something on the plan of modern grain elevators. Twenty-three kegs of nails were used in its construction and it was very secure and strong. The cost was about \$500 and it was the property of the city.

A MYSTERIQUS MURDER.

On the 21st of July, 1876, the body of a man, which was identified as Theodore A. Sloanaker, was discovered floating in Turkey river, about a hundred yards below the bridge which spans that stream, on the Lewis and Atlantic road, about two and a half miles north of the former place. The body was tied by a leather halter to a large floating log, and had the

appearance of having been dead some four or five days. An examination disclosed the fact that a bullet had been put through the man's head, and that he had been struck several blows with a club, or something of that nature, across the face. The body was taken to Lewis, an inquest was held before Jeremiah Bradshaw, then justice of the peace, and the body was buried without an attempt having been made to identify it. When the news was received at Atlantic, J. F. Needham," Charles Radley and William Rahm drove to Lewis, dug up the body, and immediately recognized it to be that of Theodore A. Sloanaker. The murdered man was formerly Adjutant of the Tenth Iowa Infantry, and at the time of his murder a resident of Primghar, the county seat of O'Brien county, where he conducted an abstract office. He was forty-one years of age and unmarried. He enlisted in Company K, Tenth Iowa Infantry, at Davenport, in 1862, and served during the war, being promoted gradually until he became Adjutant of the regiment. For more than a year during the war he was detailed on recruiting service, with headquarters at Davenport. He was well known to General Baker and others at Des Moines. He came to Atlantic about three weeks previous to his murder, and called on Mr. Rahm, with whom he served during the war. He remained in Atlantic about two weeks, when he started to Pleasant township on a visit to H. A. Barton, whose acquaintance he had formed while teaching school in the neighborhood four years previous. Nothing further than the above particulars has ever been developed, and the murderer of Theodore

A. Sloanaker still remains enshrouded in mystery.

PERSONAL REMINISCENCES OF THE DISBROW FAMILY.

[By H. A. Disbrow]

Like all other men I have some history -that is, I was born. My parents were both natives of Jefferson county, New York State. My father's family are of Welch, and mother's of French origin. My mother's grandfather was a French Huguenot who fled from France to Arcadia and was-driven from there by the British, when they wrested that country from the French. Grandfather Disbrow moved his family with an ox team to Lorain county, Ohio in the summer of 1825, grandfather Langdon, my mother's father, moved his family to the same county in Ohio, in the spring or summer of 1833. Then, that part of the county was a dense forest of timber. The mill and market place was Cleveland, about thirty miles away and grandfather Disbrow used to make the trip to mill with his oxen, leaving two weeks provisions at home, allowing himself that time in which to make the trip. They had the usual experience of early settlers in those days who opened the way for a more enlightened civilization. On one occasion my grandfather encountered and wrestled with a black bear and came near being disemboweled but was saved by the timely appearance of his large black mastiff. On another occasion he and grandmother started on foot to church, some two and a half or three miles distant, through the forest. A large tree had fallen across their path; they separated, one went on one side of the tree, and the other on the other side, neither

spoke but each went his own way, getting lost but not knowing it until suddenly they came upon their own house. The children of those early settlers grew to man and womanhood, learned the double rule of three, how to cook, spin and weave linen and woolen cloth, loved, got married and settled down in the immediate neighborhood of their fathers. The natural situation made every man sober, and necessity made him industrious. These things combined to produce a strong, hardy and prolific race. The families of the second generation were as a rule large and by this time the country was thickly settled and land very dear. The question of "what to do with the boys" was cussed and discussed by anxious parents who saw enough of mental and physical force being spent and wasted, that if rightly applied would civilize a continent or subdue a kingdom. My parents were married September 4, 1836. I being the fifth child, was born March 11, 1844, in the log house which father built and in which they commenced life in that heavily timbered country. For mental training I had such advantages as could be derived from a subscription school, which was sustained by lean purses. I was thirteen years old. when my father sold his farm and moved his family to Cass county, Iowa. The breaking up of the old home in Ohio was a sore trial, but a mother's love for her children wanted to see them own land and be settled in business close to her. So her counsel prevailed, and in April, 1857, two covered wagons loaded with household goods, each wagon being drawn by a span horses, attracted the attention of a large neighborhood. My father and mother

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had grown from early childhood with their neighbors to mature man and womanhood, and it was the breaking up of a large family bound together by strong ties of friendship, when our wagons slowly and heavily moved away. We went to Cleveland and loaded on the cars for Chicago. From the latter place we moved on with the teams and wagons. It was in early spring-the last of April, and all Illinois was a sea of mud and water. To get mired, unload and double teams and pull out was the regular daily exercise until we get as far west as Rock Island. There was less of mud and water on the more undulating prairies of Iowa. The weather had become settled and the warmth of spring was bringing into life every form of vegetation. As we drew toward the west part of the State the settlements grew more sparse. There were scarcely any houses or farms along the stage road except the stage stations. There were no such groves as you now see planted all over the prairies. Nor were there school houses, light houses on the coast of a higher intelligence, now scattered all over this land, but every where was a broad expanse of the beautiful, unbroken We arrived in Lewis about prairie. eleven o'clock A. M., the 19th day of May, 1857. The first object to attract the attention of people coming in from the east was the sign of Keyes, Peck & Co., on the front end of their store building, the same house which is now occupied by Uncle Jerre Bradshaw as a residence in Lewis. There was one other store in the place kept by Bartlett Bros'. But the most prominent place in the county, that which was most widely known and most talked

about was the Henderson House. That was the stage station. Now and then would come along an official of the stage Company, a kind of God-send to break the monotony, and his presence and general bearing was noted with utmost precision.

Here, too, assembled the chivalrous knights of the rein; who, like Robinson Crusoe, were monarchs of all they surveyed. For these were days in which-"the fellows that could out-run, outjump, chew more tobacco, drink more whisky and stand up the longest, was the best man in the crowd." The early settler looks back with some feelings of pride to the time when his neighbor was a neighbor, when generosity and kindness of heart made it easy for a resident to share his chimney corner and last roast potato with one who needed it. Nor was there such universal looseness of morals as the above would seem to indicate. The soil was thin, but father Hitchcock would, each Lord's day, stand up in his place in the court room, and instruct his people from the parables and beatitudes.

There were at that time some four or five schools taught in the county, but there was but one school house, and that at Grove City. The other schools were taught in such places as could be provided at the time. Upon our arrival in Lewis, the only place of shelter for us was an old log cabin situated on the east bank of the Nishnabotana river, on the road to Council Bluffs, but west of Lewis.

Father rented ground in different places in the neighborhood, and we raised our first crop of corn, but I don't believe there were five bushels of sound corn in the whole crop, as the early frosts made it all soft.

Fortunately we lived on the State road, so that all the great western emigration passed by our door. From two to four times a day the pouderous stage coach, loaded inside and out, and drawn by four good horses, passed by. In that summer of 1857, five hundred Mormon emigrants passed through Lewis en-route to Salt Lake. They took up their line of march at Iowa City and expected to make the whole journey to Salt Lake City on foot, and draw all their worldly effects on a small hand cart. Men, women and children plodded along in their bare feet, and being otherwise miserably clad, they endured hunger, and fatigue, and want, in an hundred different forms, for what is commonly called conscience sake.

During the summer, by the assistance of a friend, Mr. T. B. Johnson, father pre-empted one hundred and sixty acres in sections 8 and 17, township 76, range 36, being situated immediately south of Atlantic. In the spring of 1862, father built a cabin on his land and moved his family into it and commenced to open up a farm. My oldest brother was married and off for himself; my two brothers next older than myself, were in the gold regions in Colorado, having gone there the previous year in company with father and brother William. During their absence, I managed the rented farm upon which we were then living, and succeeded reasonably well, as farming was done in those

The war came on, when young and old were being solicited to enlist in the army and go south to fight for the Union. I

had hired out to Judge L. L. Alexander to work on his farm for one month. I was working in the field alone hoeing corn, when John Keyes, the sheriff of the county and J. H. Coe, afterwards my captain, rode in and urged me to enlist. I was at that time my father's only help. Like thousands of other boys the consciousness of my obligations to father was smothered by feelings of patriotism, carried by youthful ardor and the glory of battles fought and won. But the other side of the terrible picture was hidden from my view. I enlisted on the 23d of July, 1862; was mustered into the service as a member of company I, 23d regiment, Iowa Infantry Volunteers. We. were moved south in the fall, I think in October, to St. Louis, Missouri. After remaining there a few days in barracks, we were sent out for active service. Up to this time to be a soldier was a nice thing-new clothes, new accouterments, dress parade, good provisions, with rides on steamboats and cars, made the service a perpetual holiday. But the darkest days were drawing nigh. We were organized with the thirteenth army corps commanded by McClernand. We spent the winter of 1862 among the Ozark mountains of Missouri, and moved down to Milliken's Bend opposite Vicksburg in the early spring. We witnessed the magnificent sight of a fight between the Union gunboats and the Confederate batteries at Grand Gulf. The battle lasted all day. We marched across the peninsula and crossed the Mississippi river the next morning just below Grand Gulf. at Bruin's Landing. Our regiment was the van guard of that great army of seventy-five thousand men commanded by

that greatest general, U.S. Grant. We set out on a line of march from Bruin's Landing at about noon. Our regiment certainly did not look like an army so soon to be engaged in battle. We thought we were going only a short distance back from the river and then camp. We were ordered to take three days rations, which were issued; but instead of issuing to each man his share on the spot, the commissary sergeants with some help, shouldered the cracker boxes and carried the sides of bacon on their bayonets over their shoulders. But the march continued, and the rations were distributed to each man his share. At midnight we came upon the enemy in force. We were soon subjected to the fire of grape and cannister from the enemies batteries, who had anticipated our approach. We marched off to the left and lay under cover of a hill, on our arms till morning. All night the heavy roll of the artillery, the clicking of the cavalry sabers and the silent tread of the infantry, told us that an army was in motion, and what else no one but our great commander knew. The following morning was the first of May, and the sun shone large and red, as if to foretell the work to be done upon that field that day.

The battle of Port Gibson opened at seven A. M., and lasted until dark. Our regiment charged upon the enemy three times with fixed bayonets, and were under fire all day. I was at this time one of the regimental color guards, and consequently absent from my company, but present with the regiment. We lost several men in killed and wounded, and among them was my comrade and friend, Frank R. Howard. Following

this battle were those of Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hill, and Black River Bridge. I was also present and played a full hand in the siege of Spanish Fort, Alabama, which lasted eleven days. I was discharged as sergeant at the close of the war with my regiment at Harrisburg, Texas, August 25, 1865. During the war I resolved that, if I lived to get home, I would give myself the benefit of an education which I had not, as less than six months would cover all the time I had spent in school since my father brought us from Ohio in 1857. In the fall after the close of the war, I accordingly commenced studying away down in the elementary principles of the common branches, in the public schools in Lewis. That winter I studied again, in a district school in my father's neighborhood. The following spring I went to Tabor and there commenced the foundation of a collegiate course, which I afterwards completed in June, of 1873, graduating with a class of seven-two ladies and five gentlemen. I worked my way through as I had very little means to begin with. I boarded the whole time with a widow lady, Mrs. Sarah Neill, too whom I am indebted very much, for whatever I may have accomplished. I paid her for my board and washing in work during term time, and during the long vacations I taught, or worked at such jobs as I could find to do, carefully saving the little money earned, to provide the necessaries of the next term. I do not think that there was anything of particular interest about my course of study to mention here. I was a member of one of the literary societies, and perhaps was as prominent in the ex-

ercises as any of my fellows. Some of the debates were hotly contested, lasting to the small hours, which was sufficient cause for alarm to the good folks of the village. After I left college I entered immediately upon the study of law, in the office of Brown and Churchill, at Atlantic. Mr. Brown is my present law partner. I again taught a term of school in my father's neighborhood, during the winter, and was admitted to practice in all the courts of the State, in March, 1874. Not feeling quite satisfied with the preparation I had made, and desiring a more thorough knowledge of the practice before entering upon it, I sought and obtained a situation in the office of Montgomery and Scott, attorneys at Council Bluffs, Iowa, where I remained six months, during which time I was admitted to practice in the Supreme court of the State. At the expiration of six months I returned to Atlantic and opened a law office. The following fall, 1875, I was elected county superintendent of schools, and entered upon the duties of that office, January 1, 1876. It is an old adage that "no book or story is complete without the character of a woman written in it." And this must not be an exception. During my course of study at Tabor, I had met and loved Marietta Day, the principal of the ladies' department, who was my instructor in Latin, and many of the higher mathematics. We became engaged before she left Tabor in 1871, to go to her parents, who resided at Sheffield, Lorain county, Ohio, and were in feeble health. On the 14th of October 1875, we were married at the residence of her father, Judge, William Day, at Sheffield, Ohio, by James Fairchill, D. D.,

president of Oberlin College. We came to Atlantic and commenced housekeeping in the west part of town. In the spring of 1877 we built the home where we now reside, on South Chestnut street. I was re-elected that fall without opposition, to the office of superintendent. In July, 1878, our little Greta was born. In three and two years following, respectively. Ruth and Albert were born, which make up the family. In May, 1879, I was appointed postmaster at this place for four years. My administration of the affairs of that office was fraught with wars and wiry contentions, and if my opponents are satisfied with the result I am. After the expiration of my term as postmaster, I remained quietly at home with my family till January 1, 1884, when I engaged in a partnership with Mr. J. W. Brown, my former law preceptor, for the practice of law in this place. As a recreation as well as profit I am interested in farming and stock raising. I take not a little pride in my Galloway cattle, Jersey Red swine, and Cotswold sheep. The foregoing is a hasty review of my life, and although I have not achieved much of the world's honors or riches, yet by a struggle, I have probably succeeded in giving to myself some advantages and privileges which others more favorably situated in the beginning of life failed to acquire. If there shall be some suggestion in this that will be a help to any young men situated as I was, to do a better thing for himself or the world, I shall be satisfied.

BEE CULTURE.
[By G. B. Olney.]

At the solicitation of the compilers of this volume, I reluctantly strive to give a



practical article on Apiculture, reluctantly because of diffidence, knowing that often these things are assailed on all points by the harshest criticisms, no matter how true, how plain or how simple the theme is treated. Many will raise the cry, "keep aloof, touch not, this is a snare to entrap the unsuspecting." For nature has endowed the bee with all that is necessary, and man wants no more knowledge on the subject. This is the talk I heard years years ago, and the same I hear to-day, even among good business men in other respects. This ignorance is a terrible barrier to overcome, but it must give way, and intelligence with its many pointed spears of scientific facts and shield of onward progress, and the grand development of immortal truths will ever march triumphantly over discordant error and faithless fiction. Apiculture, or the culture of bees, is a science of itself, and when properly carried out, will pay the operator as good a dividend as any business of the farm, on the amount of capital invested. The first thing a man wants, to engage in this business is, a good location, a southeast slope being preferable to any other, as the hives are then protected, more or less, from the northwest winds, which are apt to chill the young brood. In the second place, and this is very important, a good hive is necessary. The best is one that can be handled for all purposes possible, with the least trouble and expense. The world-wide reputation of the Langstroth hive is well known, the dimension of which has been adopted as the standard, by all the conventions of bee culturists of the United States and Germany. Since artificial comb and the

extractors have come into use, however, the old outward form, only, is used, but with the manipulating sides, that came into use in 1871. Still another improvement has been make by the writer, in 1884, on these sides whereby making the hive cheaper and more easily handled. The object of using the extractor is that the operator can handle three to one of any other hive. The best time for running the extractor is when the most of the bees are afield at work, and this is between 9 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M. Though late in the fall, when the hive is quite full, and there is but little room for the queen to deposit her eggs, I extract and give her empty comb that she may go to lay-This is for the purpose of having young bees to go into winter quarters, as bees only live from eight to twelve weeks. By thus having young bees to commence on, you avoid the complaint of losing bees, when they have plenty to live on, the hives being full of honey, etc. In wintering hives a good dry cellar, with good ventilation, is perhaps the best quarters. A colony in such a place will consume about from eight to ten pounds of honev.

As soon as warm weather approaches take out the hives and set on summer stands, close to the ground, and bank up with old straw or dirt around the hive to protect the brood from sudden changes of weather.

In swarming artificially, make it as near natural as possible, by allowing the bees to fill themselves as much as possible by first driving them in by introducing smoke at entrance. Then tap on the hive, which will start them to battle. Then give them more smoke, which frightens them so that they want to leave. They first fall to their store to carry off all that is possible. When they are well filled, look for the queen, by taking out one card at a time. When she is found, place the card

with the adhering bees in a new hive, then add one more card. Shake off from the cards what would make a fair swarm, place the new hive, with the queen in it, in place of the old one, and set the old one in a new place, and the work is done.

CHAPTER VII.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

All that part of what is now the State of Iowa, south of a line drawn due west from the lower end of Rock Island, in the Mississippi river, was constituted, by an Act of the Territorial Legislature of Michigan, of which it was then a part, approved September 6, 1834, the county of "Demoine" from and after October 1st following. This county, was a portion of this territory, and so remained until 1837. when it became a portion of Keokuk county. In 1851, Cass county was established with its present boundaries, by Act of the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, and the name given in honor of Lewis Cass, then Senator from Michigan. At the same time, Isaac G. Houck, of Madison, Barlow Granger, of Polk, and Samuel B. McCall, of Boone, were appointed as commissioners to locate the county-seat. These parties, for some reason, did not perform their duty and the county had no designated seat of justice at that time.

Chapter 5, of the Acts of the Fourth General Assembly, which met at Iowa City, December 6, 1852, provided for the organization of a large number of new counties in the western part of the State, and among others, the county of Cass. The following appears in the Act in reference to Cass county:

SEC. 2. That Robert McGaven, of the county of Pottawattamie; Thomas G. Palmer, of the county of [Mills, and Milton Richards, of the county of Fremont, be, and they are hereby appointed Commissioners to locate the seat of justice of the county of Cass.

The Act provided that the Commissioners should meet on the first Monday in March, 1853, and that they should receive two dollars per day for their services, to be paid out of the proceeds of lots in said town; and further, that the county of Cass "is hereby organized from and after the first Monday in March,

1853; and the inhabitants of said county shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges, to which by law the other counties in this State are entitled. That there shall be a special election held on the first Monday in April, 1853, at which time there shall be elected county and township officers as provided by law." The Act further provided:

SEC. 10. That the county of Cass shall be composed of three civil townships, for the present organization, that is, all the territory embraced in Cass county shall constitute one civil township; that which lies in the county of Audubon shall constitute one civil township, and all that which lies in the county of Adair shall constitute one civil township, the three for revenue, election and judicial purposes, constituting the county of Cass. The first election to be held at Bradshaw's store, in Cass county; at Mr. Hamlin's in Audubon township; at the house of Alfred Jones, in Adair township.

Two only of the three commissioners appointed to locate the county-seat acted in the matter, and the following is their report, as recorded in the County Judge's office:

State of Iowa, County of Cass, ss.

In pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, approved January 12, A. D. 1853, for the location of the seat of justice of the aforesaid county of Cass, we, Thomas G. Palmer and Milton Richards, two of the commissioners appointed by the Act aforesaid to locate the seat of justice of said county, have met at Indiantown, in said county, on the 11th day of March, A. D. 1853,

and proceeded to locate the seat of justice of said county of Cass, on the east half of the southeast quarter of section 10, and the west half of the southwest quarter of section 11, in township 75 north, of range (37) thirty-seven west, we, the said commissioners, having been sworn as directed by the aforesaid Act. Done at Indiantown, this 11th day of May, A. D. 1853.

Signed, THOMAS G. PALMER,
MILTON RICHARDS,
Commissioners.

As has been said in an other place, the early records of the county are entirely wanting, having, it is supposed, been carried off by Judge Benedict, when he left the county. At the first election the following were chosen the first officers of the county, at the election held in April, 1853: Jeremiah Bradshaw, county judge; V. M. Conrad, treasurer and collector; C. E. Woodward, clerk of courts; Francis M. Ball, sheriff; Levi M. Ball, drainage commissioner; David Chapman, surveyor; James M. Benedict, coroner; H. L. Bradshaw, assessor; T. N. Johnson, road supervisor. During the year Mr. Bradshaw was county judge, and perfected the organization of the county. The first warrant drawn upon the county treasury was in favor of the two commissioners who located the county seat, and was for the amount of \$34.

Mr. Bradshaw was succeeded by J. W. Benedict as county judge, but before his term of office had expired, he left the county, and was succeeded by W. N. Dickerson, in 1855. Under his administration, things began to assume an official aspect and the first records of the county, now

in existence, are the records of the county court over which he presided. The first entry upon his book is upon August 29, A. D., 1856, when application was made for the issuing of a license by James Adkins, for the said Adkins and Elizabeth A. Lookabill to be joined in matrimony. "License was granted August 31, A. D., 1855, by the consent of her father and request, proof was given that both parties were of competent age and condition.

[Signed.]

Wm. N. Dickerson, County Judge."
Upon the records, under date of October, 1855, there is spread the following entry:

"This is to certify that Jeremiah Bradshaw has been duly appointed, and has been duly sworn into the office of liquor agent for Cass county, Iowa, and given bonds as required by law. The said Bradshaw is allowed by the court twenty-five dollars per year for selling and acting as agent for said county of Cass—also other expenses at ending the same."

The first purchase of intoxicating liquors made by the county, by the hands of Mr. Bradshaw, under this appointment by the County Court, was made on the 29th of October, 1855, and was billed as follows:

Cass County.

Bought of J. Dougherty,

				COULCII D	
2	gallons	Brandy	@	\$2.00	\$ 6 00
3		Port wine			
20	**	Rye whisky	@	1.00	20 00
21		Rect. whisky			15 75

\$50.75 Mr. Bradstreet returns to the court, on the 5th of May, 1856, a statement of the business and shows that the county had made a net profit, on the above quantity of liquor, of \$12.68.

At the regular term of the County Court, October 1, 1855, W. H. Dickerson, the County Judge makes the entry that as neither the clerk or treasurer being present, no settlements with them could be made and as there was no further business the court adjourned.

It would seem that in those early days that the county officials were not very strict in the discharge of their duty, for we find that at the January term of the County Court, E. M. Davenport, files a bill. against the county for services as Prosecuting Attorney as well as acting in the place of both County Judge and Clerk of the Courts.

At the February term, of 1857, "appeared before the court, Albert Wakefield and forty-four others, by petition" and asked the appointment of a commissioner to view and locate a county road, commencing at or near the north-east corner of section 3, township 73, range 35, and running to or near the half-mile post on the north side of section 2, township 77, range 35. The court granted the prayer of the petioners and appointed Peter Kanwyer, said commissioner. This is the first county road mentioned in the records, and is presumably the first in the county.

Under the date of March, 1857, the following record is entered upon the docket of the county judge, and is the first attempt at removing the county seat from the town of Lewis.

"This day came A. J. McQueen and one hundred and thirteen others, by petition, praying the Court to submit to the voters of Cass county, at the April election, in 1858, the question of the removal of the county seat from Lewis to Grove City, in said county, according to the provisions of chapter 46, of the session laws of the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, for the year 1855. At the same term came S. W. Tucker and one hundred and sixty-three others, by remonstrance, remonstrating against the submission of the question of removal, as aforesaid. And the Court having fully examined said petition and remonstrance, and being fully advised in the premises, do find the number of remonstrants to exceed the number of petitioners: Therefore it is considered that said prayer in said petition ought not to be granted." This was signed by E. W. Davenport, prosecuting attorney and acting county judge.

In October, 1857, Samuel L. Lorah, having been elected to the office of county judge, assumed the judicial ermine, and proceeded to take the reins of county government.

At the March term of his court in 1858, a petition was presented asking for the organization of a new township to be called Lura, and to embrace the following territory: All of townships 76 and 77, range 34, the east half of township 76, range 35, and two tiers of sections off of the east side of township 77, range 35. The court in granting the prayer of the petitioners, issued the warrant to G. S. Morrison, in said township on April 5, 1858.

At the same term the court ordered the organization of the following territory into a civil township under the name of

Brighton: All of township 77, range 37, and sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 16, 17 and 18, in township 76, range 37. The warrant of such organization was issued to Thomas Meredith, and the first election ordered to be held at the house of Samuel K. Shields, on the 5th of April, 1858.

In June, the boundaries of Pymosa township were changed by the county courts, thereby enlarging it, by taking off a portion of each of the townships of Cass, Turkey Grove and Brighton.

A petition having been presented to Judge Lorah, at the regular term of the county court, on the 6th of September, 1858, asking that the question of the relocation of the county seat be submitted to the legal voters of the county, and designating Grove City as their choice for the seat of county government, that official, finding that the petition was signed by at least-one half of the legal voters of the county, according to the last census, acceded to the prayer, and ordered the submission of the question to the people of the county, at the following general election, in October.

Upon a petition signed by Peter Hedges and others, on the 6th day of September, 1858, the court ordered the organization of a new civil township to be known by the name of Breckenridge, embracing the following territory: All of township 75, range 34; all of township 75, range 35 except section 31; and section 1 of township 74, range 34.

In November, 1858, the county judge entered into a contract, by which the county of Cass purchased of Peck & Keyes the ferry boat, and all appurtenances pertaining thereto, used on the east Nishna-

botna river on the road from Lewis to Council Bluffs, paying two hundred and ten dollars therefor. This the county ran until in August, 1859, when a petition having been presented for the building of a bridge across the river, a contract was ordered to be entered into, by the county court, for the erection of the same. Thomas Meredith being the lowest responsible bidder for the building of the bridge, the contract was let to him for \$1,475. The contract for building the embankment leading to the same was awarded to Cornelius Soper, at twenty-four cents per cubic foot.

But little seems to have been transacted by the county court for some time after this, outside of the usual routine business of auditing and paying claims against the county and the granting of marriage licenses. In the fall of 1859, II. Temple was elected to the position of county judge, and on the 1st of January, 1860, entered upon the discharge of that office. Nothing of any note transpired under his jurisdiction.

On the 1st of January, 1861, a new dispensation of affairs was had and much of the jurisdiction and the power of the county judge was taken from him by the law and given to the newly created

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The first meeting of this body was held at the court house, at Lewis, on the 7th of January, 1861, at which time there were present the following members: C. S. Newlon, R. C. Gordon, Peter Hedges, E. B. Bell, Dawson Glasgow, Samuel L. Lorah and Thomas Meredith. Samuel L. Lorah was chosen chairman for the ensuing year and balloting for the term of

service of the different members of the board resulted as follows: Dawson Glasgow, Thomas Meredith and R. C. Gordan drew the two years term; C. S. Newlon, Samuel L. Lorah, Peter Hedges and E. B. Bell, the one year term. The first warrant ordered drawn by the board was issued to William S. Newlon, for three days' service as school superintendent, and was for six dollars.

At the June term, the Board sold the old ferry boat that lay in the Nishnabotna river, near Keyes' mill, to Peter Hedges, for five dollars, with the understanding that he take it out of the stream before the first of July, 1861, or be liable for all damages caused by its remaining.

In October, the Board of Supervisors, on a motion made by E. B. Bell, appropriated the sum of two hundred dollars for the relief of the families of the volunteers, who had responded to the call of their country, and a committee, consisting of John Keyes, Peter Kanawyer and J. B. Curry, was appointed to inquire into the necessities of these wards of the county and apportion this relief.

The Board for the year 1862 met for the first time on the 6th of January, of that year, when the following members took their seats: Thomas Meredith, R. C. Gordon, F. II. Whitney, T. K. Chapel, John H. Hardenbergh and John Irwin They at once proceeded to effect an organization, by electing R. C. Gordon as chairman for the year. This Board completed the sale of the swamp lands of the county to the American Emigrant Company, of which an account is given elsewhere.

The dark cloud of war that hung over our country during these years drew much attention that way, and as many of the families of the "brave boys in blue" were in want of many of the necessities of life, a motion was made at the September session of the Board, by Frank H. Whitney, to the effect that "the members of the Board resolve themselves into a committee of relief for the benefit of the families of all persons in the service of the United States, as soldiers, in their several townships, who may need aid; and that the clerk be, and is hereby, authorized to issue warrants, on the order of each member of the Board; and further, that it is understood that the Board make no charge for the same, or for their services."

On a motion of J. H. Hardenbergh, the name of Breckenridge township, at this time, was changed to that of Union, by which it has been known ever since.

On the 5th of January, 1863, the new Board met for its first session, and consisted of the following gentlemen: F. H. Whitney, T. R. Chapel, J. Irwin, J. B. Hardenbergh, D. Glasgow, John Leslie and William Judd. On organization, T. R. Chapel was chosen chairman for the ensuing year.

At the June session, F. H. Whitney having removed from Union township, his place upon the Board as representative of that sub-division, was declared vacant, and J. E. Pratt was appointed in his place. John Leslie, also, having removed from Brighton township, which he represented, his place was, at the same time, filled by S. K. Shields. In the following September, J. E. Pratt, however, resigned his position of Supervisor, and was suc-

ceeded by John Meredith. Mr. Pratt was, however, returned to the Board at its October session, from Brighton township, and was duly sworn into office.

The Board of Supervisors for the year 1864, was composed of the following individuals:

C. S. Newlon	of Edna	townabip
D. Glasgow	of Lura	township
J. E. Pratt	of Brighton	township
William Juddof	Turkey Grove	township
John C. Cannon	of Pymosa	township
W. II. Bailey	of Cass	township
John Tate	of Union	township

It met for the first time on the 4th day of January, and organized by electing C. S. Newlon to the chair.

At the June session, J. E. Pratt, the Supervisor from Brighton, having removed from that place, Thomas Meredith was appointed in his stead.

On the 2d of January, 1865, the new Board of Supervisors for the ensuing year, met. The following gentlemen presented themselves, and, after being duly qualified, took their seats:

Thomas Meredith of Brighton township
William H. Baileyof Cass township
James B. McDermottof Lura township
John C. Cannonof Pymosa township
David A. Barnettof Turkey Grove township
John Tate of Union township
C. S. Newlon of Edna township

They organized by the election of D. A. Barnett to the chair, and proceeded to business. On the 6th of the same month the following resolution was unanimously passed by the Board:

"Be it resolved, by the Board of Supervisors, in and for Cass county, State of Iowa, acting in behalf of said county, that a bounty of three hundred dollars be

paid by the said county, to each volunteer, and to each drafted man, who shall be accepted, or shall furnish a substitute who shall be accepted, to fill the quota of the county of Cass, under the call of the President of the United States for three hundred thousand men, of date December 20, 1864.

"And that the same shall be paid as follows, to-wit: The Clerk of the District Court and ex-officio clerk of the Board of Supervisors of Cass county, State of Iowa, is hereby authorized and ordered by the Board of Supervisors, as aforesaid, to issue to each volunteer, and to each drafted man, warrants upon a fund to be called and known as the 'Bounty Fund,' in the sum of three hundred dollars to each, whenever a certificate from the Provost Marshal of this Fifth District of Iowa shall be filed in the said clerk's office, that the said volunteer, or drafted man, or his substitute as aforesaid, has been accepted and accredited to the county of Cass, in the State of Iowa, on the aforesaid call for three hundred thousand men.

"And further, That all the warrants which may be hereafter issued under the foregoing provisions of this resolution, shall draw interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, from the date of this issue.

And, be it further resolved, that, to provide for the immediate payment of a portion of the said 'Bounty Fund' warrants, which may be hereafter issued, the County Treasurer, of the county and State aforesaid, shall be authorized to transfer, or borrow, the entire amount of cash in his hands belonging to the 'Town Fund,'

for the benefit of the 'Bounty Fund,' and the same shall be paid out pro rata, after the entire' amount of the 'Bounty Fund' warrants shall be ascertained. The money so borrowed shall be repaid to the 'Town Fund' whenever a sufficient amount shall be collected from the 'Bounty Fund' tax.

On the 7th of June, Thomas Meredith resigned his position on the Board of Supervisors, and M. B. Darnell was appointed in his place. J. B. McDermott, the representative from Lura township, also resigned, and was succeeded by James Turner. At the next general election, in October, William F. Altig was chosen Supervisor by the people of Brighton township, and succeeded Mr. Darnell, who had just been appointed to fill the vacancy.

The Board for the year 1866, which met on the 1st day of January, was composed of the following mentioned gentlemen:

William F. Altig	Brighton
William H. Bailey	
C. S. Newlon	Edua
Lewis Beason	Grant, late Lura
James L. Byrd	Pymosa
D. F. Gaylord	Union
D. A. Barnett	Turkey Grove

The last mentioned was duly elected chairman for the ensuing year, on organization. The usual routine business was transacted by this Board in a business-like manner.

On the 7th of January, 1867, the Board met, and the following members took their seats, after due qualifications:

James L. ByrdPymosa
W. H. Bailey
D. F. Gaylord
C. S. NewlonEdna
L. Beason,Grant
A. BrownTurkey Grove
W. F. Altig Brighton

On organization, James L. Byrd was elected chairman of the Board, for the year.

The Board for the year 1868, embraced the following-mentioned gentlemen:

L. Beason	Grant
Anson Brown	.Turkey Grove
D. G. Gaylord	Union
James L. Byrd	Pymosa
Z. Clarey	Brighton
John Leslie	Edua
John A. Mills	Cass

The first meeting was held upon the 6th day of January, and James L. Byrd was elected to the chair. At the June session, a committee which had been appointed for the purpose of selecting a Poor Farm for the county, at the January session, made their report, which was as follows:

"We, your committee that were appointed to ascertain where a tract of land suitable for a Poor Farm for Cass county could be procured, have to report that, in the present unsettled and unknown railroad facilities in our county, and in view of the agitation of the county seat question, we have come to the conclusion that it is inexpedient to purchase or locate a Poor Farm at this time.

D. F. GAYLORD.

JOHN A. MILLS.

ANSON BROWN.

This report was received and adopted by the Board.

On the 4th of January, 1869, the Board of Supervisors for the year held their first meeting, with the following-named in their seats:

D. F. Gaylord	Union
James L. Byrd	Pymosa
John A. Mills	
W. W Jameson	Turkey Grove
J. C. Morrison	Gant
Simeon S. Green	Brighton
John Lesie	Edna

James L. Byrd was re-elected to the position of chairman.

At the June session of this Board, William Waddell and others came before the Supervisors and filed a notice of publication and petition for the removal of the county seat to Atlantic. At the same time, a remonstrance against the same was filed by R. G. Phelps and others. The matter, by vote of the Board, was referred to a committee of three, and the Chair appointed D. F. Gaylord, S. S. Green and John A. Mills as said committee. These gentlemen, on the 10th of June, filed the following report:

"We, the committee to whom was reerred the petition and remonstrance pertaining to the removal of the county seat, beg leave to report, and recommend that the whole question be referred to the committee of the whole, as the committee have arrived at no definite conclusion as to the merits of the case."

This report was received and adopted, and the Board, going into committee of the whole, canvassed the question. It being shown that six hundred and eighty-two of the legal voters of the county had signed the petition in favor of the re-location of the county seat at Atlantic, and as the last preceding census showed that Cass county contained eight hundred and twenty-one voters, the Board adopted the following resolution, offered by D. F. Gaylord:

"Resolved, That it is ordered by the board of Supervisors of Cass county, in the State of Iowa, that, at the general election to be holden within, and for said county, on the second Tuesday of October, A. D. 1869, to-wit: the 12th day of

October, A. D. 1869, a vote shall be taken on the re-location of the county seat of Cass county, Iowa, between the said town of Atlantic, as asked for in the petition duly filed, and the town of Lewis, the existing county seat of Cass county, and that the ballot of each voter voting on such re-location shall designate that it was cast for the county seat at Atlantic, or for the county seat at Lewis."

Provisions were also made for the due observance of law, in the way of public notices, both by publication in the papers, and by notices posted in conspicuous places.

The board, on the 11th of June, 1869, in response to a petition, ordered the organization of congressional township 75, north of range 36 west, into a civil township under the name of Bear Grove, and ordered C. A. Hebing to act as the organizing officer, and the first election to be held at the building known as the Roselle school house, on the 12th of October. the September session, the board, also, ordered the organization of township 74, range 37, as a civil township under the name of Pleasant, and instructed H. A. Barton to act as organizing officer. first election was also ordered to take place on the 12th of October, at the Stetler school house. This latter order was revoked shortly after, and a committee composed of Simeon S. Green, John C. Morrison and John Leslie appointed to look into the re-organization of the county into civil townships.

At the October session, it being brought to the attention of the board that one of their number, John A. Mills, had on the 2d day of October, been called away by death, resolutions of respect were passed by the board bearing testimony to his work, and the loss the community met with in his death, and tendered his afflicted family their condolence.

On the 20th of October, after a due canvass of the vote on the re-location of the county seat, the Board declared the city of Atlantic the seat of county government, and ordered the county officers to remove to that place.

"That in consideration of the Atlantic Town Company making a warrantee deed to all of block number Fifty-two in said town of Atlantic, to the county of Cass, Iowa, for county building and purposes, the same being in full for the grounds which said town agreed to donate to said county for public buildings, and upon the said Town Company erecting the buildings in manner and form as required by their bond, within sixty days, upon block Thirty-four in said town of Atlantic, and the same is accepted by a committee appointed by this board, upon their certifying the acceptance of said building to the county officer, they are immediately required to remove their offices, books, papers, etc., to the county seat at Atlantic, into said building."

The Board for the year 1870, was composed of the following gentlemen, who met for the first time on the first of January, and after qualification, took their seats:

D. T. GaylordUnion.
E. J. ShieldsEdn:a
N. L. Mills
James L. Byrd
S. S. GreenBrighton,
W. W. JamesonTurkey Grove.
J. C. MorrisonGrant.

J. L. Byrd was chosen chairman. At the June session Benjamin Albee, of Bear Grove, presented his credentials as a member of the board, and was admitted to a seat in the council. The committee on reorganization of the county now made a a report by which the following congressional townships were erected into civil townships:

Township 74, range 34, to be called Victoria township.

Township 75, range 34, to be called Massena township.

Township 76, range 34, to be called Lincoln township.

Township 77, range 34, to be called Grant township.

Township 77, range 35, to be called Benton township.

Township 76, range 35, to be called Franklin township.

Township 75, range 35, to be called Union township.

Township 74, range 35, to be called Edna township.

Township 74, range 36, to be called Noble township.

Township 75, range 36, to be called Bear Grove township.

Township 76, range 36, to be called Atlantic township.

Township 77, range 36, to be called Pymosa township.

Township 77, range 37, to be called Brighton township.

Township 76, range 37, to be called Washington township.

Township 75, range 37, to be called Cass township.

Township 74, range 37, to be called Pleasant township.

The Board of Supervisors had heretofore been composed of one representative
from each township, but by the law of the
State of Iowa, in 1870, this was abrogated and the county government placed
in the hands of three supervisors chosen
at large. The first Board of this composition met at the court house in Atlantic,
on the 2d day of January, 1871, and was
composed of William Waddell, W. W.
Jameson and A. Teal. On being duly
qualified and taking their seats, they fully
organized by the election of William
Waddell as chairman for the ensuing year.

The Board of Supervisors for the subsequent years, were as follows:

1872—W. Waddell, A. Teal and H. G. Van Vlack, Mr. Waddell again occupying the chair.

1873-William Waddell, H. G. Van-Vlack and Homer L. Darnell, with the first named again in the chair.

1874—H. G. Van Vlack, H. L. Darnell and E. E. Herbert, with H. G. Van Vlack as chairman. During the month of April Mr. Van Vlack resigned his position on the board, and was succeeded by G. I. Chizum, and Mr. Darnell made chairman for the balance of the year, but in September the latter resigned from the board and J. H. Vinson was appointed to fill the vacancy, and the chair was filled by Mr. Herbert.

1875—M. J. Stearns, E. E. Herbert and E. J. Shields, with Mr. Herbert in the chair.

1876—The Board of Supervisors having been increased to five members, it was composed this year of E. J. Shields, chairman; E. E. Herbert, S. E. Huse, J. Pickett and J. P. James.

1877—J. P. James, chairman; James Pickett, S. E. Huse, E. J. Shields and J. H. Vinson.

1878—S. E. Huse, chairman; J. P. James, J. II. Vinson, James Pickett and T. J. Allyn.

1879—J. H. Vinson, chairman; D. F. Hawks, William Cool, J. P. James and T. J. Allyn.

1880—J. P. James, chairman; William Cool, T. J. Allyn, J. E. Bailey and D. F. Hawks.

1881-D. F. Hawks, chairman; John E. | William Christie, Jr.

Bailey, William Cool, J. M. Baxter and D. C. Kellogg.

1882—D. F. Hawks, chairman; J. E. Bailey, J. M. Baxter, D. C. Kellogg and Julius Triplett.

1883—J. M. Baxter, chairman; D. F. Hawks, D. C. Kellogg, Julius Triplett and Samuel L. Lorah.

THE PRESENT BOARD OF SUPERVISORS is composed of the following named gentlemen: Julius Triplett, chairman; D. F. Hawks, S. L. Lorah, S. W. Garvin and William Christie, Jr.

CHAPTER VIII.

OTHER OFFICIAL MATTERS.

In this chapter are given various items of information, taken from the official records of the county, and elsewhere, and although they are necessary to a complete compilation of the annals of the county, do not have any fitting connection with any other matter in the book.

POPULATION.

No notice seems to have been taken of this part of the country in any census, until the year 1856, when, by a State enumeration it was shown that the four townships that, then, made up the county of Cass, had the following population: Cass, 415; Edna, 56; Pymosa, 175, and Turkey Grove, 179; making a total of 815 souls. The following table will show the

statistics of that year, as shown by the State Census Report:

Diate Census Lieport.	
Number of dwelling houses	156
Number of families	148
Number of males	448
Number of females	367
Married	308
Widowed	_12
Native voters	205
Naturalized voters	10
Aliens	9
Militia	171
Idiotic	2
Owners of land	175
Acres of improved land	3,265
Acres of unimproved land	26,128
Tons of hay	172

1

Acres of spring wheat 442
Bushels harvested 3,838
Acres of winter wheat 43
Bushels harvested 348
Acres of Oats 322
Bushels harvested 3,302
Acres of Corn
Bushels harvested 40,013
Acres of Potatoes 40
Bushels harvested 6,209
Number of hogs sold 319
Value of hogs sold \$1,684
Number of cattle sold 317
Value of cattle sold\$10,304
Pounds of butter made 13,501
Pounds of wool
Value of domestic manufactures. \$350
Value of general manufactures \$4,150
In this connection it would nossibly

In this connection it would, possibly, be of interest to give a table of the various occupations represented in the county of the same year:

Farmers	179
Laborers	8
Blacksmiths	7
Carpenters	14
Wagonmakers	1
Stonemasons	2
Millers	2
Sawyers	4
Tinners	1
Milliners	.2
Shoemakers	1
Saddle and Harnessmakers	3
Merchants	2
Agents	1
Traders	1
Physicians	3

Lawyers.....

Clergymen....

Teamsters	1
Coopers	3
Clerks	1
Surveyors	1
County Judge	1
Weavers	1

In 1860, by the National census, just previous to the Civil War, the population of Cass county was set down as 1,612. In 1865, it was 1,895, and 1870, had grown to 5,464, an increase of about 300 per cent. in five years. On the authority of the Federal census of 1880, it is shown that in that year Cass county had outgrown its days of infancy and could boast of 16,943 inhabitants; and in the four years of growth since then has added to this until to-day, it is thought, her population will foot up to twenty-three or twenty-four Taken on the basis of the thousand. enumeration of that year, the following table, showing several items of interest in regard to the county, are not out of place. In the year 1880 there were in this county:

The American element, which is the predominant one, are representatives of most of the northern states, New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, contributing the larger portion. They are, taken as a whole, an industrious and thrifty people, many of whom have gathered around

them considerable of this world's goods and are hospitable in the extreme.

COUNTY CHARITY.

Although the heart of every man in the county beats in earnest sympathy with the poor and destitute that lies within his knowledge, and the hand of pity is never withheld, in time of need, from those who are in want, the time has not yet arrived when the county has felt it just to itself and others, to provide a county home for the friendless. Many, having in their mind the parish poor houses, and "unions" of the old countries, shrink back with horror at the idea, that any, in whom they feel an interest, should be doomed to inhabit a place, within the cold and cheerless walls of such an asylum. Little do they think that many a waif, upon the broad and troubled sea of the world's bitter experience, has hailed, as a safe harbor, as a secure haven, the much dreaded poor-house. Here the weary can find rest, and the wolf, starvation, be held at bay, until a brighter day can dawn. To those of us that think, the name has many a sad and tender recollection of pity for the unfortunate wretch, who is compelled to lower his pride, and seek relief, rather than meet death by starvation and exposure.

The only effort of any note that has been made in Cass county, toward the establishment of a county poor farm, was in January, 1863, when a committee of the Board of Supervisors, who had been appointed for the purpose of selecting a tract of land for a poor farm, made a report, adverse to the whole matter, at that time, as not to the interest of the people of the county. So Cass county stands

to-day without an institution of that character.

Perhaps it may be partially owing to some mistaken notions of that noble charity, and the dread that many citizens have of such institutions, that there is none, but let not the stranger think, however, that it is a land where people are lacking in brotherly charity. The method of relief practiced, and the yearly amount annually appropriated for the relief of the needy, has only to be scanned to demonstrate the fallacy of such a judgment. The weary wight that has lost his all through force of untoward circumstances; the widow and orphan struggling hard for the daily crust of bread; the waif left to live or die, as best it may, can here, all, meet openhanded charity, and a people whose heart and purse are ever open to the call of the suffering and poverty stricken.

CIVIL TOWNSHIPS.

The sixteen civil townships of Cass county were constituted and organized upon the following dates:

Cass in the fall of 1851, as a township of Pottawattamie county.

Pymosa, prior to 1856; the first time it is mentioned being in that year.

Turkey Grove, during the year 1856. Edna, prior to 1857.

Breckenridge, constituted September 6th, and organized October, 1858.

Lura, constituted March, 1858, and or ganized April 5, 1858.

Brighton, constituted in March, and organized April 5, 1858.

These were the original seven, but in 1870 this was changed and the whole county reorganized into its present form of sixteen civil townships, each co-extensive with the Congressional township. The following gives the townships as created and named. The act constituting them was passed June 11th, and the organization effected in October, 1870:

Victoria, embracing township 74, range 31

Massena, embracing township 75, range 34,

Lincoln, embracing township 76, range 34.

Grant, embracing township 77, range 34.

Benton, embracing township 77, range 35.

Franklin, embracing township 76, range 35.

Union, embracing township 75, range 35.

Edna, embracing township 74, range 35.

Noble, embracing township 74, range 36.

Bear Grove, embracing township 75, range 36.

Atlantic, embracing township 76, range 36.

Pymosa, embracing township 77, range 36.

Brighton, embracing township 77, range 37.

Washington, embracing township 76, range 37.

Cass, embracing township 75, range 37.

Pleasant, embracing township 74, range 37.

Bear Grove had been organized as now constituted, at the previous October elections. TOWN PLATS.

The plats of the several cities, towns and villages in Cass county, were filed for record, in the office of the county recorder, upon the following dates:

Indiantown was the first, being filed for record on the 10th of October, 1853, by William N. Dickerson.

Lewis, filed for record February 6, 1854, by the County of Cass, who was sole owner and proprietor.

Iranistan, filed March 1, 1854, by S. T. Carey.

First addition to the town of Iranistan, filed by Nelson T. Spoor and Martha E. Carey, on the 1st of August, 1855.

Conrad's addition to Indiantown, filed by V. M. Conrad, March 27, 1856.

Elsey's addition to Lewis, filed November 9, 1857, by George M. Elsey.

Dickerson's addition to Lewis, filed February 1, 1858, by C. Soper, Westley Spurlock, W. N. Dickerson and J. F. Deaver.

Evan's and Macon's addition to Lewis, filed by Charles II. Evans, of Mahaska county, and Joseph H. Macon, of Cass, on the 4th of May, 1858:

Grove City, filed May 20, 1862, by D. A. Barnett, Albert Wakefield, J. R. Kirk, A. G. McQueen, A. P. Thayer, V. M. Conrad, J. P. Wheeler and E. W. Davenport.

Re-survey of Lewis, plat filed by the county, February 25, 1866.

Atlantic, surveyed and platted in October, 1868, by F. H. Whitney, B. F. Allen, J. P. Cook and others.

First addition to Atlantic, filed for record May 4, 1869, by B. F. Allen, F. H.

Whitney, and Job Walker, executor of the estate of Henry Walker, deceased.

Anita, filed November 10, 1870, by F. H. Whitney, B. F. Allen and J. P. Cook.

Dickerson and Keyes' addition to Atlantic, filed May 20, 1871, by Isaac Dickerson and John Keyes.

Walker's addition to Atlantic, filed March 25, 1872, by Job Walker and F. H. Whitney.

Marne, filed May 17, 1875, by the Marne Town company.

McDowell's addition to Atlantic, filed August 4, 1875, by William M. McDowell.

Whitney's addition to Anita, September, 24, 1875, by F. H. Whitney.

Meredith's addition to Marne, May 24, 1876, by Thomas Meredith.

Wiota, filed November 13, 1877, by Hoyt Sherman, assignee of B. F. Allen, in bankruptcy, and F. H. Whitney.

Reno, filed by Edward Porter, August 24, 1877.

Whitney's addition to Wiota, August 20, 1878, by F. H. Whitney.

Whitney's second addition to Atlantic, August 25, 1879, by F. H. Whitney.

Haskins' addition to Anita, March 13, 1879, by Norman Haskins.

Griswold, filed for record, December 15, 1879, by C. E. Perkins, trustee.

Whitney's addition to Atlantic, blocks 74, 81, 82 and 89, April 29, 1879.

First addition to Griswold, by C. E. Perkins, trustee, June 28, 1880.

Lorah, October 26, 1880, by Samuel L. Lorah.

Second addition to Griswold, August 26, 1881, by C. E. Perkins, trustee.

Crawford and Merriman's addition to Atlantic, December 13, 1881, by C. C. Merriman and A. Crawford.

Porter's first addition to Reno, April 14, 1884, by Edward Porter.

These matters are treated of in full detail in the township and village histories.

MATRIMONIAL.

As in several other instances the record of marriages in Cass county in the early days of its existence is quite incomplete. The first marriage in the county was that of Alvin Jessup and Harriet Driscoll. The license for this was granted on the 8th of June, 1853, and the ceremony performed the same day.

The second was that of George Shannon and Melissa Hedges, in the early part of 1854.

The third was the ceremony that united the destinies of the present incumbent of the treasurer's office, G. I. Chizum and Hannah Bradshaw, on the 23d of August, 1854.

None of these three appear upon the records of the county, but have been gathered either from the parties interested or their friends and neighbors.

The first that appears to have been made a matter of entry, and which has been preserved, was that of William Porter to Catharine Pickett. License was granted in accordance with the law of the State, on the 13th of August, 1855, and they were united in wedlock on the day following by his honor, W. N. Dickerson, the County Judge.

The next was the license issued to James Adkins and Elizabeth A. Lookabill, on the 31st of August, 1855.

Licenses, during the year 1856, were issued to the following parties:

John Dyer and Mary Porter, February 4th. They were married by W. H. Dickerson, the County Judge on the 6th of the same month.

E. V. Smith and Julia L. Knowland, February 27th.

Asahel B. Davis and Emma Roe, March 18th, married the same day by Rev. J. S. Rand.

Allen J. McCarty and Nancy Ann Brenton, March 14th. John Erwin, a justice of the peace, performed the nuptial ceremony.

D. J. Smith and Mary A. Fansler, April 1st. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Bowater Bales.

Clarence Porter and Polly Pickett, July 2d. The were married by W. N. Dickerson, County Judge.

Edward Gingrey and Almira Donar; July 27. J. W. Brinkerhoff, J. P., performed the rite.

Hudson Reynolds and Martha E. Chapman, September 15th. Rev. J. S. Rand certifies that he performed the ceremony.

Robert F. Kirk and Lucy F. Lockwood, October 12. Married by Rev. Bowater Bales.

G. E. Haycook and Zereula M. Hedges, October 25th. United by the same party.

Morris Albough and Lucy Ann Bradshaw, October 10th. Judge Dickerson performed the ceremony.

Elya L. Pearson and Adeline M. Brinkerhoff, December 27th. Married by J. W. Brinkerhoff, J. P.

This comprises all the licenses issued

during the year 1856. In 1857 licenses were issued as follows:

To William Bryan and Helen Porter, February 10th. Married by E. W. Davenport, acting County Judge.

Frank Nortman and Catharine Stoodt, January 26th. Married on the 22d of the following month, by P. Kanawyer, J. P.

Alexauder Kenaney and Susan Stewart, August 30. Married by Rev. Bowater Bales.

Amasa Chapman and Amanda Dyer, August 7th. Married by G. B. Hitchcock.

Henry Pappe and Sarah J. M. Porter, October 6th. Married by George B. Hitchcock.

James Duncan and Emily Fansler, November 26th. Married by Judge Lorah.

George M. Elsey and Adamantine Littlefield, December 1st. Rev. J. M. Rust performed the ceremony.

Reuben Goucher and Catherine Settzer, December 2d. Married by John Irvin, J. P.

Albert Wakefield and Ellen Northgraves, December 31st. Married by R. D. McGeehon, J. P.

In 1858 licenses were issued to the following parties:

Henry L. Bradshaw and Mary E. Long, April 5. Married by H. Smith, J. P.

Cyrus Baughman and Ruth A. Clark, April 2.

Simeon Fees and Fannie Alexander, May 3d.

George Conrad and Elizabeth Doner, June 2d.

William Chapman and Elizabeth Dyer, August 8th.



Dlo Kellogy



Sarah & Kellogg

James Baxter and Euphemia Richardson, August 12th.

Henry Wormington and Hannah Hopley, August 18th.

John B. Carey and Mary C. J. Cross-thwait, December 19th.

George I. Turner and Hannah Mahan, December 2d.

In 1859 licenses were issued to the following:

Joseph Everly and Adelia Page, May 10th.

David Robinson and Mary E. Clark, August 16.

Nelson Ball and Mary E. Judd, August 3.

Daniel Palmer and Sophia Morris, September 8.

Nehemiah C. Moffett and Sarah I. Littlefield, October 6.

John A. Smith and Martha Morris, November 3.

Ozro Stout and Esther J. Lorah, November 8.

Licenses were issued in 1850 to the following couples, who were duly joined in the bonds of matrimouy:

Otis Hardenberg and Margaret Hopley.
John E. McConnell and Mary Early.
John W. Brown and Nancy A. Cannon.
Lewis Beason and Augusta Wooster.
B. J. Walters and Mattie Douther.
Frederick Merrihew and Hannah Smith.
Terry Landers and Phæbe Phipps.
John Whitney and Louisa M. Page.
Joseph Porter and Hester E. Atwood.
Lorenzo Teague and Susannah String-

William S. Reynolds and Arabella L. Macomber.

Jacob Neth and Louisa Worth.

William McMillan and Laomia Teague.
Andrew Barenger and Mrs. Philena
Gronshaw.

The following table shows the number of marriages contracted from the year 1854 to 1883 inclusive:

1 1870 54
3 1871
2 1872
2 1873 80
8 1874
9 1875149
7 1876
4 1877
5 1878
3 1879
2 1880
2 1881
7 1883
7 1883
0
9 Total2. 139
4

A glance at the foregoing figures shows conclusively that the matrimonial market is affected by the state of the times. In 1854, and for the first few years the county was too sparsely settled to furnish any indication of it. In 1858 banks suspended and a season of depression set in, and there were fewer marriages contracted for several years, although this county was not visibly affected until 1860, when there were only a few marriages. Again, in 1875, hard times caused a visible decrease in this respect. The war, too, caused a falling off in the number of marriages annually contracted, but in 1864 and 1866, when the boys in blue came home, there were larger numbers of licenses issued by the county clerk than in any prior years.

FINANCIAL.

The following will show the value of the taxable property and amount of tax levied each year, from 1872 to 1884. Prior to that time the reports are not accessible:

4000	4000
1872.	1877. Land exclusive of town property,
Lands\$2,469,812	acres
Fown property	Value of land\$3,009,29
Personal property	Value of town property
W 4 1 - 1 - 4	Value of railroad property 310, 41
Total valuation of the county\$3, 434, 442	Value of personal y
Total tax levied 87, 689.46	Value of telegraph property
1873.	varde of selegraph property
Lands exclusive of town property,	Total valuation of county\$4, 245, 62
acres	Total tax levied
Value of lands\$2, 517, 866	1878.
Fown property	Value of lands exclusive of towns\$3,006,46
Personal property	Value of town property 320, 39
Railroad property in the county 241, 736	Value of personal property 590, 84
	Value of railroad property 302, 28
Total valuation of the county\$3, 404, 477	*
Total tax levied	Total valuation as assessed\$4, 219, 97
1874.	Tax levied
Lands in county exclusive of towns,	1879.
acres	Lands exclusive of town property.
Value of farm lands \$2 544, 699	acres360, 237
Value of town property 197, 146	Value of Lind\$3,083,66
Value of personalty	Value of personal property 975, 31
Value of railroad property 282, 941	Value of town property 514, 61
Value of telegraph lines	Value of railroad property 335, 01
Value of totograph intes	
Total valuation of the county\$3, 485, 641	Total valuation as assessed\$4,908,60
Total tax levied	Total tax levied including rail-
•	road tax
1875.	1880. Land exclusive of town lots, acres 359, 940
Value of farm lands\$2,842,155	Value of land
Value of town property 257, 324	Value of town property 566, 70
Value of personalty 541, 238	Value of personal property 974,88
Value of ra Iroad property 293, 929	Value of railroad property
Value of telegraph property 9, 188	value of ramoau property 340, or
Tital relation of country \$2.012.624	Total valuation of county\$5, 495, 70
Total valuation of county\$3,913,834	Exemption for trees planted, \$118, 335
Total tax levied	Tax levied
. 1876.	
Land exclusive of town property,	1881. Lands, exclusive of town property,
acres360,648	acres
Value of farm lands\$2, 842, 155	Value of land \$3,953,54
Value of town property 271, 295	
Value of town property	Value of town lots
	Value of town lots
Value of personal property 679, 874 Value of railroad property 315, 905	Value of town lots
Value of personal property 679, 374	Value of town lots

1882.	1873.
Lands exclusive of town property,	8,566 cattle assessed in county, value, \$ 24,110
acres358, 964	4 266 horses, " " 84,656
Value of land\$3,465, 265	305 mules, " " 8, 981
Value of town property 577, 184	807 sheep, " " " 607
Value of personal property 1,011,600	11,812 swine, " " 14,765
Value of railroad property 401, 762	
	Value of stock assessed \$ 133, 118
Total value of county\$5,455,811	1874.
Tax levied	44 400
Tree exemptions\$1,153.83	11,128 cattle assessed in county, value, \$ 122, 323 5,129 horses, " 115, 663
	377 mules, " " 12, 9(3
1883.	539 sheep, ". " 402
Lands, farm property, acres356, 799	13,325 swine, " " 16,232
Value of lands\$4,843, 395	10, 202
Value of town property 917, 245	Value of stock assessed \$267,523
Value of railroad property 392, 148	•
Value of personal property 996, 722	1876. \$166, 876
	15,427 cattle
Total value of county\$7,149,510	635 mules
Total tax levied	995 sheep
100,00	10 004
1884.	13,394 swine
Lands exclusive of town lots, acres356, 799	Value of stock, as assessed\$ 363.872
Value of 1 ands	,
Value of town lots:	12,126 caitle\$141,523
	7, 084 horses
Atlantic \$678.785 Anita 81,330	750 mules
	1 511 sheep
Lewis 62, 186	19,114 swine
Griswold 45, 447	20,409
Grove City 3, 450 Marne 23, 565	Total value of live stock\$350, 904
	1878.
Wiota 18, 285 Lorah 1, 413	12,186 cattle, assessed at
Reno 2, 984	# PPO P
	[74]
Value of railroad property 385, 281	1 400 - 1
Value of railroad property	00 500
value of personality, including stock, 1,000,001	28,530 swine,
Total aggregated walve of country AT 150 100	Total value of live stock\$360, 708
Total assessed value of county\$7, 152, 122	1879.
Exemptions for trees planted \$38,069	12,353 cattle, assessed at
STOCK.	B 000 I
	Menor 4
As it might be of interest to note the	101 murs, 50, 548
growth of the stock interests of the county,	1,847
the following tables are given, as taken	34,875 swine, " 64,543
from the records in the auditor's office:	Total value of line at 1
	Total value of live stock\$570, 392

	1880.		
15.066 cattle,	assessed at \$238, 492		
7.622 horses,			
832 mules,	"		
995 sheep,	" 1,438		
34,253 swine,	" 64, 447		
Total val	ne of stock		
	1881.		
19,452 cattle,	valued at\$262, 266		
8.045 herses,	" 215, 965		
805 mules,			
1,707 sheep,			
31,173 swine,	" 62, 372		
\mathbf{V} alue of	ive stock\$569, 273		
	1882.		
21,853 cattle,	valued at \$288, 419		
8,503 horses,	" 228, 957		
884 mules,	" 27, 928		
2,191 sheep,			
33,456 swine,			
Value of live stock			
	1883.		
	assessed at\$308, 726		
8 618 horses,	"		
859 mules,	20,010		
2,169 sheep,			
31,185 swine,	" 79, 183		
Total value of live stock\$636, 666 1884.			
21,504 cattle, assessed at\$277, 926			
9,072 horses.			
906 mules,	" 27, 692		

2.546 sheep	, assessed	at	3, 425
30,302 swin	ie, ''		67, 058

Total value of stock assessed.....\$610, 107 REGISTRY OF DEEDS.

The first deed filed for record upon the books of the county, bears the date of June 17, 1853, and was executed by Francis E. Ball and Harriet Ball, and conveyed the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 8, in township 75, range 37, (Cass) to Stephen Carey. The tract contained forty acres, and the consideration therefor was \$300. This instrument was acknowledged before C. E. Woodward, the same date as executed and filed for record.

There are now forty-eight books of deed records covering both farm and town property. There are, also, ninety-four books of miscellaneous records, among which are those for the mortgages, chattel mortgages, indexes, etc. The whole number of books in the office are 143, and are arranged in most excellent order in a large, light and well ventilated vault.

The first entry of land appears to have been made by Jeremiah Bradshaw, upon the 20th of May, 1853, and covered the northwest quarter of section 9, township 75, range 35.

CHAPTER IX.

POLITICAL.

In this chapter it is the design to present all the items of interest connected with the political history of Cass county, the principal issues which occupied the attention of the people during the various campaigns since the organization of the county, both local and general, so far as it is possible, and following this a complete abstract of the votes cast at each election, drawn from the official sources. There is always a fascinating interest manifested in the political history of a Nation, State or country, and especially is this true in a free land, where, in the eyes of the law, all are upon an equality: where it has been shown that even the humblest-the rail-splitter or the towpath boy-can attain the highest honor -that can be bestowed upon an American citizen. We delight to see merit rewarded; we are pleased with the onward progress of one from the lower walks of life, as step by step he mounts the ladder of fame. Even if we do not reach the highest pinuacle, ourselves, we may flatter ourselves that our children may attain it, and thus rest happy in the conclusion.

There is an excitement about a political campaign which all enjoy, and, although to the disgrace of the party using it, personalities are often indulged in, as a general thing all yield gracefully to the ver-

dict of the people, and submit themselves unto "the powers that be." This is as it should be, and speaks well for the American people.

It is the intention to sketch, at as much length as space will admit, the issues of each campaign both large and small. As a general thing, the local complexion of every campaign in this county, has hinged on the comparative merits of the individual, and, the main or local questions that arise in all communities, only to be lost in the oblivion of years. The Democratic party being in late years particularly, in the minority, their chief reliance has been, in all county matters, to join forces with the independent voter, and the disgruntled Republicans, and supporting either candidates of their own or such as chose to run independent of party lines. Following this resume will be found the abstract of the official vote at every election, of which record can be found.

The first election was held the first Monday in April, 1853, at "Bradshaw's store" at Indiantown as provided by the Act of Assembly. No official record of the election is to be found in any of the county offices; nor are any poll books to be found. The earliest record kept by the county judge, J. W. Benedict, is not to be found in the county auditor's office,

and as it was not more than a hat would accommodate, it is presumed that Benedict took it away with him when he left the county, a number of years ago.

The records of the vote of the county, are very incomplete, and at this late day, it is impossible to obtain any information in regard to it that will bear upon its face, any indications of accuracy.

The first election of which there is any record upon the books of the county, was that which took place in the month of June, 1858. This was on the question of establishing a general banking law in the State, and on the institution of a State Bank. But one hundred and forty-three ballots were cast in Cass county, the majority being in favor of both measures.

The election of 1858, was for State officers, member of congress, judge of the district court, district attorney and others. But little enthusiasm prevaded, and the election passed off quietly. The principal contest was over the office of clerk of the district court, E. W. Henderson, however, having a majority of 12 over his opponent, A. A. Burnham, on a final canvass of the votes.

In the fall of 1859, there were both State and county officers to be elected, and the contest was sharp in Cass county. Samuel J. Kirkwood was the Republican, and Augustus C. Dodge, the Democratic candidate for governor. Mr. Kirkwood, afterwards known as "Iowa's War Governor," received a majority of twenty-seven in the county, out of a total vote of 331. Henry Temple, the Republican candidate for county judge, W. S. Newlon, for county superintendent, Samuel Whisler for drainage commissioner, and A. J.

Osborn for surveyor, were elected by small majorities, the democrats capturing the other offices of sheriff, and treasurer and recorder.

The country was now becoming deeply moved over questions which stirred the popular heart as none had ever done before. The storm which had been gathering ever since the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; the struggles in Kansas, had deeply intensified the feeling of the people of the North, and John Brown's attempt upon Harper's Ferry had been skillfully managed, so as to arouse the fury of the people of the South. That the Territories of the United States should be forever consecrated to freedom was the solemn determination of a large majority of the people of the North and that the boundaries of the institution of slavery should not be further enlarged. The South, seeking the perpetuation of the institution of slavery, by means of enlarged political power, determined that its territory should not be restricted, but should The questions dividing be extended. parties were chiefly sectional, and pointed directly to war. At this stage of public sentiment, the republican party met in national convention at Chicago, for the purpose of placing in the field candidates for the office of president and vice-president. The names of Seward, Lincoln, Chase, Blair and Bates were proposed for the chief office. In the convention it was plain to see who was the favorite of the lookers-on. Every mention of Lincoln's name was received with cheer after cheer. Three ballots were taken. On the last, Mr. Lincoln received a majority of the whole number of votes, and was made the

unanimous choice of the convention, amidst the most intense excitement. Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, was selected as the candidate for vice-president.

The Democratic National Convention met at Charleston, South Carolina, April 23, 1861. The friends of Stephen A. Douglas were active in urging his claims to the nomination for the presidency, the delegates from the Northern States being instructed to use all honorable means to attain that end. His claims were stoutly contested by the leaders of the democracy of the South, and it was evident some time before the convention assembled, that it would be difficult to come to an agreement, especially as the rule of the Democratic national conventions required a two-thirds vote to nominate. The convention remained in session ten days, at the expiration of which time no nominations were made. After taking fifty-seven ballots, it was found impossible for any candidate to receive a two-thirds vote of the entire body, as many Southern delegates had withdrawn. An adjournment to Baltimore, June 19th, was agreed upon. The convention met pursuant to adjournment; but even here no agreement could be reached between the factions. After a six day's meeting, Stephen A. Douglas was nominated for president, and Benjamin Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, for vicepresident. The nomination of Douglas was received with great enthusiasm in the North. Mr. Fitzpatrick declining, Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia, was substituted, and he accepted the nomination.

That portion of the Democratic convention which seceded, held a convention, June 23d, and nominated John C. Breck-

enridge, of Kentucky, for president, and Joseph Lane, of Oregon, for vice-president. A "Union" convention was also held, at which John Bell, of Tennessee, was nominated for president, and Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, for vice-president.

With four presidential candidates in the field, the exciting questions growing out of the institution of slavery, and the threats of secession by a portion of the South, in the event of the election of Lincoln, tended to make the campaign one of great excitement. "Wide-Awake" clubs, on the part of the republicans, and organizations of "Hickory Boys" on the part of Douglas democrats, tended to increase the excitement. Large and enthusiastic meetings were held by each party, in all the leading towns and cities throughout the land, and in many of the smaller villages. The names of the "Rail-Splitter," and the "Little-Giant," became household words, and evoked the greatest enthusiasm.

The Republican State Convention of Iowa met in Iowa City, May 23d, nominated a State ticket, adopted a platform in harmony with the action of the national convention at Chicago, endorsed its nominations, and favored rigid economy in State matters. The Democratic convention met at Des Moines, July 12th, nominated a State ticket and passed resolutions endorsing Douglas and Johnson. The "Union" ticket was strongly condemned.

In Cass county the feeling ran high, and the contest was warmly fought by both parties. There was but one county officer to be elected—clerk of the courts—consequently there was little to detract

from the great national issues. For President, Lincoln received a majority of twenty-six, and the whole Republican ticket range about the same. The total vote was 308. The candidates for the county office mentioned were William Judd and David A. Barnett, but this latter hinging on purely local issues, and personal popularity, resulted in the election of the latter by a majority of seventeen.

The war for the Union was in progress during the political campaign of 1861, and issues, growing out of the war, were forming. The Republicans were first to meet in convention, assembling at Des Moines in July. They put in nomination a State ticket and adopted a platform heartily supporting the government in its assertion of the right to coerce, denouncing the doctrine of secession, maintaining the supremacy of the Constitution, and declaring in the most forcible language, that the Rebellion should be put down at any cost.

The Democratic State Convention passed resolutions also, unequivocally condemning the action of the seceding States, but declaring it to be the legitimate results of the teaching of the "irrepressible conflict," and also denying in toto the right of the government to perpetuate the Union by force of arms. State sovereignty was endorsed, and the opposite doctrine declared to be fraught with disastrous consequences.

Never, perhaps, in the history of Cass county, was there a more hotly contested election than this. Many of the legal voters were absent in the field and the vote was necessarily light, and S. J. Kirkwood, the Republican nominee for the office of Governor, had in this county, a bare ma-

jority of one, in a total vote of 343. For member of congress, representative and senator in the General Assembly of the State and nearly all of the county offices, the Democrats swept the field in Cass county.

The Union army had met with several reverses during the year 1862, and a gloomy feeling pervaded the minds of the people, having its effect upon the canvass for State officers. The Democrats met in convention at Des Moines, and adopted a platform in which they declared in favor of using all constitutional means for the suppression of the rebellion, and opposed to any scheme of confiscation and emancipation; opposed to a suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, declaring the superiority of the white over the black race. and opposed to the purchase of the slaves. The Republicans, in their platform adopted at Des Moines, resolved that it was the duty of every man to help maintain the government; condemned the course of secession sympathizers, and asked all favorable to giving the national administration honest support, to co-operate with them. In this county the vote was lighter than usual, and the campaign, to a largeextent, devoid of much interest. There were two tickets in the field, a regular Republican and a People's. Every candidate on the Republican ticket was elected, receiving a majority of from thirty to forty in a total vote of 178, on the home vote.

The Democracy of the State met in convention at Des Moines, the 8th of July, 1863, and nominated a State ticket. Questions growing out of the conduct of the

war still afforded matter for issue between the parties.

The writ of habeas corpus had been suspended by the President; martial law had been declared in some of the States not in rebellion, and the proclamation of emancipation had been issued. These measures the Democracy in convention and by resolution opposed, while the Republican convention, which convened June 17th, favored each.

In Cass county the campaign was devoid of interest. There were two tickets in the field, a regular Republican and a People's, and a much larger vote was polled than any time since the presidential election of 1860. The Democrats made no nomination for the office of superintendent of schools, and G. M. Smith, the sole nominee for that office had the suffrages of both parties. The total vote was about 310.

In 1864 Abraham Lincoln was re-nominated by the Republicans; associated with him on the ticket was Andrew Johnson. the Union Governor of Tennessee. The Democrats put in nomination Gen. George B. McClellan for the presidency, and George H. Pendleton, of Uhio, for the vice-presidency. The Republicans of Iowa held a convention at DesMoines, July 7, and adopted a platform confirming the re-nomination of Abraham Lincoln, paying high tributes of praise to the loyal soldiers and soldiers' wives who were daily making sacrifices that the Union might be saved. The Democratic State convention met at Des Moines, July 16, selected a State ticket, but adopted no platform. A peace convention, however, was held at Iowa City, August 24, which

adopted resolutions denouncing the war and its further support, and rejecting the equality of the negro with the white man. This was the darkest period of the war, and although the feeling was intense, yet it was not manifested so much in the campaign as usual.

In Cass county there was no material increase in the vote, which amounted to a total of 342. On all National and State officers the party lines were strictly drawn, the majority of each standing in every case, at fifty two in favor of the Republican nominee. For clerk of courts, William Waddell had no opposition, and polled one hundred and thirty-seven votes Henry Temple, nominee for recorder, David A Barnett, county judge, and H. Dennison, on the Republican ticket were all elected.

The Republicans were first in the field in 1965, meeting in convention at Des Moines, June 14, nominating a ticket and adopting a platform. The Union Anti-Negro Suffrage party met at the capital, August 23, and nominated a ticket, and adopted a platform in which they endorsed the administration of Andrew Johnson; that they were opposed to negro suffrage; that the soldiers of the late war deserved well of their countrymen, and that their sympathies were with them. The Democrats met in convention the same day, but made no nominations, the party supporting the Soldiers' ticket, as it was known.

Not much interest was taken in the campaign in Cass county, except on local offices. The total vote polled was three hundred and eighty two. Both parties, in local politics, had full tickets in the field. D. A. Barnett was elected county judge; Wilkins Warwick, treasurer; V. M. Brad-

shaw, sheriff; Albert Wakefield, surveyor; by small majorities ranging from thirteen upwards.

The campaign of 1866 was fought on the issue of reconstruction in the southern States. The Republicans in convention resolved that the people who subdued the rebellion, and their representatives in Congress, had the right to re-organize the States that had been in the rebellion. This was denied by some of the Republicans and the entire Democratic party. The conservative Republicans, or those who were opposed to congressional action. met in convention and nominated a State ticket. The Democratic convention adopted a platform, nominated two candidates, and resolved to support the ticket of the conservatives. The Republican State officers received a majority of seventy-nine in this county. The Republican county ticket was elected by a trifle larger ma-The total vote was about four joritv. hundred.

The general issues dividing the parties in 1867 were about the same as in 1866. In this county the Republicans were victorious.

The year 1868 brought with it another presidential campaign. The Republican National Convention met at Chicago, and placed in nomination Ulysses S. Grant, the victorious Union general, associating with him Schuyler Colfax of Indiana. The Democratic National convention nominated Horatio Seymour and Francis P. Blair, Jr., for president and vice-president. The financial question began to be a leading issue, especially with reference to the payment of the bonds in coin or greenbacks, the republicans favoring the

payment in coin, the democrats opposing. The latter also, by resolution, favored the abolition of the national banking system, and the substitution of United States notes for those of national banks. This was opposed by the republicans.

The campaigns of 1868, 1870, and 1871; were devoid of much interest, and were but repetitions of the results of previous years, as a glance at the official vote in this chapter will show.

In 1872, the movement known as the liberal republican had a large influence, politically, having virtually dictated the democratic nomination for the presidency, and the platform of principles on which the campaign against the Republican party was dictated. The Liberal Republicans were those connected with the Republican party who were opposed to any extreme measure in the reconstruction of the Southern States, and who believed the time had come when past issues should be forgotten, and new issues formed; that the hand of reconciliation should be offered the South, and a united country, working together to build up the waste places of the South. Many of the most able men of the Republican party, including Horace Greeley, Charles Sumner, Lyman Trumbull, John M. Palmer and others, united in this movement. In May, a National Convention was held by the Liberal Republicans, in Cincinnati, which nominated Horace Greeley for president and B. Gratz Brown for vice-president. following is a synopsis of the resolutions adopted:

1. Equality of all men before the law; equal and exact justice to all, without regard to race, color or previous condition.

- 2. Opposition to the re-opening of all questions settled by the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments to the constitution.
- 3. Demand for the immediate and absolute removal of all disabilities imposed on account of the rebellion.
- 4. Local self-government; supremacy of the civil over the military, and demand for the largest individual liberty consistent with public order.
- 5. Denunciation of the existing system of civil service.
- 6, Demand for a system of federal taxation which should not unnecessarily interfere with the industries of the people; reference of the tariff to the congressional districts.
- 7. Demand for civil service reform, and for the election of president for a single term only.
- 8. Maintenance of public credit and denunciation of repudiation.
 - 9. A speedy return to specie payment.
- 10. Thanks to the citizen soldiers and sailors of the republic.
- 11. Opposition to further grants to railroads.
- 12. Cultivation of friendship with all nations; regarding alike dishonorable, either to demand what is not right or to submit to what is wrong.

The Democracy in convention ratified the nomination of Greeley and Brown and adopted the platform of the Liberal Republicans. The Republicans re-nominated President Grant, and associated with him on the ticket Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, for vice-president. The disaffection among the Democrats in consequence of the nomination of Horace Greeley, a life-long political enemy, was

so great that a third ticket was nominated, at the head of which was Charles O'Connor, the distinguished lawyer of New York. The Democrats and Liberal Republicans met in State convention and nominated a ticket composed of two Democrats and three Liberal Republicans, and passed a resolution endorsing the nomination of Greeley. The Liberal ticket in this county did not meet with much encouragement, the vote given it being only that number usually polled by the Democratic nominees. The Republican nominee for the presidency, received 998 votes in Cass county, out of a total vote of 1,299. On county officers th emajorities on the Republican ticket, ranged from 750 to 800.

The question of Capitol vs. Labor engaged the attention of the people in 1873. The Republican State Convention met at Des Moines June 25, and after nominating candidates, adopted resolutions declaring against monopolies, and urging the restriction, by the State and the several States of the powers of the railroads and other corporations. Democrats made no nominations, but favored the anti monopoly movement gen-A convention was held at Des Moines, August 12th, which nominated candidates and adopted resolutions, in which was denounced the old party organizations as corrupt and no longer useful in live issues, and deplored the chicanery in government affairs. The latter ticket drew quite a vote in this county, having cast 427 for the office of governor. The Republicans, for the same office, polled 866. Quite a spirited contest took place in the trial for the position for

State senator from this, the seventeenth senatorial district, and Lafayette Young, the Republican nominee, was both, through his party being the dominant one, and his personal popularity, elected with a hand-some majority of 343, over his opponent.

In 1874 the issues were the same as in the previous year, and the anti-monopolists made a gallant fight in this State, but were defeated.

A convention was called to meet at Des Monies, June 24, 1875, to be composed of Democrats, Anti-monopolists and Liberal Republicans. Assembling, a ticket was nominated, headed by Shepherd Leffler, for governor, and a platform of principles adopted, covering the grounds of belief of the three elements represented. The Republicans met in convention and nominated S. J. Kirkwood for governor. A temperance convention was, also held, and Rev. John II. Lozier nominated for governor.

The election in 1876 was for National, State and County officers. Rutherford B. Hayes and William A. Wheeler were the Republican candidates for president and vice-president; while Samuel J. Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks received the nomination of the Democratic party for the same offices. Peter Cooper was the nominee of the Independent party, or Greenbackers, for president. The hard times which began in 1873 had a perceptible effect upon this campaign. The Democratic party, which for some years had been acting upon the defensive, when not allied with some other political body, now assumed the aggressive, and under the banner of "Tilden and Reform," forced the Republicans in the defensive.

On the part of the Democrats the campaign was boldly conducted. State the Greenbackers held two conventions, at the first of which they adopted a platform containing their principal tenets. The Republicans adopted as a substantially the following platform points: "Unity of the Nation; 2, economy in the administration of the government; 3, a currency convertable with coin: 4, all railway and other corporations to be subject to the law-making power. The Democrats adopted but a single resolution approving the platform of the National Democratic Convention and the nomination of Tilden and Hendricks. The Independents, or Greenbackers, also put in nomination a State ticket.

In county affairs there was no special interest attached to the campaign, although both parties had regular tickets in the field. The Republicans were successful by majorities ranging over 600.

The question of erecting a court house, was one of the leading topics of this election, and owing to local feeling was defeated by a vote of 2,020 to 606.

In 1877 State tickets were nominated by Democrats, Republicans, Greenbackers and Prohibitionists. In Cass county the Republicans were successful by large majorities on all officers except for treasurer, to which office the Democratic candidate, John P. Gerbrich was elected by a majority of 31.

In 1878 State tickets were nominated by Greenbackers, Democrats and Republicans. Subsequently a fusion was effected by the Democrats and Greenbackers and a portion of the nominees of each of their State tickets were chosen as the choice of both parties. On the State ticket, Cass county gave the Republicans a majority of about 450. The Republican county officers were also elected without much effort. The question of buying a county poor farm was voted down.

The campaign of 1879 was opened May 12, by the Democracy meeting in convention and nominating a State ticket, headed by II. H. Trimble for governor. Alengthy platform was adopted. The Greenbackers were next in the field, their ticket being headed by Daniel Campbell for governor. The Republicans met and nominated John H. Gear for governor, together with a full State ticket. Lastly, the Prohibitionists met and placed in nomination George T. Carpenter, of Mahaska, for governor. Mr. Carpenter declining, D. R. Dungan, of Eldora, was substituted. The Republicans nominated a straight ticket, while the opposition combined upon a "People's State Ticket," composed of independent Republicans, Greenbackers and Democrats.

There were three tickets in the field for the county offices. Oll. Coomes, of this county, was elected representative; William Waddell, treasurer; William Crisman, auditor; L. F. Mullins, sheriff; R. H. Frost, superintendent of schools, on the Republican ticket.

The general campaign for 1880 began quite early, especially among the aspirants for office and their friends. The preliminary canvass for the nomination grew quite warm, as both Republicans and Democrats were alike confident that they would succeed in the national struggle. James A. Garfield received the Republican nomination for president. Winfield

S. Hancock was chosen to lead the Democracy. Gen. James B. Weaver was nominated by the Greenbackers. The canvass was pushed with vigor, the Democratic and Republican parties using their utmost endeavors to be successful. The national Greenback party, under the lead of Weaver, also endeavored to increase its votes, Mr. Weaver making speeches in more than half the States of the Union. The first State convention held in Iowa this year was by the Republicans, at Des Moines, April 7th. The platform adopted consisted of three resolutions, the first demanding that the candidates nominated at Chicago by the National Republican Convention, should be of national reputation for ability; second, that James G. Blaine be the choice of the republicans of the State, and third, instructing the delegates to the national convention to vote for Blaine. The Greenbackers met at Des Moines, May 11, and adopted a platform re-asserting their demands for the abolition of the national banks, the reduction of the army, the limitation of Chinese immigration, the reduction of salaries, and the payment of the national debt in greenbacks. The Democrats met at Des Moines, September 2, nominated a ticket, and adopted a platform endorsing Hancock and English, and the national platform adopted at Cincinnati. In this county the Republicans carried the State ticket by a majority of 735. The entire vote polled was about 3,731.

On the 21st of December, 1880, a special election was held in Cass county, on the question of building a court house. The board of supervisors of the county submitted to the qualification of the electors of the county the following questions:

Shall, or shall we not build a court house at Atlantic, Cass county, at an expense not to exceed fifty thousand dollars? Shall the county issue fifty thousand dollars in bonds to pay for the same? Shall a tax of one and one-half mills on the dollar be levied on the taxable property of the county, each year to provide a fund to pay the bonds and provide for the payment of the interest thereon. A strong contest was the result, but the friends of the measure carried it by the handsome majority of 513, in a total vote of 3,481.

The election for 1881 was for State and county officers, and the three leading parties had tickets in the field. In Cass county, the vote on governor stood: Buren R. Sherman, 1,640; L. G. Kinne, 840; D. M. Clark, 285. William Waddell, county treasurer; William Crisman, auditor; L. F. Wullins, sheriff, and R. II. Frost, all Republicans, were elected to their respective offices, that political party sweeping the field.

At the special election of June 27, 1882, on the adoption of an amendment to the State constitution, prohibiting the sale of any intoxicating liquors, including ale, wine and beer within the State, the vote in Cass county stood: For the amendment, 1,826; against the amendment, 1,-728.

In 1882, the election was for State and county officers. The contest was a warm one and the vote stood as follows: W. II. M. Pusey, Democratic candidate for congressman, received 1,493 votes; A. R. Anderson, Republican, 1,417; J. B. Hatton, Greenbacker, 475. On county offices the majorities in favor of the regular Republican nominees averaged about 315.

The campaign of 1883, was probably the best managed by both parties, of any for the last twenty years. The Republican State Convention that met at Des Moines, adopted as a leading feature of the platform the prohibition movement, and the enforcement of it. This the Democratic party took exception to, alleging it a breach of our rights and liberties as freemen. On this issue was the contest. Buren R. Sherman was chosen as the leader of the Republican cohorts, while L. G. Kinne, of Tama county, led the Democratic forces. Long and hard was the conflict, but the Republicans gained the day, by a bare majority in the State. In Cass county the vote on governor stood: B. R. Sherman, Republican, 2,018; L. G. Kinne, Democrat, 1,405; J. B. Weaver, Greenbacker, 375. The full Republican ticket, on county officers was also elected.

OFFICIAL VOTE.

The following is the official vote of Cass county for every general election from 1854 to the present time, so far as could be ascertained from the records in the auditor's office. It will be appreciated as a means of reference:

Samuel Forney

R. B. Parrot.....

Drainage Commissioner. Samuel Whisler..... 175- 20 Thomas J. Byrd..... 155 David Johnson..... 177-- 32 M. M. B. Davis 145 County Surveyor. A. J. Osborn 169-8 F. H. Whitney 161 ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1860. President. Abraham Lincoln, R...
S. A. Douglas, U.D.
J. C. Breckenridge, S. D... 167- 26 135 John Bell, C..... Secretary of State. Elijah Selis..... John M. Corse..... 138 Auditor of State. Jonathan Cattell 167-- 29 George W. Maxfield..... 138 Register of State. Amos B. Miller.... 167- 30 Patrick Robb.... 137 Attorney General. C. C. Nourse ... 167- 29 William McLintick ... Treasurer of State. 157 Judge Supreme Court. George G. Wright..... 167- 29 Duniel F. Miller 122 Member Board of Education. S. H. Ridlebaugh. Dexter C. Bloomer 163- 26 William Judd.... David A. Barnett 160- 17 Member Congress-First District. C. C. Cole, D..... Samuel R. Curtis, R.... ELECTION, OCTOBER, 1861. Guvernor. Lieutenant Governor. John R. Needham, R.... Lauren Dewey, D..... Judge Supreme Court. Ralph P. Lowe J. M. Elwood..... 175 Member Congress. James F. Wilson, R..... J. E. Neal, D.... Senator-Thirty-first District. James Redfield..... L. D. Burns...... 171-

Member Board of Education. 159-5 Scattering..... Treasurer of State. 162-146 Scattering Secretary of State. Samuel Douglas..... Elijah Selis..... 170- 27 Auditor of State. 170 -- 27 Attorney General. 143 Commissioner Des Moines Improvement. William C. Drake..... 172-Charles Baldwin..... 144 Register of Land Office. 171- 27 Clerk of Courts. E. W. Henderson.... A. A Burnham.... On the Question of Permitting Sheep and Hogs to Run at Large. 230- 211 ELECTION, OCTOBER, 1859. Governor. 152 Lieutenant Governor. Nicholas J. Rush, R L. W. Babbet, D.... 141 Judges of Supreme Court. Ralph P. Lowe, R.
L. D. Stockton, R.
Caleb Baldwin, R.
Charles Mason, D.
Thomas D. Wilson, D.
C. C. Cole. D. 180- 30 179 - 29179 - 29 180 150 Representatives-Sixteenth District. James W. Brown, R..... Kingsley W. Macomber, D..... 168-161 County Judge. 151 Treasurer and Recorder. Superintendent Common Schools.

William S. Newlon...

150

Allen P. Drake....

- e 5

331



Representatives—Sixty-first District.		į	Clerk of Court.		Ì
Collins Marshall, RSamuel L. Lorah, D		45	William Waddell	147— 123	21
Treasurer and Recorder.		- 1	Coroner.		ŀ
L. L. Alexander, R	121 216	95	H. A. Baker T. J. Byrd	157 120	37
Sheriff.			Superintendent of Schools.		
H. S. Cary	129 2∪6	77	C. W. Hall	93	
County Juage.			SOLDIERS' VOTE.		
C. D. Newlon	165 174—	9	County Judge.	50	
Superintendent Schools.			G. M. Elsey.	20	ĺ
E. M. Hall	157 157		Clerk of Courts. William Waddell	36	10
Drainage Commissioner.			R. C. Gordon	24	16
J. S. Haworth T. J. Byrd	171 171		Superintendent of Schools.		
Surveyor.			E. W. Hall	19 22	3
E. W. Davenport	. 771—	187	Coroner.		
Coroner.			H. A. Baker T. S. Byrd	1 20	70
E. N. Everett	165 176—	11	ELECTION, OCTOBER, 1863.	20	10
SPECIAL ELECTION, MARCH, 1862.			Governor.		1
On the Question of Ratifying the Contrac American Emigrant Company.	t with	the	Wm. M Stone James M. Tuttle	194 113	81
For Contract	175-	- 75	Lieutenant Governor.		.
Against Contract	100		Enoch W. Eastman. John F. Duucombe.	195— 104	91
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			Judge of Supreme Court.	10/	88
Secretary of State. James Wright Richard H. Sylvester	156— 122	- 34	John F. Dillon Charles Mason	194— 108	80
Auditor of State.	2.00		Senator.—Eighth District. Lewis W. Ross	192 —	82
J. W. Cattell,	156 122	- 34	Samuel Clinton	109	
			E, B. Fenn	189—	71
W. H. Holmes	142- 137	- 5	Samuel L. Lorah	118	
S. L Lorah	191		County Judge.		ļ
Register of State Land Office. Josiah A. Harvey Frederick H. Gettschalk	156- 123	- 33	E. B. Bell	220— 114	106
Member Congress—Fifth District.			Treasurer and Recorder.		
John A. Kasson, R. D. O. Finch, D.	163- 116	- 47	R. D. McGeehon, R	155 178—	23
Judge District Court.	455		Sheriff.	000	115
James G. Day Samuel Clinton	152— 127	- 25	G. T. ChizumG. Hebing	223— 108	119
District Attorney.	150	0.0	Surveyor.	224	910
Charles E. Millard	152— 126	· 26	J. Hodges E. W. Davenport.	224— 1 13	410
Attorney General. Charles C. Nourse	156_	- 34	Superingendent of Schools		
Benton G. Hall	122	04	G. M. Smith	305	
E. B. Bell	171-	- 74	Morris Hoblitt	217—	99
George M. Elsey	97	**	James Jarvis	118	

Drainage Commissioner.			County Judge.		
M. M. Edwards	219— 11	208	D. A. Barnett	185 151	. 3
ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1864.			Treasurer.		
President.			Wilkins Warwick	217-	. 5
Abraham Lincoln	180— 128	52	Samuel L. Lorah	161	
Secretary of State.			Victor M. Bradshaw	190-	. 1
James Wright	180— 128	52	James S. Barnett	176 1	
Treasurer of State.			Albert Wakefield	230	. ç
William H. Holmes	180— 128	52	John Tate F. H. Whitney	127	
Auditor of State.			Superintendent of Schools.	225	
John A Elliott E. C. Hendershott	180— 128	52	H. G. Smith	225	
Register of State Land Office.			John Woodward F. H. Whitney David Johnson	154— 22	- 11
Josiah A. Harvey B. D. Holbrook	180— 128	52		ĩã	
Attorney General.	100	F O	F. H. Whitney	22—	
Saac R. Allen	180— 128	52	C. Gleason	19	
Judge of Supreme Court.			ELECTION, OCTOBER, 1866.		
C. C. Cole	180— 128	52	Secretary of State: E. D. Wright	239— 160	- "
District Attorney.			Treasurer of State.	100	
Tugh W. Maxwell William Fhillips	180— 128	52	Samuel E. Rankin	239 — 160	. 7
Member of Congress.—Fifth Distric			Register of State Land Office.		
John A. Kasson M. D. McHeury	180 128	52	C. C. Carpenter Line P. McKinnie	239 — 160	7
Clerk of Courts.			Attorney General.		
William Wuddell	237		F. E. Bissell	239	7
County Recorder.	205—	0.5		160	
Henry Tomple	137	65	Reporter of Court.	***	
County Judge.	3		Albert A Stoddard. E. H. Styles.	160 239—	7
David A. Barnett		73	Clerk of Supreme Court.	202	
Coroner.	135		Charles Linderman Frederick Gottschalk	239 160	7
Henry Dennison	219		District Judge. Hugh W. Maxwell William Phillips.	239—	7
ELECTION, OCTOBER, 1865.			William Phillips	160	-
Governor.	900		District Attorney.		
Villiam M. Stone den. T. H. Benton, Jr.,	203— 171	32	S. D. Nichols	236— 160	7
Lieutenant Governor.			Member of Congress Fifth District		
R. F. Gue	210— 168	42	G. M. Dodge J. M. Tuttle	236 160	7
Judge of Supreme Court.			Clerk of Court.		
eorge E. Wright	168	41	William Waddell, John C. Cannon	252— 139	11
Superintendent of Pub Instruction	ı.		County Recorder.		
Superintendent of Pub Iran Fiville	210— 167	43	Henry Temple James W. Brown	215 <u>-</u> 170	4
Representative.—Sixty-fifth Distric			Surveyor.		
A. L. McPhorsonohn C. Connor	203— 179	24	Thomas J. Jordan F. H. Whitney	210 170	4

Drainage Commissioner.		Lieutenant Governor.		
E. O. HoytWilliam Trailer	239— 79 160	A. P Richardson	338 562	224
Coroner.		Representative—Twentieth District.		
James A. Edwards	239— 88 151	W. W. Merritt	526— 355	171
ELECTION, OCTOBER, 1867.		Supreme Judge.		
Governor.		William F. Brannon	337	
Samuel Merrill, R	303— 112 190	John F. Dillon	563—	226
Lieutenant Governor.	1	Abraham T Kissell	599— 351	248
John Scott, R	304— 114 189	Superintendent of Public Instruction, to fill		•
Supreme Judge.	-	Abraham T. Kissell	137— 71	66
	305 115	County Treasurer.		
Joseph M. Beck, R	190	Wilkins Warwick	600	302
Attorney General.	303 112	1	W90	
Henry O'Connor, R	191	Auditor.		
Superintendent of Public Instruction	n. 305— 115	L. L. Alexander	556— 341	215
M. L. Fisher, D.:	190	Sheriff.		
Superintendent of Public Instruction to fill D. Franklin Wells, R	Vacancy.		333 539—	206
State Senator—Ninth District.		Surveyor.		
A. R. Anderson, R	301— 107 194	William Waddell H. G. Graham Albert Wakefield	662 2:1 1	440
Representative—Sixty-sixth District	t.	Coroner.	_	
G. F. Kilburn, R	300— 105 195	John W. Montgomery	552— 332	220
County Judge.		Superintendent of Schools.		
L. L. Alexander	309— 124 185	E. D. Hawes	538— 348 1	189
Wilkins Warwick.				
	334- 178	On Re-location of County Seat at. Allan		
S. M. Childs	334— 178 156	On Re-location of County Seat at Allan For Atlantic		243
S. M. Childs		For Atlantic	- ntic. 518	243
S. M. Childs	156	For Atlantic Against ELECTION, OCTOBER, 1870.	- ntic. 518	243
S. M. Childs	156 286— 80	For Atlantic	ntic. 518— 275	
S. M. Childs Sheriff. V. M. Bradshaw	156 286— 80	For Atlantic Against ELECTION, OCTOBER, 1870. Secretary of State. Ed. Wright, R	- ntic. 518	
S. M. Childs Sheriff. V. M. Bradshaw	286— 80 206 303— 113	For Atlantic Against ELECTION, OCTOBER, 1870. Secretary of State. Ed. Wright, R	ntic. 518— 275 615— 283	- 33;
S. M. Childs Sheriff. V. M. Bra/shaw. Frank Hunt. Surveyor. Albert Wakefield. H. G. Cotton Superintendent of Schools. H. G. Smith Brenton Hughs	286— 80 206 80 303— 113 190 288— 88 198	For Atlantic Against ELECTION, OCTOBER, 1870. Secretary of State. Ed. Wright, R. Charles Doerr, D. Auditor of State. John Russell W. W. Garner.	ntic. 518— 275	- 33;
S. M. Childs Sheriff. V. M. Bradshaw. Frank Hunt. Surveyor. Albert Wakefield. H. G. Cotton Superintendent of Schools. H. G. Smith. Brenton Hughs	286— 80 206 80 303— 113 190 288— 88	For Atlantic Against. ELECTION, OCTOBER, 1870. Secretary of State. Ed. Wright, R Charles Doerr, D Auditor of State. John Russell. W. W. Garner. Treasurer of State. Samuel E. Rankin.	615—283 616—616—616—616—616—	- 33; - 328
S. M. Childs Sheriff. V. M. Bradshaw. Frank Hunt. Surveyor. Albert Wakefield. H. G. Cotton Superintendent of Schools. H. G. Smith. Brenton Hughs Scattering. Coroner.	286— 80 206 80 303— 113 190 288— 88 198	For Atlantic Against ELECTION, OCTOBER, 1870. Secretary of State. Ed. Wright, R. Charles Doerr, D. Auditor of State. John Russell W. W. Garner Treasurer of State.	615—283 615—283	- 33: - 32:
S. M. Childs. Sheriff. V. M. Bradshaw. Frank Hunt. Surveyor. Albert Wakefield. H. G. Cotton. Superintendent of Schools. H. G. Smith. Brenton Hughs Scattering. Coroner. Oliver Mills. S. S. Greene.	286— 80 206 80 303— 113 190 288— 88 198 2	For Atlantic Against ELECTION, OCTOBER, 1870. Secretary of State. Ed. Wright, R. Charles Doerr, D. Auditor of State. John Russell W. W. Garner Treasurer of State. Samuel E. Rankin William C. James Register of State Land Office. Aaron Brown Against 1870.	615—283 615—283 616—283	- 33; - 32; - 33
S. M. Childs Sheriff. V. M. Bradshaw. Frank Hunt. Surveyor. Albert Wakefield. H. G. Cotton Superintendent of Schools. H. G. Smith. Brenton Hughs Scattering. Coroner. Oliver Mills S. S. Greene. Drainage Commissioner. H. Littlefield.	286— 80 206 80 303— 113 190 288— 88 198 2	For Atlantic Against ELECTION, OCTOBER, 1870. Secretary of State. Ed. Wright, R. Charles Doerr, D. Auditor of State. John Russell W. W. Garner Treasurer of State. Samuel E. Rankin William C. James Register of State Land Office.	615—283 616—283	- 33; - 32; - 33
S. M. Childs Sheriff. V. M. Bradshaw. Frank Hunt. Surveyor. Albert Wakefield. H. G. Cotton Superintendent of Schools. H. G. Smith. Brenton Hughs Scattering. Coroner. Oliver Mills S. S. Greene. Drainage Commissioner. H. Littlefield. J. C. Yetzer. ELECTION, OCTOBER, 1869.	286— 80 206 80 303— 113 190 288— 88 198 2 302— 113 189 300— 111	For Atlantic Against ELECTION, OCTOBER, 1870. Secretary of State. Ed. Wright, R. Charles Doerr, D. Auditor of State. John Russell W. W. Garner Treasurer of State. Samuel E. Rankin William C. James Register of State Land Office. Aaron Brown D. F. Ellsworth	615—283 615—283 616—283	- 33; - 32; - 33
S. M. Childs Sheriff. V. M. Bradshaw. Frank Hunt. Surveyor. Albert Wakefield. H. G. Cotton Superintendent of Schools. H. G. Smith. Brenton Hughs Scattering. Coroner. Oliver Mills S. S. Greene. Drainage Commissioner. H. Littlefield. J. C. Yetzer.	286— 80 206 80 303— 113 190 288— 88 198 2 302— 113 189 300— 111	For Atlantic Against ELECTION, OCTOBER, 1870. Secretary of State. Ed. Wright, R. Charles Doerr, D. Auditor of State. John Russell W. W. Garner Treasurer of State. Samuel E. Rankin William C. James Register of State Land Office. Asron Brown D. F. Ellsworth Attorney General. Henry O'Connor	615—283 615—287 616—283 616—284	- 33; - 32; - 33

Clerk of Supreme Court.		
Charles Linderman	617— 333 284	Josiah G
On the Question for a Convention to Revise an the Constitution.	d Amend	Oliver I John K William
For proposition. Against proposition	167 375— 198	S. L. L
Supreme Judge.		Wilkins
C. C. Cole	613— 330 283	Scatteri
Supreme Judge, to fill Vacancy.		L. L. Al William
William E. Miller	615- 331	William Scatteri
Reuben Noble James G. Day	284 6!6— 333	Doublet
James G. Day. P. H. Smythe	283	
Memher of Congress-Fifth District.		E. D. H Scatteri
Francis W. Palmer	607— 326 281	
District Judge.		E. E. H. James S
H. W. Maxwell	616	oumos a
District Attorney.		Я. G. V
C. H. Gatch F. H. Whitney	518— 516 2	Scatteri
Clerk of Court.		Ira L. I
J. K. Powers	634— 390 244	Scatteri
County Recorder.		
H. E. Bacon H. J. Cavenaugh Scattering	585— 273 310 2	U.S. G Horace
Supervisors.		Horace Peter C Charles
William Waddell	5?0— 207 515— 262	
Andrew Teal	515— 262 528— 236	
S. L. Lorah	313	E. A. G Charles
william Waddell W. W. Jameson Andrew Teal S. L. Lorah S. S. Green L. O. Reinig	253 292	Josiah !
	232	
Stock Act of 1868.	409 96	John Ru
ForAgainst	313	E.A.G
Prohibition Act.		M.JR
For	367— 102 265	M. J. R William D. B. B
ELECTION, OCTOBER, 1871.		
Governor.		Agron I
C. C. Carpenter	847— 506 341	Jacob B Dav⊬Sb Scatteri
Lieutenant Governor.		
H. C. Rulis	847— 506 341	M. E. C A. G. C
Supreme Judge.	040 ****	Scatteri
James G. Day John F. Duncombe E. M. Munn	848— 507 835 6	M. E. C Scatteri
Superintendent Public Instruction.		Donctori
Alonzo Abernathy E. M. Munn J. F. Duncombe	849— 508 335	James W W. J. F. H
» «шоощоо	6	J. F. H

District Attorney.	
Josiah Given	848
Oliver Mills	818 769
John Keyes William-Richardson S. L. Loruh	35 4 10
County Treasurer.	
Wilkins Warwick	995— 991
Scattering	4
L. L. Alexarder	487
William Gardner Scattering	654 166
Superintendent of Schools.	
E. D. Hawes	888— 884 4
Sheriff.	
E. E. Herbert	618— 55 563
Supervisor.	
H. G. Van Vlock Scattering	888 — 838 3
Surveyor.	
Ira L. Dudley Scattering	872— 856 16
ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1872.	
President.	
U. S. Grant, R Horace Greeley, D Peter (°o-per, G Charles O'Connor, M. D	998— 697 231 50 20
Secretary of State.	-
E. A. Guilbert, L Charles Baker, D Josiah Young, R	249 51 1008— 708
Auditor of State.	
John Russell, R E. A. Guilbert, L	1008— 706 302
Treasurer of State.	
M. J. Rohlfo, L. William Christy, R. D. B. Beers, D.	248 1008— 709 51
Register of State Land Office.	~~
Aaron Brown, R. Jacob Butler L Dave Sherwood, D	1008— 709 248
Dave Sherwood, D	48 3
Attorney General.	
M. E. Cut's. R A. G. Case, L Scattering	971— 625 296 10
Attorney General, to fill Vacancy	
M. E. Cutts Scattering	827— 788 39
Member of Congress—Eighth Distric	
James W. McDill. W. W. Merritt. J. F. Hanna.	1004— 741 262 1
	-

District Judge.	Surveyor.
J. R. Reed. 999—745 J. T. Hanna 241 Scattering 13	Samuel Harlan 855— 444 H. J. Graham 411
Scattering	Superintendent of Schools.
Circuit Judge. T. R. Stockton 1009—755 E. E. Aylesworth 254	E. D. Hawes
E. E. Aylesworth 254	Çoroner.
District Attorney. H. K. McJunkin 1007— 753	D. H. Stafford
G. L. Wright	Supervisor. E. E. Herbert
Clerk of Court. J. K. Powers 1008—779 H. T. Sharp 229	1
	ELECTION, OCTOBER, 1874.
County Recorder. H. E. Bacon	Secretary of State.
L. L. DeLano	Josiah Young
Surveyor.	Auditor of State.
Samuel Harlan 1008	Buren R. Sherman 1025— 465 Joseph M. King 557
Supervisor. Homer L. Darnell	Treasurer of State.
Homer L. Darnell 910- 557 Lewis Beason 352 F. H. Whitney 1	William Christy 1024-464 Henry C. Hargis 560
On the Question of Voting a Court Honse Tax of One	Register of State Land Office.
per cent. For tax	David Secor 1028-470 R. H. Rhodearmel 558
For tax	Attorney-General.
ELECTION, OCTOBER, 1873.	M. E. Cutts
Governor.	Clerk of Supreme Court.
C. C. Carpenter, R	Edward J. Holmes. 1028 – 474 George W. Ball 554
Lieutenant Governor.	Reporter of Supreme Court.
Joseph Dysart, R 866—439 C. E. Whiting, A. M 427	John S. Runnels 1026—472 J. M. Weart 554
Supreme Judge.	Members of Congress, Eighth District.
J. M. Beck, R. 865—439 B. J. Hall 426	James W. McDill 1036 480 Anson Rood 546
Superintendent of Public Instruction.	Clerk of Courts.
Alonzo Abernathy, R	H. E. Bacon
Senator-Seventeenth District.	County Recorder.
Lafayette Young, R. 818-343 S. L. Lorab, D. 471 S. E. Huse, I. 4	
S. E. Huse, I 4	Frank Ayleseworth. 1043 – 507 W. A. Kennedy 536
	Supervisor.
S. E. Huse, I	Supervisor. E. J. Shields 953—370 A. H. Smith 583
Representative—Twenty-first District. W. H. Easton, R	Supervisor. E. J. Shields
Representative—Twenty-first District. W. H. Easton, R	Supervisor. E. J. Shields. 953— 370 A. H. Smith. 583 Supervisor to fill vacancy. M. J. Stearns. 971— 415 W. A. Mosier 556
Representative—Twenty-first District. W. H. Easton, R. 857—415 James Rany, I. 442 County Auditor. 878—482 William Gardner. 878—482 William H. Bailey 396	Supervisor. E. J. Shields 953—370 A. H. Smith 583 Supervisor to fill vacancy. M. J. Stearns 971—415 W. A. Mosier 556 On the question of restraining Stock from running at
Representative—Twenty-first District. W. H. Easton, R. 857—415 James Rany, I. 442 County Auditor. 878—482 William Gardner 878—482 William H. Bailey 396 Treasurer Wilkins Warwick 863—474 J. P. Gerberich 408	Supervisor. E. J. Shields. 953— 370 A. H. Smith. 583 Supervisor to fill vacancy. M. J. Stearns. 971— 415 W. A. Mosier 556
Representative—Twenty-first District. W. H. Easton, R. 857—415 James Rany, I. 442 County Auditor. William Gardner 878—482 William H. Bailey 396 Treasurer. Wilkins Warwick 863—474 J. P. Gerberich 408	Supervisor. E. J. Shields 953—370 A. H. Smith 583 Supervisor to fill vacancy. M. J. Stearns 971—415 W. A. Mosier 556 On the question of restraining Stock from running at large. For Restraint 688—162 Against Restraint 526 On the question of Restraining Stock from running at
Representative—Twenty-first District. W. H. Easton, R. 857—415 James Rany, I. 442 County Auditor. William Gardner 878—482 William H. Bailey 396 Treasurer. Wilkins Warwick 863—474 J. P. Gerberich 408 Lafayette Young 1	Supervisor 953 - 370 A. H. Smith 583 Supervisor to fill vacancy 971 - 415 41

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On the question of restraining Stock from r		Clerk of Court.	
large from first of October to first of M For Restraint	fay. 569— 309	Thomas R. Wallace	1800— 71 1076 10
Against Restraint	260		20
On the acception of incuration flamounicans	to fine in	$oldsymbol{Recorder}.$	
On the question of increasing Supervisors	to jive in	Frank Aylesworth	1760 — 61
number.	717— 283 434	James S. Barnett	1134 10
Against increase	404	Supervisor, Second District.	
ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1876. President.		J. H. Vinson William Altig	290— 8 210
	1876— 836	On the Question of building a Court Ho	
R. B. Hayes, R. S. J. Tilden, D	979 61	For Erection	606 2020—141
Secretary of State.		assemed brooked	2020141
	1879 — 839	On the Question of issuing \$30,000 County	Bonds t
Josiah T. Young John H. Stubenrauch	983	aid in building a Court House.	
	57	For Issuance	585 1963— 13 7
Auditor of State.		On the Overtion of Issuing one mill on the	A 77 m
Buren R. Sherman William Groneweg Leonard Brown	1878 837 984 57	On the Question of levying one mill on the addition to the usual tax, to pay inter Bonds and and provide a Fund for the	rest on
Treasurer of State.		payment at maturity.	
George W Bemis	1878— 836 955 57	For tax	596 1954—13
Feorge C. Fry	91	ELECTION, OCTOBER, 1877.	
Register of State Land Office.		Governor.	
David Secor		John H. Gear, R	1592- 6
N. C. Ridenhour	984 57	John H. Gear, R John P. Irish, D. Elias Jessup	839 80
Attorney-General.		D. P. Stubbs	116
ohn F. McJunkin	1878— 900	Lieutenant Governor.	
J. C. Couk	978	Frank T. Campbell	1630 6
Supreme Judge.		W. C. James	845
William H. Seevers	1877— 834	A. McCrady. F. Nelson	104 1
Walter I. Hayes	986 57		•
Charles Negus	91	Supreme Judge.	7000 W
William H. Seevers	1877— 834	James D. Day	1630— 70 808
Valter I. Hayes	987	John Porter	114
charles Negus	57 1876— 831	Comparint and and Dublic Treatments	
ames H. RathrockVilliam Graham	985	Superintendent Public Instruction, C. W. von Coella	
Superintendent Public Instruction		G. W. Cullison	1692— 7' 812
arl W. von Coelln	28632805	S. T. Ballard	119
ev. A. Nash	28032805 58	Senator, Eighteenth District.	
Member of Congress—Eighth District		Lafayette Young	166813
		W. Y Small	167
Villiam F. Sappemuel R. Boltereattering.	1840— 766 1072 2	S. L. Lorah Scattering	148 21
District Judge.		Representative, Twenty-Third Distri	ct.
R. Reed	2890	Oll Coomes J. L. Byrd Enoch Marsh.	1630— 70 816
Circuit Judge.		Scattering	102 4
F. Loofbourow	1663 508 1150 5	County Treasurer. William Gardner.	-
	U	John R. Gerberich	1263 1294—
District Attorney.		· ·	-WV = - (
R. Anderson	1405 1439— 31	Auditor. William Crisman	1301

		ı	
Sheriff.		County Recorder.	
J. S. Pressnall	1733— 952 776 5	Walter B. Temple Brinten Hughs cattering	17°3— 79° 970 2
Superintendent of Schools,		Supervisor, Third District.	
H. A. Disbrow	1655—1608	D. F. Hawks	521
E. D. Hawes	21 1	Supervisor, Fifth District.	4
G. S. Montgomery	ii	Wiliam Cool	194 : 192
Coroner.		On the Question of purchasing Real Estate fo	er a. Counts
B. A. Wilder	1651-1616	Poor Farm.	i a coante
P. T StaffordScattering	24		522
	11	For purchase	1175— 65
Surveyor.		On the Question of levying a tax of one and a	,
C. E. Townsend H. J. Graham	1462— 402 1054	on the dollar to aid in the purchase of	Real
Samuel Harlan	14	Estate for county Poor Farm.	***
Scattering	2	For tax Against	512 1147— 635
Supervisor, First District.		ELECTION, OCTOBER, 1879.	
J. P. James	258 9	Governor.	
J. B. McDermott	249	John H. Gear	1907 597
Supervisor, Fourth District.		H. H. Trimble	950 360
E. J. Shields	246		000
r. J. Ailen	1 268— 21	Lieutenant Governor.	1917— 613
ELECTION. OCTOBER, 1878.		J. A. Yeoman M. H. Moore.	949
Secretary of State.			355
J. A. T. Hull	1593— 478	Supreme Judge.	
J. A. T. Hull E. M. Farnsworth G. V. Swearingen G. V. Rutherford	1178	Joseph M. Beck	1914— 608 952
G. V. Butherford	2	M. H. Jones	354
Treasurer of State.		Superintendent Public Instruction.	
George W. Bemis	1592 412	Carl W. von Coelln	
M. L. Devin	1180	Edwin Baker	942 358
Register of State Land Office.		Representative, Twenty-Third Distric	
J. K. Powers	1726 691	Oll Coomes	
	1099	R G Phelps W. H. Disbrow	1389
Attorney General.	3 PO3 4-0		229
John F. McJunkin. John Gibbon	1591 413 1141	County Treasurer. William Waddell	1985 78
С. Н. Јасквоп	35 2	I James B. McDermott	1195
Scattering	2	S. M. Childs	1
Supreme Judge.	1170	Auditor.	
Joseph C. Knapp	1591— 417	William Crisman.	1946— 789 926
Scattering	1	All n Smith C. Linderman	331
Clerk, Supreme Court.		Sheriff.	
Edward J. Holmes	1593— 416	L. F. Mullins	1666— 115
-	4411	Dorsey McGrew	1310 244
Reporter, Supreme Court. John S. Runnells	1507_ 401	Superintendent of Schools.	
John B. Elliott G. W. Rutherford	1159	R. R. Frost	2125—1454
+. W. Rutherford	37	Katie Bolger Scattering	666 5
Member of Congress, Eighth Distric			U
William F. Sapp	1578— 174 678	Surveyor.	1923 928
George H. H.cks	526	C. E. Townsend	1923 928 920
Clerk of Courts.		Coroner.	
T. R. Wallace	1636 — 505	B. A. Wilder	1909—1588
E. W. Bakesley	959	Timothy Hicks	31 t
James Jorelan	172		13

Garage Garage District		Commenter Black Division		
Supervisor, Second District. John E. Bailey 2	97— 110	Supervisor, First District. D. C. Kellogg	412-	
	86	W. T. Smithers	406	,
ELECTION NOVEMBER, 1880.		Supervisor, Fourth District, J. M. Baxter	518—	224
President.		James Murnan C W. McFadden	130 163	
ames A. Garfield, R	32— 733	Scattering	1	
ames B. Weaver, G 3	79 1 <u>4</u>	SPECIAL ELECTION, DECEMBER 21, 18		
Ninfield S. Hancock, D. 11 ames B. Weaver, G 3 Neal D.w. P. 3 cattering	5 1	On the Question of Erecting a Court Hous Exceed Fifty Thousand Dollars.	e, Not	to
Auditor of State.		For Court House	1997—	518
Villiam V. Lucas. R 22 Tharl s T. Baker, D 11	32— 7 32 74	On the Question of Issuing Court House		
Villiam V. Lucas. R. 22 charl s T. Baker. D 11 S. V. Swearengen, G 3 E. Story, P 3	21 5	For Bonds	1997-	
Treasurer of State.		Against		
E. H. Conger, R. 22 Martin Blim, D. 11	32— 735	On the Question of Levying One and a Halfor Sinking Fund.	f Mill I	Газ
Matthew Farrington, G	21 5	For Tax Against	1997— 1484	513
Register of State Land Office		ELECTION OCTOBER, 1881.		
. K. Powers, R	25— 741	Governor,		
	19 5	Buren R. Sherman, R. L. G. Kinne, D D. M. Clark	1640— 840 285	518
Attorney General.	_	Scattering.	1	
mith McPherson, R		Lieutenant Governor. O. H. Manning	1638	520
Charles A. Clark, D. 11 V. A. Spurcier, G. 8 William Wolf, P. 8	21 5	J. M. Walker J. M. Holland	840 277	0.40
Circuit Judge.		Scattering	~i	
7. F. Toofbourow 22 1. W. Ivory 11 ames Vincent 2	32 — 827	Supreme Judge.		
ames Vincent	49	Austin Adams	1649— 844	529
District Judge.		scattering	275 1	
. R. Reed	30 - 812 72	Superintendent Public Instruction.		
	46	J. W. Akers W. H. Burler	1644— 820	549
District Attorney. P. Connor	35 814	Mrs A. M. Swaim	274	
P. Connor 225 F. Tipton 117 7. H. Miller 22	74 10	Senator, Eighteenth District.	1	•
V. H. Willis	5	C. B. Hunt	16521	115
Member of Congress, Eighth District.		Henry Evans	537	
7. P. Hepburn 219 obert Pe cival 111 . C. Ayres 41 cattering 41	19 676	Representative, Twenty-third Distric	t. 1231–99	3 12
cattering	1	J. M. Emmert Henry McElfish.	1232 178	p.
On the Question of a Constitutional Convent	ion.	County Treasurer.		
or Convention 93 gainst 30	8— 630 8	William Waddell	180?1	342
On the Question of a Constitutional Amendm	ient.	T. T. Lewis	11	
or Amendment	7— 719	Auditor. William Crisman	1005 4	045
Clerk of Courts.		W. H. Sanders	1805—1 487	e i û
homas R. Wallace	4— 837 5	Sheriff. L. F. Mullins	1896—1	353
County Recorder.	2	J. S. Harvey	533	
B. Temple 227		Superintendent of Schools. R. H. Frost	1010 -	96-
227 bomas Malone, Jr				

Coroner.	- 1	County Recorder.		
B. A. Wilder. 1618 D. Stanley. 500 Scattering 4	3—1114 0 4	W. B. Temple C. W. B. Fletcher. Allen Smith Scattering.	1885— 1159 382 2	342
Surveyor. T. J. Townsend. 175 H. Jacobs. 43 Wall Robb. 3 H. S. Sternberg. 3	0 1 309 2 7 2	Supervisor. Second District. Albert T. Harris	224 269—	45
Supervisor, Third District.		ELECTION, OCTOBER, 1883.		
D. F. Hawks 510 J. S. Reesman 18	0 497 3	Governor. Buren R. Sherman, R	2018— 1405	237
Supervisor, Fifth District. A. S. Bright	7 8 31	L. G. Kinnie, D. J. B. Weaver, G. Scattering.	375 1	
	o 91	Lieutenant Governor.	0010	000
SPECIAL ELECTION, JUNE 27, 1882. On the Question of a Prohibitory Amendmen For Amendment	6 101	O. H. Manning, R	2013— 1401 884	228
ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1882.		J. R. Reed, R	2014—	242
Member of Congress, Ninth District.		J. R. Reed, R W. I. Hayes. D. D. W. Church, G.	1404 366 2	
A. R. Anderson, R	7 3-76 p.	Superintendent Public Instruction		
J. B. Hatton		•	2037— 699	969
Secretary of State.			369	
T. O. Walker 128 W. J. Gaston 37 Scattering 37		Representative, Twenty-third Distric Jacob Kuhn L. L. DeLano N. B. Chapman	1864-29 1572 830)2 p
. Auditor of State.	4 300	Scattering	3	
William Thompson 1286 G. A. Wyant 376 Scattering 1	3	County Auditor. R. M. Murray, R. R. J. McNally, D. Daniel Stanley, G. Scattering.	2066 1404 230	
### Treasurer of State. E. H. Conger	1 149		1	
John Foley	6	G. D. Chizum	1438	293
Attorney General.		Scattering	1	
J. H. Bremermann 1286 J. A. Rice 378 Scattering 1286		C. C. Hatton	1227	39
Charles E. Bronson 1286 M. A. Jones 374	4	R. H. Frost	3805	3804
Scattering	٠	Surveyor. T. J. Townsend	2125-	459
Clerk Supreme Court. Gilbert B. Pray. 179 H. F. Bonorden 128 E. M. Clark 374		H. Jacobs Scattering	1666 6	100
Reporter, Supreme Court.	•	W. C. Egan V. D. Rood	2391— 1398	993
Ezra C. Ebersole	3 134	Supervisor-First District.	1000	
L. A. Palmer 1288 J. A. Williamson 374	5	William Christie, Jr	467— 321	146
Clerk of Courts.	9— 297	Supervisor—Fourth District,	460	29
T. R. Wâllace. 186 W. A. Wilken 121 I. J. Noyer 361	1 [S. W. Garvin. E. A. Baer L. Garloch.	324 107	—w
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CHAPTER X.

NATIONAL, STATE AND COUNTY REPRESENTATION.

While unworthy men, at all times, may force themselves into office, it cannot but be acknowledged that the great body of office-holders of the country are truly representative men-men of positive force and character. They are of the number that build up and strengthen a town, a county, or a state. In this chapter, so far as possible, is given sketches of all who have served Cass county in the Nation, State or county. Some of these are quite imperfect, but it is not the fault of the historian that they are not more complete. Some of the parties have passed away, leaving no record from which a sketch could be written, while others have left the country, and their present places of residence are unknown.

CONGRESSIONAL.

When the county of Cass was organized, in April, 1853, there were but two Congressional districts in the State of Iowa, and this county was attached to the first, then represented in the council of the nation by Bernhart Henn, of Fairfield, who had taken his place in that body in 1851, and had been re-elected in 1853. He served through the Thirty-second and Thirty-third Congresses.

In the Thirty-fourth Congress the district was represented by Augustus Hall, a

resident of Keosauqua, VanBuren county, who served through that term only.

In the Thirty-fifth Congress, Samuel R. Curtis was the representative of the first district of Iowa, of which Cass county still continued a part. He was elected in 1857, and was re-elected in 1859, and again in 1861, but he resigned during the latter term, to accept a commission in the service of the Government, in the army.

Hon. Samuel R. Curtis was born in New York State while his parents were on their way west. He, however, claims to be a native of Licking county, Ohio, the place of his parents' settlement date of his birth was February 3, 1807. He was educated at the common schools and at West Point, from the latter of which he graduated in 1831. In 1832 he commenced the study of law in Ohio, which profession he practiced until the breaking out of the Mexican war, at which time he held the position of adjutant general of Ohio. Resigning this, he became the colonel of the Third Ohio regiment, and saw considerable service under General Taylor, in the land of chaparal and "Greasers." Shortly after the close of that war he came to Iowa, locating at Keokuk.

In 1856 he was elected member of Congress from the first district, and re-elected

as above mentioned. At the beginning of the war of the Rebellion, he raised the Second Regiment of Iowa Infantry, and entered the service as its colonel. Abilities such as his soon raised him to the ranks of brigadier and major general. For his gallant conduct and skillful generalship at the battle of Pea Ridge, he won immortal renown as one of the noted leaders of the Union army in the troubled times of 1861-1865.

In 1861, James F. Wilson was elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Samuel R. Curtis, and served in the Thirty-seventh Congress as the reprerentative of the people in this locality.

By the census of 1860, Iowa was, by a new apportionment act passed in 1862, entitled to six representatives in Congress, and the State was re-districted, and Cass county placed in the fifth district. At the October election of 1862, John A. Kasson was elected to represent the section of the State embraced in that district, and served in the Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth Congresses. He was a native of Vermont, having been born in that State in the town of Charlotte, on the east side of Lake Champlain, January 11, 1822. His life is an exhibition of energy and self-reliance triumphing over adverse circumstances, scarcely paralleled even in the west, the land of self-made vien. His father dying when John was but six years of age, the young statesman was early in life brought face to face with the world, and his struggles commenced from that tender age. He received his primary education at the common schools of his native place, and, after considerable preparation, entered the State University in 1838, and graduated with high honorsthe second in his class—in 1842. His chosen profession was the law, and for this he had prepared himself, and on leaving his "alma mater" he entered the office of Charles D. Kasson, a brother, who was at that time a distinguished member of the bar of Burlington, Vermont; but for want of means he was forced to relinquish his studies for a time, seeking the position of a teacher in Virginia. Here being brought into contact with that "peculiar institution" of the Southern States, slavery, he imbibed that repugnance for it that has given the tone to his political life, and made him such a strong advocate for its suppression that he became one of the principal leaders in the anti-slavery movement. On his return from Virginia, he resumed the study of law at Worcester, Massachusetts, in the office of Hon. Emery Washburn, afterward governor of the "Old Bay State." Here young Kasson struggled hard against a contrary fate and pecuniary embarrassments, which he met with his characteristic energy and triumphed over signally, and was finally admitted to the bar at Lowell, in the state of Massachusetts, at, perhaps, the most difficult bar within the jurisdiction of the Union.

After his admission he went to New Bedford, where, after a year spent in the law office of Timothy Coffin, he entered into partnership with Thomas D. Elliott, with whom he remained five years, when, seeking fresher fields, he came West. He spent one year in St. Louis in the office of Hon. Jos. Crockett, when he opened an office for himself, and gained a large and lucrative practice. In 1857, the cli-

mate of St. Louis proving detrimental to his health, he removed to Des Moines, where attention to business, sagacity and talent soon gained him the reputation of a first-class lawyer, and a large practice. In 1858 he was appointed chairman of the newly-formed Republican State central committee, and won golden opinions for his able organization of that party. In 1861 he was appointed assistant postmaster-general, a position he had neither solicited or expected. He held this place for two years, and not only found time to fulfill all the multifarious duties of the office, but revised all the various postal laws and codified the same. In 1862 he was elected a member of the thirty-eighth Congress, and has served several terms, to the eminent satisfaction of his friends and constituents, winning applause even from political antagonists. He is fluent in debate, strongly logical, and one of the few gifted men of Iowa who have established a national reputation as able statesmen and deep thinkers.

Mr. Kasson was succeeded by Grenville M. Dodge, of Council Bluffs, in the Fortieth Congress, and served one term. Grenville M. Dodge was born in Essex county, Massachusetts, April 12, 1832. In 1851, he emigrated to Peoria, Illinois, and a few years later to Iowa. Was at that time engaged with the engineer corps of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad company. After a year spent in Nebraska, he settled in Council Bluffs, in the banking business. On the breaking out of the war, he raised a company in Council Bluffs, and was made. Colonel of the celebrated Fourth Iowa Infantry. On the 31st of March, 1862, he was made Brigadier, and afterwards Major-General. In 1866, he was elected to Congress, as above stated.

In the Forty-first Congress, which met in 1869, Frank W. Palmer, of Des Moines, was the representative of this district, and so well discharged his official duties that he was re-elected to the fortysecond.

In 1870, on account of the increase in the population of the State of Iowa, the State was re-districted into nine Congressional districts, and Cass county was assigned a place in the eighth. James W. McDill, a resident of Afton, was elected in 1872, to represent the district, and served in the Forty-third and Forty-fourth Congresses.

The Forty-fifth Congress, which met in 1877, continued as the representative of the eighth district, William F. Sapp. He was an able man and served his constituency so well that he was re-elected to the Forty-sixth Congress.

W. P. Hepburn was elected as the member from the eighth district in 1886, and served through the Forty-seventh Congress.

In 1882, the State of Iowa was again re-districted, and by this new apportionment, Cass county, became a part of the ninth Congressional district and is represented by W. H. M. Pusey, who was elected in November, 1882, and is serving in the Forty-eighth Congress.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The Fourth General Assembly convened at Iowa City, December 6, 1852, and adjourned January 24, 1853. At this time Cass county, although unorganized, was represented in the senate by Hadley

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D. Johnson, of Pottawattamie. Joseph L. Sharp, of Mills county, represented the counties of Pottawattamie, Mills, Fremont, Page, Taylor, Ringgold, Union, Adams, Montgomery, Cass, Adair, Audubon, Shelby, Harrison, Monona, Crawford, Carroll, Sac, Ida, Wahkaw, Plymouth, Cherokee, Buena Vista, Sioux, O'Brien, Clay, Dickinson, Osceola and Buncomb, in the lower house.

In the Fifth General Assembly, which met at Iowa City December 4, 1854, and in the extra session which was convened July 2, 1856, Cass county which was districted with Mills, Montgomery, Adams, Union, Ringold, Taylor, Page and Fremont counties was represented in the senate by George W. Lucas. The representative district was composed of the counties of Cass, Mills, Montgomery, Adams, Union, Adair and Audubon. This was to have been represented by Richard Tutt, of Mills county. He was a young man of brilliant promise, and bright future, but died before the meeting of the Assembly. The vacancy was not filled at the regular session, but when the Assembly met in extra session, the place was filled by Joseph W. Russell, who had been elected to fill the vacancy.

The Sixth General Assemby convened at Iowa City, in December, 1856, and adjourned January 29, 1857. The senatorial district was composed of the counties of Warren, Madison, Adair and Cass, and was represented in the Senate by M. L. McPherson, of Madison county. In the house, Benjamin F. Roberts, represented the district composed of the counties of Madison, Adair and Cass.

The Constitutional Convention which met at Iowa City, January 19, 1857, Cass county together with the counties of Warren, Madison and Adair, was represented by Lewis Todhunter, of Warren.

The Seventh General Assembly convened at the newly made capital, Des-Moines, on the 11th of January, 1858. Cass, now districted with the counties of Warren, Madison and Adair, was represented by M. L. McPherson, in the senate. Leroy Lambert, of Dallas county, was the representative from the district composed of the counties of Guthrie, Dallas, Adair and Cass.

The Eighth General Assembly met at DesMoines, January 8, 1860, and also in extra session May 15, 1861. At this time Cass county was associated with Pottawattamie, Harrison, Shelby, Audubon and Guthrie, in a senatorial district, and was represented by W. H. M. Pusey, of Council Bluffs. The representative district composed of the counties of Union, Adair, Adams and Cass, was numbered the sixteenth and was represented by K. W. Macomber, of Cass county.

K. W. Macomber was born in Franklin county, Massachusetts, March 13, 1813, his parents being Ebenezer and Sallie (Jewell) Macomber. His father was a native of Taunton, Massachusetts, and his mother of Connecticut. She was a relative of Governor Jewell. He grew to manhood in Massachusetts, and was educated at the Shelburn Falls Academy. Mr. Macomber and his brother afterwards conducted the Academy, in 1839 and 1840. After retiring from the Academy, he went to Springfield, Massachusetts. There he remained two years, and then went to

Northampton, and engaged in the manufacture and sale of silk. He made that his business for eight years, and then went to Boston, where he remained until coming to Iowa, which was in July, 1855. He located near the present site of Atlantic, and there, in connection with his brother-in-law, L. L. Alexander, improved and cultivated a farm. He held the office of assessor of Cass county in the years 1857 and 1858, and in 1859 was elected as representative to the General Assembly from the district of which Cass county was a part. He served one term of two years, and the extra session of 1861, held for the purpose of arranging for Iowa's part in the war. He was married in Massachusetts, December 12, 1839, to Miss Martha Alexander. They have four children-Belle L., Henry Kirk, John K., and Frank J. Their child, George A., died in California in 1881, aged thirty.

The Ninth General Assembly convened in January, 1862, at Des Moines.

In the Senate, Cass being associated with Adair, Dallas, Guthrie, Audubon and Shelby, was represented by James Redfield, of Dallas. In the House it was represented by Samuel L. Lorah. The district then consisted of the counties of Audubon, Guthrie, Cass and Adair.

Judge S. L. Lorah, of Lorah, has been a resident of Pymosa township since 1855. He was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, in 1809. He removed with his parents to Franklin county of the same State, thence, when thirteen years of age, to Wayne county, Ohio. His father, John Lorah, was a farmer. At the age of seventeen years, Judge Lorah left home and served an apprenticeship to the trade of

tanner and currier, which occupation he followed twelve years. In 1837 he was appointed clerk of the court of common pleas, of Wayne county, and served in that capacity fifteen years. In October, 1851, he was elected probate judge of the same county which office he held three years. In the fall of 1854 he came to Cass county and purchased and entered a large amount of land. He entered a part of section 14, Pymosa township and bought the balance of Dr. Samuel M. Ballard, of whom he also purchased one hundred and twenty acres in section 13. He owned at one time, about one thousand acres of land in Pymosa township. He was elected county judge in 1857, and served two years. In the fall of 1862, he was elected to the General Assemb'y of Iowa, and served one term (two years.) He was member of the first board of supervisors of Cass county, an office which he now (1884) holds. He has also held various township and school offices. Since coming to Cass county he has devoted the greater part of his time to agricultural pursuits. After the completion of the Audubon branch of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, Judge Lorah made application for the establishing of a station on section 14. His proposition was accepted and he proceeded to lay out the village which bears his name. Judge Lorah has been twice married, first, in 1830, to Tamar Stophlet, a native of Pennsylvania, who died one and a half years after marriage. In 1833 he was again married to Rachael Wilson, who was born in Pennsylvania, in 1813. She died in the autumn of 1879. He had by his first marriage, one son, David, who went to Australia when a young man, thence to Oregon where he died several years ago. By the second union there were seven children—Samuel I., a resident of Colorado, E. Jane, Tamar E., Rachael C. Sarah L., John W. and Charles E.

Politically, Judge Lorah has always been allied to the Democratic party. Few men in Cass county are more widely known than Judge Lorah and he has ever been held in high esteem for his sterling character, and respected for his many excellent qualities of mind and heart.

In the Senate of the Tenth General Assembly, (1864), Lewis W. Ross, of Council Bluffs, was the senator from this district. The district consisted of the counties of Fremont, Mills, Cass and Pottawattamie, and was known as the eighth.

In the House of the Tenth, E. B. Fenn, of Guthrie county, was the member. The representative district then consisted of the counties of Adair, Audubon, Cass and Guthrie was numbered as the sixty-fourth. Mr. Fenn moved to Guthrie from Story county, in this State, in 1860, locating at Panora, the then county seat, where he practiced medicine. During the late war he entered the service with company C, 4th Iowa Infantry, and served with that regiment for about a year, as assistant surgeon. He went back to Guthrie county and again entered upon the practice of his profession, and was elected representative from this district in the General Assembly as above. He was afterward connected with the press of that county, but became involved, however, and removed to Dale City, from whence he went to Kansas. He was, a'so, at one time, county superintendent of Guthrie county.

Lewis W. Ross was the senator from this district in the Eleventh General Assembly, which met January 8, 1866, the district remaining the same as in the Tenth. The sixty-fifth representative district of the Eleventh Assembly consisted of the counties of Guthrie, Adair and Casss, and Abraham L. McPherson, of Adair, was the representative.

The Twelfth General Assembly convened in January, 1868. The ninth senatorial district was made up of Potttawattamie, Mills, Cass and Fremont, and J. P. Cassady, of Council Bluffs, was the senator. Galen F. Kilburn, of Adair, was the representative from the sixty-sixth district which was composed of the counties of Adair, Cass and Montgomery.

Galen F. Kilburn was a native of New Hampshire, and moved to Fontanelle, Adair county, from Des Moines, in the summer of 1858. He was an attorney, and entering on the practice of his profession, soon gained a considerable patronage. His principal business was the collection of debts, and in real estate trans. actions. He was a sociable gentleman and a most excellent citizen. He was married to a daughter of the Rev. Mr. Mather, but the estimable lady was burned to death by an explosion of kerosene in 1875. Shortly after this sad event, Mr. Kilburn removed from Adair county to Creston, Union county, where he died on the 29th of April, 1883. He served the county of Adair for two years in the treasurer's office.

For the Thirteenth General Assembly which met in January, 1870, the Senator was the same as in the Twelfth. Cass, Adair and Montgomery constituted the twentieth representative district, and served by W. W. Merritt, of Red Oak.

Madison, Adair and Cass counties made the senatorial district of the Fourteenth General Assembly, which met at at Des Moines, in January, 1872, and B. F. Murray, of Madison, was the senator. The twentieth representative district was composed of Cass, Adair and Montgomery counties, and Oliver Mills, of Cass, was the representative.

Oliver Mills was born in Trumbull county, Ohio, February 2, 1821, and is the son of Harlow and Aithan Mills. He was reared in that State, and educated in the common schools and Farmington Academy. In 1850 he went to Denmark, Lee county, Iowa, and in the spring of 1857 removed to Cass county. He located near Lewis, and entered into the stock business, and brought what he claims was the first herd of Shorthorn pedigree-cattle into the He has been engaged in the stock business since that time. He was elected in the fall of 1872 as represent ative in the Legislature, serving one term. He was a director in the State Agricultural Society for its first twenty, and was president of it three successive years. He was one of the trustees who located the State Agricultural College at Ames. He was married in Ashtabula county, Ohio, to Miss Sophia Arnold, a native of New York. They had six children, five of whom are living. Their names are: Edward P., Anna L., Sophia E., George and Frank. Their son John A. died October 2, 1869. He was well and favorably known in the county. Mr. Mills was married a second time April 27, 1876, to Julia Forgy.

The Fifteenth General Assembly was convened at Des Moines, January 12,1874, and adjourned March 19, the same year. The seventeenth senatorial district, composed of the counties of Cass, Adair, Union and Adams, was well represented by Lafayette Young, in the Senate. W. II. Easton, of Adair, was the representative in the House.

A sketch of Mr. Young appears in connection with the account of the Atlantic Telegraph, in the Press chapter, he being the editor and proprietor of that progressive journal.

William II. Easton, a son of John and Ruth (Twickelle) Easton, is a native of Oswego county, New York, born November 17, 1833. He moved with his parents to Peoria, Illinois, in 1837, where he was married in 1854 to Mary J. Thurston, a daughter of Jesse Thurston. They have been blessed with eight children-Mary Emma, Ella May, Ruth Caroline, Nathaniel Lyon, J. Scott, William II., Edwin S. and Adeline. In May, 1855, Mr. Easton entered four hundred and forty acres of prairie land in Jefferson township, Adair county, Iowa, and bought seventy acres of timber land of G. M. Haladay, on section 4, Grove township, of the same county. He returned to Peoria, Illinois, and in October of the same year moved his family to his land, spending the winter in a log cabin, which is now standing on the farm of Andrew Dickey. He built a log cabin on what is now his present location in Jefferson township, Adair county, and there lived until 1882, when he erected his new dwelling. He now owns four hundred acres of good cultivated land, and ten acres of timber land, which is of great value. He is a general farmer and stock raiser, having some fine Short horn cattle. Mr. Easton has held every township office, and helped make the first assessment, while in the assessor's office, and was the second representative from this district, having been elected in the fall of 1873.

The Sixteenth General Assembly convened at Des Moines, in January, 1876. In the Senate, Lafayette Young still continued to represent this district. M. K. Campbell, of Shelby county, served the people in the House.

The Seventeenth General Assembly met in January, 1878, at the State Capital. The eighteenth senatorial district, composed of Cass, Madison and Adair counties, was again represented in the Senate by Lafayette Young, who was re-elected in October, 1877, for another term. By the new apportionment of the State, made by the Sixteenth General Assembly, Cass county was made a separate representative district, and numbered the twentythird. It was represented by Oll. Coomes.

Oliver Coomes was born in Licking county, Ohio, August 26, 1845. When eleven years of age he removed with his parents to Iowa, and settled in Jasper county. At that time the country was new, and all underwent the hardships incident to pioneer life on the prairies of the great west.

He attended district school in winter and worked on the farm and in his father's pottery during the summer. In the winter of 1865 he entered Iowa College with the intention of taking a collegiate course, but after remaining a few months, his father's financial circumstances compelled him to quit college and return to the potter's wheel.

In 1867, he was married to Miss Addie Kellogg. They have three children—Royston, Arthur and Isaiah, aged fourteen, eleven and six respectively.

In the fall of 1870, Mr. Coomes settled in Cass county, on a farm in Franklin township, where he has resided ever since, and where he has made improvements which mark his farm as a model, and are a credit to his taste. In the years he has lived here he has seen the almost boundless prairies around him settled up by thrifty and enterprising farmers.

Besides improving his farm, Mr. Coomes has given considerable attention to literary writing, confining himself to the field of western romance. His works include about sixty serials, which have been published in the New York Weekly and Saturday Journal of New York, and prices received at all times have made him one of the best paid writers of current literature in the country. His first successful story was "Ironsides, the Scout," pub-1 shed by Street and Smith, of New York. This was followed by "Hawkeye Harry," "Death Notch." "The Dumb Spy," "Dakota Dan," 'The Giant Rifleman," &c., &c.

He has been identified with the school interests of Franklin township ever since he came to the county. He is Republican in politics. In 1877 he was elected to the Iowa Legislature over James Byrd, and was re-elected in 1879 over R. G. Phelps, of Atlantic,. At present he divides his time between farm and literary work.

The Eighteenth General Assembly of Iowa, met at DesMoines, in regular session, in January, 1880, and found Lafayette Young, still serving this people in the Senate, his second term not having expired. Oll Coomes, having been re-elected, was the representative.

The Nineteenth General Assembly met in January, 1882, at the capital of the State, and this district was represented in the Senate by C. B. Hunt, of Adair county, and in the House, by William Baughman.

C. B. Hunt is a native of Norfolk county, Massachusetts, and was born May 20, 1844. He is the eldest of the five children of George and Charlotte L. (Betcher) Hunt. In 1854 the family removed to Henry county, Illinois, and in 1858 to Lyon county, Kansas. There they remained something over a year, when they went back to Massachusetts. But preferring life farther west, they returned to Illinois. The civil war was then in full tide, and C. P. offered his services to his country, enlisting in Company I, 112th Illinois Volunteer Infantry. They were assigned to the 23d ArmyCorps, and served with Sherman in the Atlanta campaign. After the fighting at Atlanta, he was with Thomas in the Nashville campaign, and was discharged in July, 1865. He then returned to Illinois, and began employment as clerk in a clothing store, in Geneseo, Illinois. He held that situation until March, 1868, when he removed to Iowa, and located in Adair county, improving a farm on section 28, Lincoln township. In 1871 he removed to a farm on section 1, Eureka township, and there cultivated the soil and followed the usual routine of

farming life until elected to the office of sheriff, which was in the fall of 1873. He held that position for three terms, giving great satisfaction to all, and refused the nomination for the fourth term. In the fall of 1882 he was elected to represent this district in the senate of the State, and he is still a senator. He has also held many offices in the city government. He was married May 23, 1867, to Miss Sue E. Cady, a native of Henry county, Illinois. They have three children-Frederick M., Allen F. and Hattie L. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and chapter degree, and also of the Grand Army of the Republic.

William Baughman was the first settler in what is now Pleasant township and is noticed at length, in that connection, in the history of that sub-division of the county.

The Twentieth General Assembly was convened at DesMoines, in January, 1884. C. B. Hunt was still in his place in the senate, serving the people of the Eighteenth senatorial district. Jacob Kuhn, was the representative.

Mr. Kuhn was born in Pennsylvania, near the city of Pittsburg, in the year 1844. His great grandfather Kuhn, a native of Prussia, came to this country in 1760, and settled near Philadelphia, in the eastern part of the State of Pennsylvania, where, the grandfather of Jacob was born, about the year 1785. They moved to Alleghany county, in the same State, where the father of Jacob firstsaw the light, in the year 1805. Jacob Kuhn was reared on a farm, until the breaking out of the war in 1861. He enlisted in the Federal army on the 13th of Febru-

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ary, 1864, in Rank's Light Battery, Third Pennsylvania Artillery. This battery was serving with the Eighth Army Corps under General Lew. Wallace, and did valliant service in the defense of the country. Mr. Kuhn was discharged from the service, at the close of the war, on the 28th of July, 1865, and was mustered out at Philadelphia. In 1868 he came to Cass county and engaged in the carpentering and building trade, which he followed until 1879, when he built the mill at Anita, which he operated until he sold it to the present owners. In 1882, he built a flouring mill at Manning, Carroll county, and which he is at present operating, in connection with V. Roush, under the firm name and style of Kuhn & Roush.

RAILWAY POSTAL CLERKS.

Several citizens of Cass county have held the position of Railway Postal clerks, or mail agents, as they are called, among them the following named: M. M. Rutt, now of Atlantic; R. P. Harris, a resident of Mapleton, Iowa; J. N. Bolton, the present representative from this county in this branch of the postal department; C. E. Everett, now the chief clerk in the Atlantic postoffice; J. H. Willey, the genial editor and proprietor of the Atlantic Messenger, and president of the Blaine and Logan club, of that city; and W. B. Temple, the present All these gentlemen county recorder. have filled this position with credit to themselves, and to the great efficiency of the mail facilities and deserve a mention among the representative men of the county.

COUNTY JUDGE.

This office, in early days, was the most important of the county, embracing the work of various officers of the present day. It is treated also under the head of county court, in the judicial chapter.

The first county judge of Cass county was Jeremiah Bradshaw. He was elected at the time of the organization of the county, in April, 1853, and held the office for one year. Upon him, as the first county judge, devolved the duty of perfecting the organization, dividing it into townships, and other work of a kindred nature, necessary to perfect the system of county government.

Jeremiah Bradshaw, the pioneer, was born December 17, 1807, in Madison county, Kentucky, and is a son of Charles and Hannah (Bates) Bradshaw. He lived in his native state until eighteen years of age. The family them removed to Guyandotte, Cabell county, West Virginia, where they remained until 1840. In that year they moved to Illinois, and located near Paris, in Edgar county. The family consisted at that time of the parents, three They left West brothers and a sister. Virginia in a small boat, which contained also their household goods and provisions for the journey. The father, one brother, Elias, and a cousin made the trip overland, taking with them cattle, horses at d other stock. They passed on their route Terre Haute, which was then a small village. On arriving at their destination in Illinois, they began farming. Jeremiah lived in Illinois till 1847. In the spring of that year he removed to Wapello county, Iowa, and, the following September, went to Mahaska county, where he re-

mained till early in May, 1851. About the middle of the same month he arrived in Cass county. Mr. Bradshaw was married in Ohio, January 15, 1828, to Miss Eliza Doolittle, a native of New York. By this union nine children were born, one of whom died in infancy. Those who attained maturity were Victor M., who was a men.ber of the Fourth Iowa Infantry; Henry L. and Harvey, who were in the same regiment; the former was killed at Mission Ridge; Calvin, who was in the Twenty-third Iowa Infantry, and very severely wounded at Black River Bridge; Hannah, wife of G. I. Chizum; Lucy Aun, wife of - Allbaugh, who was born in 1836 and died in 1879, and Lydia, wife of - Jackson, living in Pottawattamie county; Sarah died at the age of three years; Mrs Bradshaw died in this county, December 1, 1863. In May, 1865, Mr. Bradshaw was married to Parmelia Ferrell; she died January 1, 1380, in Southern California, where her husband had taken her. In August, 1861, Jeremiah Bradshaw enlisted in company B,of the Fourth Iowa Infantry. He served fourteen months and was then honorably discharged at Memphis, Tennessee, where he had lain three months in the hospital, in consequence of a broken knee, which he received while on duty. He took part in the battle of Pea Ridge, Cotton Plantation, and a great number of skirmishes. On being discharged, he returned to Cass county, and was appointed recruiting agent, and in that capacity rendered valuable aid to his country, by enlisting many in the service. He still has in his possession some of his army accoutrements, which he brought back with him. For one year

after closing his connection with the army, Mr. Bradshaw rented his farm, then resumed that occupation and continued it until the death of his wife, after which he moved into the village of Lewis. Previous to coming to the county he had been justice of the peace in Mahaska county. Soon after coming here he was made postmaster at Cold Springs, succeeding John Pettingill, a Mormon, who was the first postmaster in Cass county. In 1880, he visited California. The second election held in this county took place at his house, which was the largest building in this vicinity. He was then elected county judge, the first one of the county. In those days he kept hotel and stage station. Mr. Bradshaw is a member of the G. A. R.

J. W. Benedict, on the retirement of Mr. Bradshaw, was elected to this office, and fulfilled the duties of the office. He left the county many years ago, and is supposed to have carried the records of his administration with him.

In 1855, W. N. Dickerson was elected to this office, and served in that capacity two years. He was the first to keep any correct record of his proceedings, and the decrees of the court.

Samuel L. Lorah, one of the best of the county judges, when they possessed their greatest power, was elected in 1857, and entered upon the d'scharge of his official duties. He held the place for a term of two years. Judge Lorah having served in the Legislature is already mentioned in connection with that office.

In 1859, at the fall election Henry Temple was chosen to fill this office, and

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entered upon the discharge of his official functions, January 1, 1860, and held the same until October 17, 1861, when E. W. Hall was appointed to fill the vacancy.

Henry Temple has held a variety of offices, and has the reputation of having faithfully discharged the duties of each, to the credit of himself and the honor of his constituents. He is a native of Franklin county, Massachusetts, and the son of Benjamin and Rebecca (Christie) Temple. He was born on the 20th of August, 1816, at the village of Heath, which is close to the line that separates Massachusetts and Vermont. He is English by descent, both of his grandsires having come over with Burgoyne's army of subjugation, and being taken prisoners, never returned to their native land. Mr. Henry Temple was thrown upon his own resources at an early age, and when but twelve years of age, went to Hatfield and found employment on a farm. He remained in that vicinity until he had reached the age of nineteen, working at hard manual labor. In 1835, with but five dollars in his pocket, he reached the town of Marietta, Ohio, on his way west. He remained there several years, attending the academic department of the College at that place, most of the time for four years, teaching school, or doing some farm work in the interim, to furnish himself with the necessary funds for his schooling. In the spring of 1840, Mr. Temple came to this state, locating at first at Fairfield, Jefferson county, where he read law with Judge Cyrus Olney, and was admitted to the bar in 1842. The following year he removed to Mahaska county, where after a season spent in farm work, he opened a law office in

Oskaloosa, the county seat, and remained in practice there until the autumn of 1858, when he removed to Lewis, then the seat of government of Cass county. Here he was postmaster for four years, county judge one term, deputy provost-marshal of the district formed by the counties of Adair and Cass, and county recorder from 1864 to 1870. He removed to the town of Atlantic, in 1869, where he still occupies a prominent place among the legal luminaries of that city. His marriage occurred in Oskaloosa, January 18, 1846, at which time he was united to Miss Anne E. Wright.

Andrew Irwin was elected to the office of county judge in the fall of 1861, but did not serve, and on the 3d of June, 1862, the board of supervisors appointed E. B. Bell to fill the vacancy until the next general election. He entered upon the discharge of its duties, and in the fall of the same year the people ratified the choice, by electing him to this office, for the unexpired year. He was re-elected in 1863, and served one year longer.

D. A. Barnett was the next to occupy this important office, having been elected thereto in October, 1864, and was reelected the following year, serving until January 1, 1868.

L. L. Alexander was duly elected county judge in October, 1867, and entered upon the duties of the office with the beginning of 1868, and was the last to fill the office.

COUNTY AUDITORS.

In the winter of 1868-9, by an Act of the General Assembly, the office of county judge was abolished, and that of county auditor created. By this act, the incumbent of the former office, became ex-officio county auditor for the unexpired time of his term of office. Under this, L. L. Alexander became the first auditor of the county of Cass. At the election of 1869, he was again chosen for another term and served until January 1, 1872, when he gave way to a successor.

Luther L. Alexander was a native of Irving, Franklin county, Massachusetts. He was reared and educated in the place of his nativity, but in early manhood removed to Michigan, where he remained until May, 1855, when he came to Cass county, and entered a farm in the north part of section 4, in what is now Atlantic township, and the south part of section 33, in Pymosa. He was at this time an unmarried man, and while he remained in the county, boarded with H. Whipple, and put up a cabin, which was occupied by his brother-in-law, K. W. Macomber. who arrived here about the same time or shortly after. He remained here but a short time when he returned to New York, where he resided until 1859, when he came to Cass county, for a permanent residence. He settled down upon his farm where he continued to live until in 1869, when becoming auditor, he removed to Lewis, the then county-seat, and in 1871 came to the city of Atlantic, on the removal of the seat of government to that place, to finish his term of office. He was united in marriage with Elizabeth Siggins, a native of Ireland, who is still a resident of Atlantic, by whom he had two children-E. L., a practicing physician in Guthrie Center, Iowa, and F. M. the enterprising news and book dealer of Atlantic. L. L. Alexander died in December, 1879, mourned by all who knew him. He was a man of strict integrity, a christian gentleman, ever ready to extend a helping hand to the needy wretch struggling for existence, if that striving soul was worthy. A most excellent business man, and an active worker; he made a fine officer, and conducted the business of auditor to the interest of the county and credit of himself.

Judge Alexander died in Atlantic December 29, 1879, on which occasion the following obituary appeared in the columns of the *Telegraph*:

"Judge Luther Loomis Alexander died at his home in this city about 11 o'clock A. M., Monday, December 29, after an illness of several weeks duration. His disease was internal hemorrhage. He literally died of over-work. During the past few years, no man in Cass county, no matter what his pursuit, worked harder. He was in his grocery store from an early hour in the morning until closing time in the evening, and then would carry his books home with him for the purpose of posting them. The deceased was born in Irving, Franklin county, Massachusetts, in the year 1819, and consequently was about sixty years of age. He resided at Living a number of years, and was engaged in merchandizing. He lived three years at Champlain, New York, and came to Cass county, Iowa, in 1855, engaging for a number of years in farming. served one term as county judge, and was holding that office when it was merged into that of auditor. His second term as auditor expired January 1, 1872. Since that time he has been dealing in groceries in this city. No man was more widely

known in the county than he, and he was universally esteemed as an honorable man. He was a man of set purpose and firm conviction, and when he had an opinion it was a pronounced, positive and uncompromising one. He will be greatly missed from the county and community. He was active in business and public spirited as a citizen, and zealous in the church. He leaves a wife and two sons to mourn his death, the sons being both at the age of maturity, or nearly so."

William Gardner was elected to the office of auditor, in the fall of 1871, and entered upon its duties January 1, 1872. He was re-elected in 1873, and again in 1875, and served, well and faithfully, for six years.

William Crisman, the next auditor, served in this office for six years. He was first elected in the fall of 1877, and so well did he perform his official duties, the people re-elected him in 1879, and again in 1881.

R. M. Murray, the present incumbent of this office was elected in the fall of 1883, and commenced his official duty, with the 1st of January, 1884.

Robert M. Murray, the present auditor of Cass county, was born in Knox county, Illinois, March 14, 1845, his parents being Alfred H. and Eliza (Miller) Murray. When Robert was two years old his father died, aged forty-two years, and the family soon afterward moved to Bureau county, Illinois, in which county he was brought up and educated. In 1866, he came to Tama county, and remained four years engaged in farming. In 1870 he came to this county, locating in Massena township, where he owns a farm of three

hundred and twenty acres, upon which his mother lives. He was married May 17, 1873, to Mary Chambers, a native of Warren county, Illinois. They have five children-Estella, George II., Raymond C., Roscoe and Inez. Mr. Murray was township clerk of Massena township one year, school treasurer eight years, justice of the peace one year, and was elected to the office of county auditor in October. 1883, assuming charge the following January. Mr. Murray responded to the call of his country, at the outbreak of the slave owners rebellion, and enlisted in the Eighty-ninth Illinois Infantry, in July. 1862, but upon going to Chicago to join his regiment was thrown out on account of his youth. This, however, did not dampen his ardor and patriotism, and in December of the year next following he again enlisted in Company H., Fiftyseventh Regiment, Illinois Infantry, under Colonel Hulbert and Captain William H. Gale. This regiment was assigned for duty in the Sixtieth Army Corps under General G. M. Dodge, but was subsequently transferred to the Fifteenth Army Corps, Gen. John M. Cohse commanding. They were prevented from participating in the battle of "Alatoona Pass" by the tearing up of railroad track by "Bushwhackers." He continued to serve in that corps until the close of the war and was engaged in many battles and skirmishes, having been with Sherman's army from Chattanooga to Kingston, and during that memorable march to the sea, thence up through the Carolinas to Washington and there participated in the Grand Review. He was mustered out with the regiment at Louisville in July, 1865, Mr.

Murray is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Corinthian Lodge, No. 174, at Brooklyn, Iowa, and is a member of St John Chapter at Fontanelle. He is also a member of the G. A. R.

J. II. Vinson, the present deputy auditor of Cass county, is a native of Dearborn county, Indiana, born April 22, 1843, and is a son of Jesse and Jane (Powell) Vinson, both from the same State, who were the parents of seven children, three sons and four daughters. Six of these children lived to a mature age and five are now living. The subject of this sketch was reared upon a farm, having moved with his parents to Peoria county, Illinois, when seven years old, and in that State received his education in the common schools. In 1861 he enlisted in the Fifty-third Regiment, Volunteer Infantry, Company H, and participated in the following engagements: Shiloh, Hatchie River, siege and capture of Vicksburg, and Jackson, Mississippi. In the winter of 1863, having reenlisted, he received a furlough and subsequently joined the command at Resaca. Georgia. Then was with Sherman in his memorable march to the sea, and was engaged in nearly every battle fought during the last months of the war, participating in the Grand Review at Washington. He was discharged in Kentucky and returned to Peoria county where he remained until 1867, when he came to Cass county and settled on section 34, Brighton township, engaged in farming and here remained until 1880. In 1881 he came to Atlantic and was appointed to his present position. He was married in February, 1871, to Ella A. Hay, daughter of Duffield and Sarah Hay, of Chicago, Illinois. They have one child—Jennie. In 1875 he was appointed to fill a vacancy in the board of supervisors. Mr. Vinson had the opportunity of receiving but a limited education, and is a self-made man of ability and integrity and has the respect of the people of the county.

RECORDER.

The first to fill the office of recorder was V. M. Conrad, who was elected at the time of the organization in the spring of 1853. He filed his bond for \$2,500, in April, of that year, with Levi M. Mills and C. E. Woodward as sureties, and entered upon the duties of the office, but retired before the end of the year.

V. M. Conrad is a native of Tioga county, New York, born September 15, 1815. His parents, Joshua and Eva (Rothfund) Conrad, had a family of nine children, of whom V. M. was the sixth. He was reared and educated in his native State, and on attaining manhood, followed clerking in a hotel and store. In 1831 he went to Cleveland, Ohio, where he was clerk in a hotel one year; then went to Detroit, Michigan, and there was alternately in the grocery business, for himself, and clerk in a hotel, until 1840. He moved, in that year, to Hancock county, Illinois, where he remained till 1846; then removed to VanBuren county, Iowa, and, soon after, to Dubuque, and was there engaged in prospecting and leadmining. In the spring of 1850 he left that city with a team of horses and wagon, bringing his wife and one child, and household goods, to Cass county, where he settled with the intention of making a permanent home for himself

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and family. He built a log cabin, fifteen by thirty-two feet, on the site of the present residence of Jacob Stevens. In the fall of 1850, their supply of provisions short, and they decided to return to Dubuque for the winter. The following spring (1851) they made all preparations to return to their new home in Cass county, but on account of the unusually high water that year, they were unable to carry out their intention until the spring following (1852). They then came back with an ox team. Mr. Conrad had left upon his place a man named Weeks, a Mormon, who left, shortly after the return of Mr. Conrad and family, going farther west. In the early years of his residence here, Mr. Conrad engaged in farming; later, in the entertainment of emigrants and new-comers. In connection with this business, he carried on merchandising. This was at Indiantown In 1859 he again engaged in farming, which occupation he followed until the fall of 1883. Since that time he has rented his farm, which is located in section 9, of Cass township. Mr. Conrad is an old member of Lewis Lodge No. 140, I. O. O. F., and a charter member of the Rebecca Degree Lodge of the same order, and has held all of the elective offices in both lodges. He was the first recorder in Cass county, and recorded the first deed. He held the office one term, and filled the office of justice of the peace several times in an early day. He at present holds the offices of justice of the peace and mayor of Lewis. The former he has held for many years. He has been sub-director, and for nine years has held the office of secretary, of the board of directors of

Cass township. Mr. Conrad was united in marriage, in VanBuren county, Iowa, in 1846, with Miss Mary J. Eighmey, a sister of C. II. Eighmey, cashier of the First National bank at Dubuque. Mr. and Mrs. Conrad have nine children living: Orson, Mary, Lemon, Nettie, Alice, Fred, Clara, Vincent M., Jr., and Laura. One daughter, Emeline, died at the age of twelve days, on September 2, 1854.

G. W. Shannon seems to have been recorder of the county in the fall of 1853, but when he succeeded Mr. Conrad does not appear upon the records.

In December, 1853, it is found that Bowater Bales was the incumbent of this office, but the exact date of the retirement of Mr. Shannon, or the installment of Mr. Bales has, like many other things, been lost in the dust of the past.

He was succeeded by S. K. Myers, who was elected to the office, in 1854. A sketch of Mr. Myers will be found in the account of the town of Lewis, in connection with the hotels of that place.

From this time out the duties of two offices was put upon the one man, who bore the title of

TREASURER AND RECORDER.

In 1855, G. I. Chizum acted as treasurer and recorder, to fill a vacancy, for a short time.

In 1856, E. W. Buckwalter became treasurer and recorder, and held it about a year. He is noticed elsewhere.

S. M. Tucker, was elected to this office in the fall of 1856, but after serving a couple of months, resigned the position on the 6th of March, 1857, on account of other business affairs that needed his at-

tention, and the vacancy so made was filled by appointment.

The vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Tucker was filled by the appointment of Isaac Dickerson, who performed the duties of the office, faithfully and conscientiously for the balance of the term. In October, 1859, the people of the county appreciating these services, returned him to these same offices, which they did again in 1861 and 1863, thus making a continuous service by this worthy gentleman in this double office, of nine years.

One of the most prominent figures in the history of Cass county, is that of Isaac Dickerson, who came to this part of the State in 1856, and settling at Lewis, has made the county his home ever since. He was the postmaster in Lewis from 1856 to 1861, and was elected treasurer and recorder in 1857, as above stated, and held that office consecutively for nine years. On retiring from this office, he embarked in the real estate busines, in Lewis, and was the first in that line in the county. When the town of Atlantic was laid out, he was one of the proprietors of the site, and has been largely instrumental in building up the large and growing city of Atlantic. He has three times been the mayor of the city, and councilman two terms. Mr. Dickerson, is interested in the Cass county bank, and in the real estate business of Dickerson and Wood, besides several minor businesses. He is a native of the "Old Keystone" State, having been born near Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1831, on a farm, and where he remained until fourteen years of age. In 1845, he in company with his parents, came to Iowa, then a territory, locating in Davis county, where the family settled upon a piece of land, but both parents died within the year. From there, Isaac went to Ottumwa, where he spent two years at school. 1848, he went to Fairfield, where he entered into a dry goods store as clerk. 1851, he removed to Oskaloosa, Iowa, and took charge of a store in that place. He was married, November 22, 1852, to Miss Olivia L. Wright, a native of Indiana. He continued to reside in Oskaloosa, until 1856, when removed to Lewis, where he ran a general merchandise store, acting as agent of Shoemaker and Wilson, of Oskaloosa. He was appointed postmaster under President Pierce, and was the first to introduce pigeon holes in this office. Mr. Dickerson, although not very actively engaged in business life, still may be said to be one of the foremost business men of the county, and one of its most influential citizens.

In the winter of 1863-4, the General Assembly of the State passed an act seperating the two branches of this office, and providing for the election of officers to each. By this same act, the incumbent at the time of its taking effect, had the privilege of retaining, for the balance of the term, either of the offices, and Isaac Dickerson, who then occupied this enviable official station, chose to enter that of the

COUNTY TREASURER

letting that of recorder go, thus becoming the first to fill the position of treasurer after the separation.

Wilkins Warwick was elected county treasurer in 1865, and successively reelected in 1867, 1869, 1871, and 1873, serving ten years in that capacity. Mr. Warwick was one of the popular men of the county. After his retirement from office, he was engaged in the real estate business in Atlantic, but is now a resident of the State capital, Des Moines.

John P. Gerberich, was the next to occupy this responsible office, being elected thereto in the fall of 1875. He was reelected in 1877, serving, in all, four years. Mr. Gerberich is now the cashier of the Cass county bank, of Atlantic.

John P. Gerberich came to Atlantic on the the 26th of April, 1871, and engaged in the First National bank, as cashier, but remained in that institution less than a year, when he left to accept the position of bookkeeper in the hardware establishment of S. F. Martin. mained in the latter position until he was elected to the office of county treasurer. He was born in Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, on the 25th of March, 1832, and is the son of Henry and Margaret (Urhich) Gerberich, both of whom are dead. John was brought up on a farm, where he lived until he was nineteen years old, when he commenced teaching school, in Lebanon and at Orwigsburg, Pennsylvania. He was married at Pottsville, Schuvlkill county, Pennsylvania, on the 7th of September, 1855, to Lizzie Shoener, a native of that county. After his marriage he removed to Ohio, and remained at Monroeville, until March, 1856, when he emigrated to Putnam county, Illinois, where he taught school. In the fall of 1858 he was elected sheriff of that county and held the position two years. He then served four years as clerk of the courts, but on the expiration of his term in that office entered into the grain business, which he carried on until coming to Cass county. He has had five children, two of whom, Charles and Cora, are dead, and Estelle, Nellie and Lulu are living. Mr. Gerberich is the present cashier of the Cass County bank, an institution he entered in January, 1880.

William Waddell was the next to occupy the office of county treasurer, being elected thereto in the fall of 1879. He entered upon the duties of the office January 1, 1880, and was re-elected in 1881, serving four years. A sketch of this gentleman is given under the head of clerk of courts, further on, an office which he filled for many years.

G. I. Chizum, the present treasurer, was elected in October, 1883, and commenced the labors of the office, January 1, 1884. Garrison I. Chizum, county treasurer, was born July 6, 1829, and is is the oldest son of William J. and Mary (Mathews) Chizum. The former a native of Ohio, and the latter of Kentucky. Garrison spent the early part of his life on a farm in Tippecanoe county, Indiana, where he remained until eighteen years old, receiving meanwhile, a good common school education. He then engaged in teaching until twenty-four years of age, when he came to Iowa, first settling in Warren county, and in March, 1854 came to this county, locating in Cass township, where he pre-empted and entered several tracts of land. These lands he did not improve, but had his home in Indiantown for a short time. Mr. Chizum taught the first school in the county, and is therefore the pioneer teacher of Cass county. A young man by the name of Taylor commenced teaching in an old building on section 8,

in 1884, but was accidentally drowned, and Mr. Chizum took charge of the school. In 1878 he left his farm, moved to Lewis and engaged in the grocery business Then selling out, was in the real estate trade. Also had business in connection with the office of justice of the peace; and was mayor of the city. He remained in Lewis until his election to his present position, in the fall of 1883. He is an efficient and trustworthy officer, and the funds of the county are in honest hands. He was married August 23, 1854, to Hannah Bradshaw, a daughter of Jeremiah Bradshaw, who was among the earliest settlers of the county. They have five children living-John, H. deputy in the treasurer's office; Carrie A., wife of J. P. Anderson, of Glenwood; Jennie M., William J. and Ella C. Mr. Chizum has always been prominently identified with this county, having held many offices of trust and honor and always proving himself a deserving man, worthy the respect and support of the people.

COUNTY RECORDER.

Upon the division of the offices of treasurer and recorder, in 1864, provision was made for the election of a recorder that fall. Accordingly, in November, 1864, Henry Temple was elected county recorder. His duties commenced January 1, 1865, and expired two years later, but he was then re-elected, and served two years longer, in this capacity. Mr. Temple had filled the office of county judge, in an earlier day, and a sketch of him may be found in that connection.

H. E. Bacon was elected in the autumn of 1870, to the office of county recorder,

and was re-elected in 1872, serving four years in all.

II. E. Bacon is a native of Chenango county, New York, born May 30, 1837, and is the son of Horatio Bacon, who died in Ohio, in 1860, and Rachel L. Bacon, nee Beardsley, who lives with her son in Atlantic. He spent his early life in Lorain county, Ohio, whither his parents had moved, and where he remained until 1867, when he came to Cass county, and settled on a farm west of Lewis. This was then wild land, but he went to work and broke the tough prairie sod and made a cultivated farm, and lived there until 1869, when he came to Atlantic, and entered into the employ of Joseph C. Yetzer, in the hardware business. In 1870, he was elected to the office of county recorder, and re-elected two years afterwards, serving four years in that of-On the expiration of his second term, he was chosen by the qualified electors of the county to the office of clerk of the courts, and filled that place for two years. He, on the cessation of his official duties, turned his attention to the real estate, abstract and loan business, which he carried on until 1881, when he sold out. He was the first to establish the loan business in Cass county. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. and at one time succeeded himself as Noble Grand, which is not common. He was united in marriage on the 26th of October, 1859, with Miss Ordelia Armstrong, and their union has been blessed with three children-Lillian L. G., Jesse G. and Chauncey II.

Frank Aylesworth was the next to oc-

cupy this office, being elected thereunto in the fall of 1874. He was, also, re-elected in 1876, and served four years.

W. B. Temple, the present incumbent of this office, was first elected in 1878, and has been continuously re-elected on the expiration of each term of office, and has transacted the whole duties of his position in a trustworthy manner.

Among those holding position of honor and trust in Cass county in 1884, is Mr. W. B. Temple. He is a native of Oskaloosa, Mahaska county, Iowa, and was born November 30, 1846. He is the son of Judge Henry and Anna E. (Wright) Temple. He received his education in the common schools. In 1858 his parents removed to Lewis, and in 1868 to Atlantic. Soon after coming to Atlantic, Walter was appointed to the position of postal clerk on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, and he served in that capacity two years. In the fall of 1878, he was chosen by the electors of Cass county to fill the office of recorder, and he has held the position uninterruptedly since that time, with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the people of the county, irrespective of party. In 1863 he enlisted in the Ninth Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, company M, and served with them in their skirmishing and fighting, which was principally in Arkansas. He was mustered out of the service with the command. at Davenport. Mr. Temple was married in 1879 to Miss Ella Herrick, a daughter of Edson Herrick, of Audubon county. Though yet on the sunny side of the meridian of life, Mr. Temple has seen most of the real progress which has been made in changing Cass county from a comparatively unsettled state, with its naked prairies, to its present really prosperous condition, with scarcely a tract of land unused for purposes of agriculture and stock raising, save that taken up by the growing towns and cities. And in that time he has won the respect of its citizens, who have shown their appreciation by elevating him to prominent public office.

CLERK OF THE COURT.

This office was in existence at the time Cass county was organized, in 1853, and at the first election, C. E. Woodward was chosen to occupy this position.

He was succeeded by II. K. Cranney, who acted as clerk of the courts for about a year. He is noticed in the early settlement of Cass township.

In October, 1855, Charles K. Baldwin was elected to fill this very responsible and onerous office, and was re-elected in 1856, and held it until July 5, 1858, when he was summoned to a higher court, a court whose decree there is no appeal from, the court of Death; having been drowned in the Seven Mile creek, in the flood of that year, while attempting to swim it. The vacancy thus caused in this office was filled by the appointment of John M. Ripley, for the unexpired time.

At the regular election in the autumn of 1858, E. W. Henderson was chosen by the ballots of the qualified electors to fill the position of clerk of the courts of Cass county, and entered upon the duties of the office, January 1, 1859. He served one term of two years, when he made way for a successor.

E. W. Henderson was one of the prominent if not successful merchants of Lewis. He came from Connecticut in 1858, and

on arriving in Lewis, embarked in the dry goods and hardware business. For a time he enjoyed a good trade, but his business was not profitable, and in 1859 he failed. In 1859, he and Amos Gridlev went to the Colorado mines; they bought a claim from a man named Gregory out there, and after working it profitably for three years, they sold it to a New York company, through an agent, for \$100,000. This agent defrauded them of most of this sum, but they succeeded in getting several thousand dollars out of transaction. Mr. Henderson still remains in Colorado, and has been advanced to office there. He has been treasurer and recorder of the county in which he resides. Amos Gridley is now farming a mile and a half from Pacific Junction.

D. A. Barnett was the next clerk of the courts, having been elected to that office in November, 1860, although he did not assume the duties of the office until the 1st of January, following. He served two years. Mr. Barnett served in the capacity of county judge and is mentioned in that connection.

William Waddell, the next clerk of the courts, was elected in the fall of 1862, and successively re-elected in 1864, 1866 and 1868, serving eight years in this capacity, with credit to himself and honor to his friends.

William Waddell was born June 28, 1832, in Steuben county, New York. In 1836, his father and family moved to Livingston county, Michigan, then a wilderness, where in the year following the father died. The widowed mother with her seven children shortly afterwards returned to her former home in New York.

William lived with his father's relatives until he was sixteen years old, after which he made his own way in the world. He acquired a good academical education and in the spring of 1857, started for the West. He came to Cass county, Iowa, in April, 1858, and in May was employed by the state commissioners to select the swamp lands in the unorganized counties of the northwestern part of the State, and on his return to Cass county, in the following autumn, he took charge of the public school at Lewis, continuing in that employment nearly two years. Belle Johnson, of Lewis, were married April 6, 1860.

In October, 1862, he was elected clerk of the district court of Cass county, and was twice re-elected. On retiring from that position in January, 1869, he went to Atlantic, in the employ of F. II. Whitney, agent of the Atlantic Town company, and moved his family to that place in the following May. In February, 1870, he was appointed cashier of Cass Connty bank, then organized and served in that capacity until January, 1880, when he resigned the place to take the office of county treasurer, to which he had just been elected. He served two terms and refused to be a candidate for re-election. He has for the last two years been a member of the Iowa Republican State central committee.

In January, 1869, when the office of clerk of the board of supervisors was taken from the clerk of the district court and conferred upon the newly created auditor, the board of supervisors of the county tendered the following vote of thanks to William Waddell, who had so

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long held official connection with their body:

"WHEREAS, William Waddell's term of office as ex-officio clerk of the board having expired, we, the members of the board, deeply regret that his pleasant countenance will greet us no more as our clerk; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the board of supervisors of Cass county, Iowa, that, as a business man and a courteous gentleman he has no superior, and for truth, integrity and honesty of purpose, we feel in duty bound to freely testify that he has always maintained an even and unruffled deportment toward the members of the board, and always studiously tried to do that which was for the best interests of the county, without fear, favor or affectation. That the thanks of this board be tendered to William Waddell for the able and efficient manner in which he has discharged the duties of clerk of this board, and that our best wishes attend him in his retirement from the duties of his station."

Mr. Waddell was succeeded by J. K. Powers in the office of clerk of the courts, on the 1st of January, 1871, and was reelected in 1872, thus serving four years.

H. E. Bacon, also, served one term in this office, being elected in the fall of 1874.

Thomas R. Wallace, the present clerk of the courts, was first elected to this office in the fall of 1876, and has continued to hold it ever since, having been reelected in 1878, 1780 and 1882, and has served the people in this arduous office for eight years, in an unexceptionable manner.

Thomas R. Wallace, present clerk of the circuit and district courts, is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born near Philadelphia October 20, 1847, his parents being William and Jane (Ross) Wallace. He remained in that city until seven years old, when the family removed to Peoria county, Illinois. There he remained for eleven years, receiving a good education, which subsequently was supplemented by a course of instruction at Cole's Commercial College, from which institution he graduated during the winter of 1866. He was reared upon a farm, which occupation he followed after coming to Iowa, teaching school during the winter season. He came to this State in 1866, and located in Brighton township, this county. father died in 1882 at the advanced age of eighty years, and his mother in 1868, aged sixty-four years. His first official position was secretary of the school board in Brighton township, which position he held for a number of years. He was afterward elected assessor of the township for two terms; He was school director two terms, was township trustee, and was constable for a number of years. He was elected clerk of the circuit and district courts in 1876, and engaged in the duties appertaining to such office in January, 1877. The multifarious and various obligations of his incumbency were performed in such a manner that he was reelected in 1878, again in 1880, and again in 1882, thus showing the estimation in which he was held by the people, and the satisfactory manner in which the office was conducted. He is now also serving his third term as a member of the board of councilmen for the city of Atlantic, having been elected the first time to fill a He was married October 6 vacanev. 1874, to Margaret Gill, a native of Iowa, her father being Mason C. Gill, who is now a resident of this county. They have had three children, two of whom are now living-T. Ross and William Bruce. Carroll, deceased, died in 1878, at the age of eight months. Mr. Wallace is a charter member of Cass Lodge 361, I. O. O. F., and of Hawkeve Encampment. has passed through the chairs of the subordinate lodge, and has held the position of High Priest in the encampment. He was a charter member of Atlantic Lodge A. O. U. W., and has held all the offices of that order. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, both chapter and commandery. With Mr. R. H. Frost he originated the first loan and building association in Atlantic. When Mr. Wallace first came to the county, with characteristic energy, while engaged in farming and teaching, he read law as opportunity was afforded, and the knowledge so obtained, together with the experience had as clerk of courts, enabled him to pass a satisfactory examination, and he was admitted to the bar at the April term of the circuit court, 1884, Judge Lyman presiding.

SHERIFFS.

The first sheriff of Cass county, Francis E. Ball, was elected at the time of the organization of the county, in the spring of 1853. On the 6th of April of that year, he filed his bond for the faithful performance of the duties of the office. This was in the sum of \$1,000, and his sureties were Johnson Bradshaw and J. E. Chapman. Mr. Ball did not hold this

office for any great length of time, resigning it in August, 1853.

F. E. Ball came to Iranistan in the fall of 1852, to superintend the construction of the saw-mill which was afterwards sold to S. T. Carey, of Council Bluffs. After finishing the mill, he went in partnership with Jeremiah Bradshaw in the mercantile business. The partnership continued about one year, when Ball bought Bradshaw's interest, and continued the business alone as long as he remained in the place. He had a wife and two children. He was a man of small stature, very excitable and nervous in disposition. When he first came to the county, he left his family at home, and boarded for a time with Jeremiah Bradshaw, then with Nelson Spoor. When his family came out, they went to housekeeping. They went to Wisconsin about the spring of 1856.

O. O. Turner, succeeded Mr. Ball, as sheriff, in August, 1853, and appears to have held that position until 1855, when he gave way for a successor.

Orin O. Turner came to Lewis from Dubuque in 1853. He farmed till 1855, and then sold his farm and started a saloon in Iranistan. He kept there about two years, and then performed that wonderful feat of failing in the saloon business. He then removed over the line into Pottamattamie county a short distance, and farmed till 1857. He then made a couple trips freighting across the plains, after which he moved to northwest Missouri. He had a wife and five children. He had the reputation of being a man of

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his word, but was also known as a gambler.

R. C. Gordon was the next to occupy the office of sheriff of Cass county, serving as such, at the first term of the district court held in the same, in October, 1855. He served two years.

R. C. Gordon came to Cass county in the fall of 1855, and buying a little house and lot at Indiantown located at that point. He was engaged in teaming freight and some little farming. He remained in this county until the spring of 1871, when he emigrated to southern Kansas.

In 1857, one of Cass county's afterwards most prominent men was elected to the office of sheriff, in the person of John Keves. He was re-elected to the same position in October, 1859, and again in 1861, serving creditably and with honor six years. Mr. Keyes was the youngest son of Solomon and Eunice Keyes, and was born in Tolland, Connecticut, in 1815. After his mother's death, which occurred when he was about two years of age, he lived several years with one sister, in Ohio, and then with another sister in Georgia. Very early in life he developed a tact for business, and for years traveled in several States, as a commercial traveler for a wholesale house. At one time he was one of the partners then engaged in running a hotel in Milwaukee. From there he removed to Madison, Wisconsin, where he engaged in the mercantile business. While in that city, he became acquainted with Miss Sophie A. Whiting, and the 26th of March, 1851, they were married at her father's, in Austinburg, Ashtabula county, Ohio. The young couple returned to Madison, where they

remained about a year when they moved to Connecticut, but Mr. Keyes had lived too long in the west to be content there, and as his wife's family had removed to Iowa, they joined them in Lee county. Here he remained but a short time, when, in 1856, he came to Lewis, Cass county, and opened a store. He served as sheriff, as above noted. When the city of Atlantic was founded he removed to that place, and engaged in banking, being one of the founders of the Cass county bank. He died in September, 1873, leaving a large estate. The widow, Mrs. Keyes, and their only child, Miss Cornie, are now residing at Los Angelos, California, although they still have large moneyed and landed interests in Cass county.

G. I. Chizum, was the next to fill the office, being elected in the autumn of 1863 and served one term of two years. Mr. Chizum now occupies the responsible position of county treasurer, and is mentioned, at length, in that connection, to which the reader is referred.

At the October election of 1865, V. M. Bradshaw was elected sheriff of the county; and assumed the reins of office the 1st of January following. He was reelected, at the expiration of his first term of office, and served in this capacity, four years in all. V. M. Bradshaw, son of Jeremiah and Azuba (Doolittle) Bradshaw, was born in Lawrence county, Ohio, November 2, 1829. He was one year old when his parents removed to Edgar county, Illinois. He resided with them, removing with them to Wapello county, Iowa, in 1847, and one year later, to Mahaska county, where they remained till the date of their removal to this county



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in the spring of 1851. He was married in that year, to Mary A. John, a native of Indiana. By this union there were five children-Jeremiah, who was the first child born in this county, Mary E., Albert, Elmer E. and Carrie S. In March, 1862, Mr. Bradshaw enlisted in company B, of the Fourth Iowa Infantry, and served till the close of the war. He was in the battle of Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Jackson and siege of Vicksburg. He was then transferred to the Veteran Reserves and served a year in Pennsylvania. He was discharged at Harrisburg in that State and returned home. He was elected county sheriff in 1867 and served two consecutive terms. In 1856 he was assessor and assessed the whole county. He was clerk of the first four or five elections in the township, also of the first county election of Cass county. He has held the office of township trustee. and was city clerk of Lewis four terms, and resigned the office in the spring of 1884. He is a member of the G. A. R. and of the I. O. O. F. In the latter he has filled all of the offices of the lodge, except that of treasurer.

J. S. Barnett was duly elected sheriff in the fall of 1869, and served two years.

J. S. Barnett, son of D. A. and May (Linn) Barnett, was born in Belleville, Richland county, Ohio, August 18, 1842. His father died in this county in 1867. His mother died in Ohio, in 1844. In 1855 he moved with his father to Iowa and entered land in sections 3 and 10, of Atlantic township. His father entering land in many places. J. S. Barnett was married in Cass county, in 1867, to Miss Clara F. Smith, a native of Galva, Illinois,

and daughter of S. E. Smith. Mr. and Mrs. Barnett have three children living-Elizabeth G., Lewis E. and Ray. Mr. Barnett was the first scholar in this school district, and went to school in John Kirk's old cabin, and afterwards in his father's old cabin, the teacher being Mary Curry, of Ashland, Ohio. Barnett erected his present residence in He was elected sheriff of Cass county, in 1870, serving in that capacity in 1871 and '72. His election to office in a county largely Republican, proves his popularity, he being a Democrat. In 1876 he was a candidate for the office of county recorder, and was beaten by only a few votes. He has been road supervisor in his township. His farm contains three hundred and twelve acres, a small portion of which is timber land, the remainder all tillable land and under cultivation. Mr. Barnett was, for six years, president of the old Cass county Agricultural Society.

The next to fill the office was E.E. Herbert, who was elected in 1871, and served one term.

Ebenezer E. Herbert was born in Columbia county, Ohio, in 1827, and removed to Iowa in 1855 or 6, residing for some years in Mahaska county. During the late civil war, he served the General Government as lieutenant in the famous Fifteenth Iowa Infantry. He came to Cass county, from Mahaska, in 1869, and in 1871 was elected sheriff as above stated. He was a resident of Pymosa township, and in 1873, was duly elected a member of the board of supervisors of the county, and served three years.

J. S. Pressnall filled the office of sheriff for three successive terms, having been elected, first, in 1873. in 1875 and 1877. James elected S. Pressnall, real estate dealer, doing business in Cass and surrounding counties, came to this county in 1869, settled in Atlantic and opened a harness shop. He continued in that trade about one year, when he was appointed deputy sheriff, held that position two years, was then elected sheriff, and remained in office six years, since which time he has engaged in his present business, excepting in 1883, when he was appointed sheriff to fill vacancy. He is a native of Hamilton county, Indiana, born May 15, 1839. His parents were natives of North Carolina, of English and French extraction and are both deceased. The family removed in 1864, to Marshall county, settling on a farm. James S. enlisted in 1862, July 7th, in company F, 63d Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He was promoted to rank of first lieutenant. He participated in eighteen battles and had the good fortune to escape without a wound. He was married March 4, 1867, to Melissa J. Scott, a native of Indiana. They have four children-Eudora, wife of M. Salisbury, of Atlantic; Mary A., James F. and John H. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the I. O. O. F. and the A. O. U.W.

L. F. Mullins, the present postmaster of Atlantic, was elected to the office of sheriff, in October, 1879, and was reelected thereto in the fall of 1881, and served to June 5, 1883, when he resigned. His sketch appears in connection with the history of the postoffice of the

county-seat. On the resignation of Mr. Mullins, James S. Pressnall was appointed to fill the vacancy, and served until the 1st of January, 1884.

L. C. Hatton, the present sheriff, was elected to the office in October, 1883, and assumed its duties with the opening of the present year (1884).

Lem. C. Hatton, the present sheriff of Cass county, is a native of Connersville, Fayette county, Indiana, and was born on the 29th day of November, 1846. He is the son of Aquila Hatton, a native of Baltimore, Maryland, and of Sarah M. (VanOsdel) Hatton, who was born in New York (both Aquila and Sarah M. were born in the year 1803). Mr. Hatton's parents were married in the "Monumental City," in 1829, and were the parents of nine children, six sons and three daughters, seven of whom arrived at the years of manhood and womanhood. Aquila Hatton, Sr., died July 9, 1874, in Connersville. Sarah M. is still living in Connersville, Indiana, and has reached the advanced age of eighty-two years. Mr. and Mrs. Hatton, the elder, were life-long members of the M. E. church, and active workers in the same. Lem. C. was reared in the town of his nativity, and received his education in the common schools of his native city and at Albany university, at Greencastle. While attending school at the latter place the late civil war broke out, which fired the patriotic heart that beat in Lem's bosom with a desire to do his duty by his flag and country, causing him to enlist in the Sixty-first Chio Infantry, in which regiment he served until the expiration of his term of service. He immediately re-enlisted in the Sixteenth

Indiana Mounted Infantry, Company A, but was afterwards transferred to the Thirteenth Indiana Cavalry. He participated in that famous raid under General Grierson, which helped demonstrate the rottenness of the Confederacy. He was mustered out and discharged with his regiment on the 23d of November, 1865, and returned to his home. He was married in Connersville, on the 28th day of May, 1867, to Miss Lida H. Jones, a daughter of William C. and Mary Jones, of Fayette county. This union was blessed by two children, Scott K. and Mary V., who still survive. Mrs. Hatton was a sincere Christian woman and indulgent mother. She died in the spring of 1878. In 1879, on the 24th day of November, Lem. C. was married to Miss Kate Eva Wheaton, of Agency City, Iowa, a daughter of J. S. and Nancy A. Wheaton. This union is blessed with a son, Lemuel Garfield. Lem. C. moved to Cass county in the spring of 1880, locating at the town of Griswold and engaging in the general mercantile business, in which he remained until his election to the office which he now holds. On his entering upon his official life he removed to Atlantic, the seat of county government, where he now resides. Mr. H. is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Knights of Pythias, and of the Grand Army of the Republic. As an able and efficient officer, Mr. Hatton meets and merits the approbation of the law-abiding portion of the community and the respect of all.

Benjamin Albee was an early settler in Cass county. He improved a farm and made a home in Bear Grove township,

where he lived most of the time until 1882, when he went to Oregon, returning during the fall of 1884. He was a native of New York. His wife was Miss E. N. Dickenson, and they had five children, all of whom are now living. William Albee, the oldest son, and the present deputy sheriff, was born in New York, on May 19, 1844, where his youth was spent. enlisted August 8, 1862, in Company K, One Hundred and Tenth New York Regiment, for three years, and participated in numerous engagements. He was mustered out of the service on August 28, 1865, and came directly to Iowa, to which State his people had moved, and made his home with them in Polk county, until the time of his marriage to Sarah E. McKibbon, July 3, 1867. They removed to this county and made a settlement in Atlantic township in 1868, on the northeast quarter of section 15. In 1880 he went to Griswold, where he served as marshal two years. Mr. and Mrs. William Albee were the parents of two children, Vinnie, born in 1868, and Charles B., born in 1880.

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS.

The various gentlemen who have filled this office are treated of at full length in the chapter devoted to educational matters, to which the reader is referred.

COUNTY SURVEYORS.

The first to hold the office of surveyor in Cass county was David Chapman, elected in the spring of 1853. On the 6th of April, of that year, he filed his bond in the sum of \$1,000 for the faithful performance of his duties, with C. E. Woodward and J. E. Chapman as sureties, and entered upon the discharge of his duties.

for a successor.

A. J. Osborne was the next surveyor, being elected in October, 1859, and entering upon the discharge of its duties January 1, 1860. Before the expiration of his term of office, in June, 1861, he removed from the county, and the board of supervisors appointed E. W. Davenport to the vacancy, who acted in that capacity until in October, 1861, the people elected him to the office at the regular election. He

E. W. Davenport was a native of the "Old Bay State," Massachusetts, and came to Cass county in 1857, and located at the town of Lewis, although he was engaged in running a sawmill in Pottawattamie county, not far from the line. In 1862 he removed this mill to Lewis, and in 1864 to Eight Mile Grove, when he sold it. He removed from here to Council Bluffs.

served out this term and then gave way

Franklin H. Whitney was duly elected county surveyor in 1863, and served two years. Mr. Whitney is at present engaged in the banking business in Atlantic, and is noticed in that connection.

Albert Wakefield was elected to the office of county surveyor in the fall of 1865, but on the 1st of January, following, when all the new officers were sworn in, he failed to qualify, and the board of supervisors appointed F. H. Whitney to fill the vacancy. This he did until the first of the following year, when he was succeeded by T. J. Jordan, who was elected for the unexpired term in the fall of 1866.

A. Wakefield was again elected county surveyor in 1867, but seems to have served for about a year and a half, when he was succeeded by S. Hamblen. Albert Wakefield was born in Somerset county, Maine, on the 1st of January, 1828, his parents being John and Emma (Downing) Wake field. He received his education in Maine, and when eighteen years of age he commenced the occupation of school teaching in his native State. He remained there until 1850, when he moved to New Jersey. and there taught one year, when he went to Connecticut, and in the spring of 1851, he came to Davis county, Iowa, and was there engaged in teaching two years, or until 1853, when he came to Cass county, and has since made it his home. On his arrival at his new home he found Judge Bradshaw, the first judge of Cass county, keeping postoffice at Indiantown, and Lewis had just been located, while the the county seat was placed there. Mr. Wakefield located on sections 13 and 24, in Atlantic township, where he owned 600 acres of fine land, portions of which he sold to each of twenty-five different persons. In the spring of 1855 he built a saw mill on Turkey creek, and began its operation the spring following, while his older brother became millwright. But before many months the brother sold his interest to A. G. McQueen, afterward a general in the civil war. Albert Wakefield sold his interest in the spring of 1875, and in the summer of that year went to farming. He had gone to California in 1862, and taught school until the summer of 1865. He went to Missouri in the spring of 1866, and taught school near St. Joe, for one term, and after the war he took a trip through Kan sas, with a view of locating, but not liking the country, he came to Cass county and

purchased the lots of Grove City, where he has since lived. He was married on the 1st of January, 1858, to Miss Ellen Northgraves, a native of Covington, Kentucky, but when quite young moved to Ohio, where she was reared. In the spring of 1856 she taught the first school at Hamlin's Grove, Audubon county, and in the fall of that year, taught the first school in Franklin township, which stood about a half mile northwest of the present site of Wiota. She afterwards taught the school of Turkey Grove, Atlantic township. Mr. and Mrs. Wakefield have three children: Emma, and Carrie and Clara, twins. Emma was married in January, 1884 to Fred Schain, and now lives four miles south of Atlantic. Mr. Wakefield owns eighty acres of land in Grove City, and raises Norman horses, Shorthorn cattle and Poland China hogs. At the second elections in the county, in 1855, Mr. Wakefield was elected county surveyor, and so served one term. He was notary public about eight years, and has held the office of township treasurer for fourteen terms. His farm is one of the finest in the county, and his orchard is the largest in this part of the country, containing about one thousand apple trees, one hundred cherry trees, and a large number of plum trees, and also has a fine vineyard of over two hundred vines. Mr. Wakefield and family are prominent members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

William Waddell, was elected to the office of surveyor in 1868, Mr. Waddell has been prominently identified with the more important official positions, and in connection with one of these, clerk of the

court, full details are given of this eminent gentleman.

I. L. Dudley was elected to this office in the fall of 1871, but does not seem to have served.

Samuel Harlan, first chosen to represent the people in the office of surveyor, at the fall election, 1872, to fill the unexpired term, was again elected in 1873 and 1875. Samuel Harlan was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, July 10, 1810, and is the son of Enoch and Hannah (Gibbons) Harlan. When he was a child his parents removed to Muskingum county," Ohio. In 1827 his father died, and the family went back to Pennsylvania. There he worked in a cotton factory two years, and then as a hired hand on a farm. This he followed till 1834, in the meantime educating himself. He then returned to Muskingum county, Ohio, and bought land. He was married there in 1839 to Miss Sarah A. Elliott. While in Muskingum county he taught school four years, and learned and practiced suveying. In 1857 he removed to Mahaska county, Iowa, and sold goods for eleven and one half years, being also justice of the peace a portion of the time. He came to Atlantic from that county, and was soon elected justice of the peace. A vacancy occurring in the office of county surveyor, he was appointed to fill it, and held the position for seven years. He also carried on the grocery business for two years. Since retiring from the grocery business, he has been engaged in the several occupations of surveyor, civil engineer and notary public. By his first marriage Mr. Harlan was the father of six children. His first wife died in April, 1873. He

was married again to Miss Mary Wightman, of Sigourney, Iowa. He has been a member of the I.O.O.F. for thirty-four years, and is a member of the Baptist church.

In 1877, C. E. Townsend was elected to the dignity of County Surveyor, and, being re-elected in 1879, served in that position for four years.

Charles E. Townsend was born in Jefferson county, New York, on the 25th of October, 1847, and is the son of George W., and Harriet A. (Hoyt) Townsend. . He was reared in his native county and received his education at the usual schools, and the Hungerford Collegiate Seminary, graduating from the latter institution in 1871. The fall following he came west, and was in Chicago during the ever memorable fire that laid so much of that metropolis in ashes. He located in Jackson county, Iowa, where he engaged in teaching school for about a year. While there, he came to Cass county, on a visit and purchased some land, and in the spring of 1873, came to this locality and settled permanently. He was elected to the office of County Surveyor, as above, and has since filled several local offices in In February, 1880, he Grant township. embarked in the lumber business, which he operated until the spring of 1884, when he leased it to other parties. In the fall of 1873, he was united in marriage with Miss Emily Sternberg, a daughter of Henry S. Sternberg, of Jefferson county, by whom he has four children-Hattie E., Roy A., Ross G. and Charles E. Jr.

T. J. Townsend, the last worthy surveyor of Cass county, was first elected to this office in 1881, and again in 1883.

Before the last term was out, in 1884, he resigned the office, leaving a vacancy.

CORONER.

This office was in existence at the time of the organization, and at the first election James N. Benedict, was elected to this office. He never served, as far as is known and the office for many years seems to have had no occupants. A short list of those who have filled this position will suffice in this connection.

J. W. Conison seems to have the office during the years 1854 and 1855.

David Johnson was duly elected Coroner in October, 1859.

A. H. Caywood was elected Coroner in the fall of 1861, but does not seem to have served, and in the autumn of 1862, H. A. Baker was chosen his successor. Although M. Hoblitt, in 1863, Henry Dennison, in 1864, John Woodward, in 1865, James A. Edwards, in 1866, and Oliver Mills, in 1867, were elected to fill this position it is believed that none of them served any material length of time, if at all, and there is no record of their doing such, accessible.

In 1869, Dr. J. W. Montgomery was elected coroner, and served part of the term.

D. H. Stafford was elected to this office in 1874, and is said to have been the first to give the office the proper attention. He was re-elected in 1875, and served four years.

Dr. B. A. Wilder was the next to fill this office, having been elected in 1877, and re-elected in 1879 and 1881.

Dr. W. C. Egan, the present coroner was elected in 1883. Both of these gentlemen are noticed in the Medical chapter.

DRAINAGE COMMISSIONER.

This never was a very important office in this county. It was first held by Levi M. Mills, who was elected in the spring of 1853. He entered upon his duties at once, first filing his bond for \$10,000, with C. E. Woodward, David W. Wellman and Johnson Bradshaw sureties.

Samuel Whisler was elected in October, 1859, and served two years. .

At the election of October, 1861, the contest for this office resulted in a tie vote between Job S. Haworth and T. J. Byrd, and in drawing lots for this the former was the fortunate individual, and held the office for two years.

M. M. Edwards was elected in 1863, and held the office for two years.

F. H. Whitney, in 1865, was elected to this office.

E. O. Hoyt was elected in 1866, but did not qualify for the position.

H. Littlefield was the last drainage has ta commissioner of the county, as the office work.

was abolished during his term of office. He was elected in 1867.

Horace Littlefield was born in Franklin county, Massachusetts, in 1808. parents were Elisha and Hannah (Hotchkiss) Littlefield. In 1819 his parents removed to Switzerland county, Indiana. There Horace attended school, and grew up to manhood. He went to Cincinnati and learned the cabinet-making trade, and then returned to his home in Indiana. He followed that trade principally until coming to Iowa, which was in July, 1856. He then located in Lewis, and has here made his residence since that time. has invented two portable scaffolds and a fanning and smut mill. He was married in 1835 to Harriet Culp. They have four children living-Araminta L., (Elsey); Laura V., (Boblitt); George Monroe, and Kate Bell. Their daughter Sarah was lost to them by death. Mr. Littlefield has taken an active part in temperance

CHAPTER XI.

CASS COUNTY COURTS.

Man is an imperfect being, and, as such, requires that laws shall be enacted for his government. When the Almighty placed Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden, he gave them certain laws for their observ-

ance, with a penalty attached for their violation. The children of Israel, after leaving the land of the Egyptian, were given the ten commandments, the principles underlying which have been the basis

of all laws from that time until the present. The existence of laws necessarily implies the existence of courts wherein all questions of law shall be determined. This fact being determined, the framers of the State constitution instituted certain courts of justice with well defined powers. Changes have been made in the jurisdiction of these courts from time to time, but the rights of every citizen of high or low degree have ever been maintained.

EARLY TRIAL.

C. E. Woodward, it appears from the records, was a justice of the peace in 1852 and 1853. The only case that seems to have been docketed, in those days, was one in which Thomas Turner and Abram Hursche, then peddlers, but afterwards the first merchants in Panora, Guthrie county, were parties. The following argument of agreement is taken from the docket, and bears date of February 22, 1853, and was done at Indiantown:

"Know all men by these presents, that we, Abram Hursche and Thos. Turner, who have lately been engaged in the peddling business, do agree from this day to withdraw the suit of replevin commenced before 'Squire Woodward, and each share the cost already made, and resume our business, fulfill our former contracts, without violating the late law of the State of Iowa concerning peddlers; and as soon as possible thereafter return to Kanesville, settle up with our creditors, pay off all demands against us, and divide the profits and make a division of the goods left on hand; and from this day we agree to divide all monies received for goods sold every day, and each pay half of the ex-

This document was signed by Thomas Turner and Abram Hursche, and witnessed by V. M. Conrad. Mr. Turner was afterwards sheriff of Guthrie county, and is now one of the influential and prominent men of the town of Panora, in that county, where he is still engaged in active mercantile pursuits.

DISTRICT COURT.

Upon organization, Cass county became a part of the sixth judicial district, then composed of twenty-seven counties, extending from the Minnesota to the Missouri line, in the western part of the At that time Allen A. Bradford was the judge, having been elected to the bench on the 4th of April, 1853, having served for a short time previously, by appointment, and having succeeded James Sloan, the first judge of the district, who had resigned.

On the 20th of April, 1854, at the regular time for holding the district court, C. E. Woodward, the clerk, received the following missive, which he read to the assembled court:

"Whereas, the Legislature of the State of Iowa, at its last regular session, did fix the term of holding the spring term of the district court of Page, Taylor, Adams, Union, Guthrie and Cass, in the sixth judicial district of the State of Iowa, all in the first three weeks of the month of April; and, whereas, it is impracticable, on account of distance, to hold all of said courts at the time so fixed; therefore, being unable to hold the said court in the county of Cass on the 20th of April next,

the time so fixed, I do hereby order and direct that said court be adjourned to Monday, the 22d of May, A. D. 1854, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, as provided by section 1583 of the code of Iowa.

"Given under my hand, at my chambers in Sidney, this 28th (?) day of April, 1854."

This was signed by Allan A. Bradford, judge of the sixth judicial district.

The clerk adjourned the court, in obedience to these instructions.

On the 22d of May, 1854, the court met at Myer's hotel, at Lewis pursuant to adjournment and Judge Bradford was upon the bench. O. O. Turner, the sheriff, and C. E. Woodward, clerk, were also present. S. M. Tucker, the pioneer lawyer of Cass county, presented a license from an Ohio court, admitting him to practice in that State, and asked permission to practice at the Bar in this State, and by order of the court was ordered to be enrolled as an attorney of this court. The first case upon the docket was that of David W. Wellman, versus William Wood. This was an appeal from a justice court, and involved the question of the right of replevin. A jury was summoned to try the case, the first regular panel in this county and consisted of the following named: John Van Houten, E. W. Buckwalter, A. B. Dowell, Samuel Peets, II. J. Barnes, L. McCarty, I. M. Watson, A. Jessup, G. I. Chizum, Henry Michael, W. N. Dickerson and George Reeves. After due deliberation, and a full hearing of the facts in the case, this jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff.

The first divorce case in the county came up for trial at this term. It was that

of Frederick Richardson, vs. Elizabeth Richardson. The defendant was called in open court, and came not, and proof being offered of due notice being given by publication, and the facts in the case being presented to the court, the decree dissolving the matrimonial tie was made by order of the judge.

On the 21st of September, 1854, another term of the District court was held by Judge Bradford. At this term, H. K. Cranney was the clerk and John Consion, the coroner acted in the place of the sheriff. Three cases were heard, when the Judge adjourned the court to a special term, to be held in November.

When the time for special term had come around, on the 21st of November, the clerk received a notice from the judge, adjourning the court until December.

In accordance with the adjournment, court met in December, 1854, when a grand jury was summoned, the first in the county. This consisted of the following gentlemen: Henry Michael, G. I. Chizum, George Shannon, Peter Hedges, E. W. Buckwalter, Mason Gill, B. Garvin, William Stewart, George Walker, J. W. Krewson, William Frost, Isaac Moore, Richard White, A. B. Dowell and Leonard Everly. After deliberating this body returned one indictment, for assault and battery with intent to commit murder.

In April, 1855, Judge Bradford having resigned the office, E. H. Sears, who had been appointed by the governor to fill the vacancy, appeared and presided over the regular spring term. There being no prosecuting attorney present, the judge appointed S. E. McCracken, to fill the duties of

that office. R. D. McGeehon was appointed special constable for the term.

At the regular term in October, 1855, there were present, E. H. Sears, judge, Charles Baldwin, clerk, and Robert C. Gordon, sheriff. A grand jury was empaneled, consisting of the following gentlemen, the first thing after opening court: David C. Casper, William Judd, William E. Porter, Amasa Chapman, Jacob Headley, H. K. Cranney, Jeremiah Johnson, Charles Jackson, Zadoc Stewart, Jesse Eller, Moses Martin, Albert Wakefield. Nelson T. Spoor, Edmund Manly, and A. J. Millslagel. William Judd was appointed foreman. Case number one, before this court was one entitled: State of Iowa. vs. Thomas Meredith and John Carothers, which on a hearing was recommitted to the grand jury, for a rehearing. The first civil case that came up for a hearing was that of Clayborn Marion, vs. George Clark, which appears to have been a suit brought for the recovery of money due. A jury was called for the trial of the case, consisting of the following mentioned: Henry Michael, Jeremiah Bradshaw, V. M. Bradshaw, James W. Benedict, John L. Peather, William Chapman, Thomas Rogers, Lorenzo Teague, Philander Cranney, George R. White, R. D. McGeehon, and Frederick Richardson. Two bailiffs, George W. Wakefield and William Conrad were sworn in, and after a due hearing of the case, the jury retired in their charge. On returning, a sealed verdict was handed to the judge, giving the decision of the jury, in favor of the plaintiff for the sum of \$275.17, and costs.

At this term of the court, there appears

to have been two attorneys present, M. L. McPherson, and John Leonard, both of whom have since held exalted positions.

The next term of the court was held in April, 1856, when the same officers were. present. Most of the cases were of a civil nature, although there were a few State cases, but they were mostly continued.

At the October term of 1856, E. H. Sears, was still the judge of the district and was present. There being no prosecuting attorney present he appointed Jas. M. Dews, to fill that office. Charles Baldwin, clerk, and Robert Gordon, sheriff, were both present, also. At this term, on motion of Thomas B. Johnson, Thomas Haycock was ordered to be enrolled upon the list of attorneys.

Hon. E. H. Sears, who had been Judge up to this time, belonged in Fremont county. He was appointed to the office, by the governor, on the 9th of January, 1855, to succeed Allan A. Bradford, of Fremont, who had resigned. He qualified for this office on the 1st of February. On the 2nd of April, of the same year, he was elected by the people to the same office.

On the 6th of December, 1856, by act of the General Assembly, Cass county was detached from the sixth, and made a part of the seventh judicial district, which then embraced the following counties: Shelby, Harrison, Pottawattamie, Audubon and Cass. Samuel H. Riddle, of Council Bluffs, was the presiding judge, when this county took its place in that district.

In April, 1857, at the time of the regular term of the court, Charles Baldwin, clerk of the courts, opened the court, and read a note from Judge Riddle, saying that he would not be present, and ordering

the clerk to adjourn the court until the third Thursday in June, 1857, which he did, but on that time coming round, the judge still was absent, and the court was adjourned by the clerk, sine die.

At the October term of 1857, Judge Samuel H. Riddle, put in an appearance, for the first time in this county, and assumed his place upon the bench. There were present in his court, Charles Baldwin, clerk, and John Keyes, sheriff. There being no prosecuting attorney present, the court appointed M. L. McPherson, to act as such. It was at this term that James W. Brown was admitted to the bar on the motion of John Leonard.

On the 26th of April, 1858, a term of the district court was opened, when there were present, S. H. Riddle, judge, Charles Baldwin, clerk, and John Keyes, sheriff. This was the last term at which Mr. Baldwin occupied the position of clerk, having been drowned before the next meeting of the court.

Judge Riddle, also, held a term of this court commencing October 25, 1858, Cass county still continuing in the seventh district. A good deal of business was on the docket for this term.

Judge Samuel H. Riddle was appointed to the office of judge of the seventh judicial district, by the governor, on the 14th of June, 1853. On the 3d of April, 1854, he was elected by the people, and served until the district was abolished by law, in 1858. He belonged in Council Bluffs, Pottawattamie county.

By the reconstruction of the districts under the constitution of 1857, in 1858, Cass county became a part of the third judicial district, which was composed of

the counties of Adams, Clarke, Decatur Fremont, Mills, Montgomery, Page, Pottawattamie, Ringgold and Union. E. H. Sears, of Fremont county, was elected judge, October 12, 1858, and served until the 1st of January, 1863. The first term which he presided over, for Cass county, was the January term in 1859. This was opened on the first day of that month and year, with Judge Sears on the bench. E. W. Henderson, clerk of the courts, and John Keyes, sheriff, were at their post of duty. R. B. Parrott, the district attorney, was also present. It was at the July term this court in 1859, that the first "final papers" of naturalization are recorded to have been issued. The parties who came forward and renouncing their allegiance to any foreign power, king, prince or potentate, took upon themselves the dnties and responsibilities of American citizens, were Charles Helwig, of Prussia, and John Aldermoss, of Bavaria. John L. Mitchell made application to this court for admission to the bar. Whereupon, J. A. Hanly, D. H. Solomon and J. W. Brown were appointed a committee to examine the qualification of Mitchell, and after doing so, and reporting favorably regarding the same, a certificate was ordered to be issued to John L. Mitchell, as an attorney before the courts of Iowa.

In October, 1862, James G. Day was elected to fill the position of judge of this district, and on the 1st of January, 1863, he assumed the judicial ermine. His first term in Cass county was held in January, 1863, commencing on the 22d of that month. C. E. Millard was district attorney; William Waddell, clerk, and John Keyes, sheriff.

On the 27th of January, 1864, Cass county was detached from the third, and made a part of the fifth district, then embracing the counties of Adair, Audubon, Carroll, Dallas, Greene, Guthrie, Madison, Warren and Polk. John H. Gray was the presiding judge at the time. His first term in Cass county commenced on the 14th of April, 1864. Judge Gray was a citizen of Polk county, and died October 14, 1865. B. F. Murray, of Madison county, was elected district attorney October 12, 1858, and served until the 1st of January, 1865.

Charles C. Nourse, of Polk county, succeeded Judge Gray, having been appointed by William H. Stone, the governor, to fill the vacancy. His first and only term in Cass county commenced April 12, 1866, when his commission as judge was read in open court. He only occupied the bench for a short time, resigning August 1, 1866. He is now engaged in the practice of law in Des Moines, and his name was prominently before the convention for the office of supreme judge.

The next judge of the fifth district was H. W. Maxwell, of Warren county, who had nearly finished a term as district attorney. He was appointed to fill the vacancy from August 1, 1866, and in October of the same year the people ratified the choice by electing him to this honorable office. His first term in Cass county commenced October 18, 1866. At that time Col. S. D. Nichols was the district attorney; William Waddell, clerk of the court, and V. M. Bradshaw, sheriff. It was at the April term of 1867, that Julian Phelps and H. E. Griswold were admitted to the bar, in this court.

By an act of the Fourteenth General Assembly, in 1872, Cass county was associated in the new thirteenth district, with the counties of Fremont, Mills, Audubon, Pottawattamie, Crawford, Shelby, Carroll and Greene. In that year J. R. Reed, of Pottawattamie county, was chosen district judge, and H. K. McJunkin, of Mills county, was elected district attorney. Judge Reed held his first term in this county in May, 1873, commencing on the 5th of that month. J.K. Powers was the clerk of the court, and E. E. Herbert sheriff. Judge Reed was re-elected to this office in 1876, and in 1880, and remained upon the bench until January 1, 1884, when having been elected one of the judges of the supreme court of Iowa, he resigned the inferior position. governor thereupon appointed C. F. Loofbourow, of Cass county, the then circuit judge, to the vacant seat upon the bench of the district court. a position which he now occupies.

Judge Charles F. Loofbourow stands among the most prominent men in Cass county, or indeed, in southwestern Iowa. He is a native of the Buckeye State, having been born in Knox county, Ohio, September 4, 1842. His father, John W., who was a millwright by trade, was of English-German descent. He died in Licking county, Ohio. His mother, Mary (Plumb), was of an American family, her parents being Connecticut people. Charles F. spent his early boyhood days in the village of Batemantown, Ohio, and from there went to Chesterfield, Warren county. Here he received his common school education, and having a natural taste for the law, he borrowed law books, and com-

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menced the foundation of his legal learning. On the death of his father, the care of the family, including four sisters and a younger brother, devolved upon him, in addition to the task of preparing for his entry to the bar, and his duties as teacher, by which means he earned his support. In 1865 he decided to remove to Iowa, and in the same year took up his residence in Marshall county, where he obtained employment at clerking in a store. He also studied law there with Henderson and Binford. The first named member of this firm is now judge of that district. He spent two years studying law there, one year with the firm mentioned, and the remainder of the time at his home. As a result of his labors, he was admitted to practice by Judge Chase, of Webster City, in the spring of 1868. He then started out to find a location, and soon brought up in Lewis, this county. Here he stayed about three weeks, and failing to find office room, went to Grove City, which, at that time, was thought to be the place where the Rock Island railroad would locate its station. That was in the summer of 1868. He opened an office in Grove City, but, finding that the hopes for the future of that town had been shattered by the starting of the new town of Atlantic, he removed to this place, and was among Atlantic's early attorneys, coming in the spring of 1869. He soon attained a flattering practice, and took his position in the front ranks of the profession. In 1876 he was chosen by the Republican convention as the candidate of the party, for the position of circuit judge, and at the election of that year received a very large majority of the

votes of the people. This position he held for seven years, at the end of which time (January 1, 1884), he was appointed by Governor Sherman to the district judgeship of the thirteenth district, to fill the vacancy left by Judge Reed, when he was advanced to the supreme bench. He has been again elevated to the position of judge of the thirteenth district, at the November election, 1884. In the Masonic order he is a Knight Templar, and was Master of the Blue Lodge here a number of terms, besides holding all the other principal offices in that lodge. He is comfortably supplied with this world's goods, having considerable property in Cass county, a pretty residence at the corner of Fifth and Oak, the grounds covering a quarter of a block, and other property. He is also a stockholder in the Cass county bank. Judge Loofbourow was in the service of the Union during the civil war, having enlisted in company I, 136th Ohio, in the hundred day service. At the expiration of this time, he applied for re-enlistment, but was rejected on account of disability. He was married in the spring of 1870, to Miss Hannah Hodgkins, a native of New Hampshire, but reared in Massachusetts. They have four children, all boys, whose names are-John W., Chas. F., Jesse H. and Leon L.

CIRCUIT COURT.

By an act of the general assembly, passed and approved April 3, 1868, circuit courts were established in this State, and each judicial district was divided into two circuits, in each of which, at the general election in November, 1868, and

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every four years thereafter, a circuit judge should be elected. Four terms of court were provided per year in each county in the circuits. By this act the office of county judge was abolished, and all business of a legal nature pertaining to that office was transferred to the circuit court, which was also to have concurrent jurisdiction with the district court in all civil actions at law, and exclusive jurisdiction of all appeals and writs of error from justices' courts, mayors' courts and all other inferior tribunals, either in civil or criminal cases.

Cass county, together with Madison, Adair, Audubon, Carroll, Greene and Guthrie counties, constituted the second circuit of the fifth judicial district.

In that year, Frederick Mott, of Madison county, was elected to the circuit judgeship, and held the position four years. In 1872 the law of 1868, creating the circuit court, was modified, constituting the circuits the same as the districts. The first term of the circuit court in Cass county was opened on the first Monday in March, 1869, when there were present: Frederick Mott, judge; J. K. Powers, clerk; V. M. Bradshaw, sheriff. The first case to come before this court was Southworth, Slauson and Company vs. John F. Chapman, which involved a question of law. The first criminal case was that of the State against William Perkins, for larceny. The first jury empannelled in this court was on this case, and consisted of the following named: Perry Disbrow, Benjamin Albee, D. C. Johnson, J. H. Leslie, James Duncan, H. A. Baker, D. C. Kennedy, L. D. Marsh,

Pierce Maher, W. N. Haworth and William Hopley.

After the consolidation of the district, T. R. Stockton was chosen circuit judge, and occupied the position until the 1st of January, 1877, when he was succeeded by Judge C. F. Loofbourow, now the judge of the district court: Judge Loofbourow was re-elected in 1880, but resigned it in 1884, to take his place on the bench in the district court as mentioned before.

On the elevation of Judge Loofbourow to the higher court, Joseph Lyman, of Council Bluffs, was appointed to the vacant judgeship of the circuit court, and still occupies that exalted position.

COUNTY COURT.

In 1851, by an act of the General Assembly, county courts were established and the office of county judge created. By the same act, the office of probate judge was abolished, as were the offices of county commissioners; the duties of the commissioners and probate judges devolving upon the county judge. The county of Cass, not being organized until 1853, had no probate judges or county commissioners. The first county judge was Jeremiah Bradshaw, one of the earliest settlers. Upon him devolved the duty of perfecting the organization of the Judge Bradshaw's successors were: J. W. Benedict, W. N. Dickerson, Samuel L. Lorah and Henry Temple.

During 1861, the offices of county supervisors were created, which relieved the county judge of much of the business which had previously devolved upon him, and the office was shorn of much of its

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importance. Under this dispensation the county judges were: Andrew Irwin, E. B. Bell, D. A. Barnett and L. L. Alexander. In the chapter under the title of

National, State and County Representation, this office is treated in detail, and personal sketches of many of the judges will be found.

CHAPTER XII.

THE BAR.

Horace Greeley once said that the only good use a lawyer could be put to was hanging, and a great many other people entertain the same opinion. There may be cause for condemning the course of certain practitioners of the law, but the same may be said within the ranks of all other professions. Such men should not be criticised as lawyers, doctors or the like, but rather as individuals who seek, through a profession that is quite essential to the welfare of the body politic as the science of medicine is to that of the physical well being, or theology to the perfection of moral nature, to carry out their nefarious and dishonest designs, which are usually for the rapid accumulation of money, although at times for more evil and sinister purposes, and which are the instincts of naturally depraved and vicious natures. None of the professions stand alone in being thus affected. All suffer alike. The most holy and sacred offices have been prostituted to base uses. And it would be quite

as reasonable to hold the entire medical fraternity in contempt for the malpractice and quackery of some of its unscrupulous members, or the church, with its thousands of sincere and noble teachers and followers, in derision for the hypocricy and deceit of the few, who simply use it as a cloak to conceal the intentions of a rotten heart and corrupt nature, as to saddle upon a profession as great as either, the shortcomings of some of its individual members.

By a wise ordination of Providence, law and order govern everything in the vast and complex system of the universe. Law is everything—lawyers nothing. Law would still exist, though every one of its professors and teachers should perish from the face of the earth. And should such a thing occur, and a new race spring up, the first instinctive desire of its best men would be to bring order out of chaos by the enactment and promulgation of wise and beneficial laws. Law in the abstract is as much a component part

of our planet as are the elements, earth, air, fire and water. In a concrete sense, as applied to the government of races, nations and peoples, it plays almost as important a part. Indeed, so grand is the science, and so noble are the objects sought to be accomplished through it, that it has inspired some of the best and greatest men of ancient and modern times to an investigation and study of its principles; and in the long line of great names handed down to us from the dim and shadowy portals of the past, quite as great men will be found enrolled as members of the legal profession as any other, and owe their greatness to a sound knowledge of the principles of law, and a strict and impartial application of them. Draco, among the first and greatest of Athenian law-givers, was hailed by the people of that province as a deliverer, because of his enacting laws and enforcing them, for the preventing of vice and crime, and looking to the protection of the masses from oppression and lawlessness. It is true, that many of the penalties he attached to the violation of the laws were severe and even barbarous, but this severity proceeded from an honorable nature, with an honest desire to improve the condition of his fellow-man. Triptolemus, his contemporary, proclaimed as laws: "Honor your parents, worship the Gods, hurt not animals." Solon, perhaps the wisest and greatest of all, a man of remarkable purity of life and noble impulses, whose moral character was so great, and conviction as to the public good so strong, that he could and did refuse supreme and despotic power when thrust

upon him, and thus replied to the sneers of his friends:

Nor wisdom's plan, nor deep laid policy, Can Solon boast. For, when its noble blessing Heaven poured into his lap, he spurned them from him.

Where were his sense and spirit, when enclosed He found the choicest prey, nor deigned to draw it?

Who to command fair Athens but one day Would not himself, with all his race, have fallen Contented on the morrow?

What is true of one nation or race in this particular is true of all, viz: that the wisest and greatest of law makers and lawyers have always been pure and good men, perhaps the most notable exceptions being Justinian and Tribonianus. great learning and wisdom enabled them to rear as their everlasting monument the Pandects and the Justinian Code, which, however, they sadly defaced by the immoralities and excesses of their private lives. Among the revered of modern nations will be found, conspicuous for their great services to their fellows, innumerable lawyers. To the Frenchman the mention of the names of Tronchet, LeBrun, Portalis, Roederer, and Thibaudeau, excites a thrill of pride for greatness and of gratitude for their goodness. What Englishman, or American either, but that takes just pride in the splendid reputation and character of the long line of England's loyal lawyer sons? Bacons, father and son, who, with Lord Burleigh, were selected by England's greatest queen to administer the affairs of State, and Somers, and Hardwicke, Cowper, and Dunning, Elden, Blackstone, Coke, Stowell, and Curran, who, with all the boldness of a giant and eloquence of

Demosthenes, struck such vigorous blows against kingly tyranny and oppression; and Erskine and Mansfield, and a score of others.

These are the men who form the criterion by which the profession should be judged. And in our own country, have we not names among the dead as sacred, and among the living as dear? In the bright pages of the history of a country, founded for the sole benefit of the people, who, more than our lawyers, are recorded as assisting in its formation, preservation, and working for its perpetuity?

The American will ever turn with especial pride, to the great Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, Jo. Daviess, Rufus Choate, William Wirt, Taney, Marshall, and hundreds of others, who reflected the greatest honor upon the profession in our own country. Among the truest and best sons of this State are her lawyers, and even in this county, some of her most highly esteemed and most responsible citizens are members of this noble profession.

S. M. Tucker, who built the first house in Lewis, was the pioneer lawyer of the county. He came in 1853, and practiced his profession whenever occasion required, until he left Lewis. He was married in 1854 to Miss Mary Hitchcock, in this county. Theirs was among the early marriages in the county. Mr. Tucker was shrewd and quick-witted, and was considered a very good lawyer. He left with the rush in 1860, and went to Colorado.

ATTORNEYS OF ATLANTIC.

The first expounder of Blackstone to cast his lot with the fortunes of the town of Atlantic, then in its infancy, was H. T. Sharp, who came in December, 1868.

He was the only one to arrive in the first year of the city's life, but early in 1869 he found company of his own profession in the person of J. T. Hanna; and these two gentlemen, finding each other congenial, formed a co-partnership, under the name of Sharp & Hanna. This firm had the field to themselves but a short time. for II. Temple and Julian Phelps, who were practicing at the old county reat, established an office in Atlantic, taking their share of the legal business the same time, two other attorneys of Lewis, H. E. Griswold and J. W. Brown also chose Atlantic for a field, and opened an office. C. F. Loofbourow removed from Grove City to Atlantic while those mentioned were coming up from Lewis. A. S. Churchill, R. G. Phelps and L. L. DeLano also came soon after, the last two being another addition from Lewis.

THE PRESENT BAR OF ATLANTIC.

The bar of the present consists of the following named: C. F. Loofbourow, E. Willard, Isaac Hopper, D. Harding, H. E. Griswold, J. W. Brown, G. E. Pennell, L. L. De Lano, R. G. Phelps, H. A. Disbrow, James B. Bruff, Reynolds and Dolan, A. S. Churchill. John Hudspeth, J. Phelps and Henry Temple.

C. F. Loofbourow, the present district judge, is also an attorney of Atlantic. He is noticed in the preceding chapter in connection with his official capacity.

R. G. Phelps, one of the prominent lawyers of Atlantic, is a native of Warren county, Illinois, born January 26 1846. His early life was spent upon a farm. He was an apt scholar and received a good education, graduating from Monmouth college in the class of 1867,

of which he was valedictorian. He studied law with Stewart and Phelps, at Monmouth, and was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court at Ottawa, during the spring term of 1868. He came to Cass county July 10, 1868, first locating at Lewis, and moved to Atlantic during the winter of 1869-'70, where he engaged in the practice of his profession in the firm of Phelps and DeLano, continuing in that partnership until 1881, when he abandoned the practice of law for a time. He resumed in 1882, and has since continued, having at this time a lucrative practice. He was married in this county, September 20, 1871, to Alice Hardenburgh, a native of New York. They have one child, Porter. He is at this time county attorney, and is also employed by different railroads as a regular attorney.

L. L. De Lano, attorney at law, of Atlantic, first came to this county in 1868. settling at that time in Lewis, where he remained engaged in the practice of his profession until the year following, when he came to Atlantic, where he is now living, and is widely known, having a considerable practice in the State and United States courts. He is a native of Washington county, Ohio, and spent his youth upon a farm near Marietta. He is of English and French extraction, and was born January 17, 1846. His early education was obtained in the common schools of his native county, supplemented by a course of instruction at the Glendale high school in Washington county. When eighteen years old his father died, and thus being thrown upon his own resources, he soon afterwards taught school a short time, and then came

to Iowa, first stopping at Indianola, Warren county, where he entered the law office of Maxwell and Brian. He was admitted to the bar March 16, 1868, Judge Maxwell presiding. He was married October 1, 1868, to Martha A. Hockett. They have five children—Zeta G., Zoe L., Zeb. II., Zac. W. and Zella M. Mr. DeLano is the president of the school board, and has the respect and confidence of the community in which he lives.

Among the foremost members of the bar of southwestern Iowa is the subject of this sketch, E. Willard. He is a native of Wyoming county, New York, and was born on the 21st of December, 1841, being the son of Rossell and Phæbe (Rich) Willard, both natives of Vermont. While the subject was quite young his parents removed to Williams county, Ohio, and from there to Indiana. In April, 1861, he enlisted in company C, Ninth Indiana Infantry for three months service; at the expiration of which time he returned home and the company re-organizing, he again enlisted and served till March, 1863, when he was discharged for disability, having been wounded at Shiloh. He enlisted as a private, was afterwards appointed second lieutenant, and after the battle of Shiloh was appointed adjutant of regiment and first lieutenant. After his discharge he returned to his home in Elkhart, Indiana, remaining there till April, 1864, when he removed to Adel, Dallas county, Iowa. He commenced the study of law in 1858, while attending school at Notre Dame, Indiana, where he received his education. He studied law in the private office of Albert Heath for some three years, and was admitted to the bar

in the spring of 1861. After going home from the war he followed his profession for one year before going to Adel, Iowa, where he remained until 1876, when he removed to Dallas, Texas, and practiced there till June, 1881, then returning to Iowa and settling in Atlantic, Cass county, where he still resides, and has built up a reputation second to none in southwestern Iowa. He was married in Elkhart, Indiana, in August, 1861, to Miss Harriet Hopper, a native of Michigan, and the sister of Isaac Hopper, his partner. Mr. and Mrs. Willard have been blessed with one child, Edward M., who graduated from the Atlantic high school in June. 1884. Mr. W. is a member of the Royal Arch Masons, I. O. O. F. and the G. A. R. His residence is on the corner of Sixth and Linn streets.

A. S. Churchill, one of the prominent attorneys of Atlantic, was born in Erie county, New York, in 1846, his parents being L. M. and Eliza (Smith) Churchill. His parents moved to Green county, Wisconsin in 1848, where A. S. was reared to manhood, receiving his education in Evansville seminary previous to the war. In 1862 he enlisted in company A, Twenty-second Volunteer Infantry, and participated in a number of important engagements. During the entire war he was with the Army of the Cumberland, and was taken prisoner on the 3d of March, 1862, during the battle of Spring Hill. He was then taken to Libby Prison, where he was confined for five and a half months, being then exchanged and rejoining his regiment at Camp Benton, St. Louis. He also took part in the battle of Chickamauga, and was with Sherman in his march

to the sea. He was discharged June 28, 1865, at Washington, D. C., after the grand review, in which he participated. On September 8th of the same year he entered the University of Chicago (better known as Douglas University), and graduated in the June class of 1868. During his last two years in the university he studied for his profession, and in March, 1868, was admitted to the bar at Newton. Jasper county, Iowa, where his parents had removed two years previously. He remained in Jasper county until March, 1869, when he moved to Atlantic and embarked in the real estate business; and commenced the practice of his profession in 1872, and has been eminently successful. Mr. Churchill was married February 22, 1869, to Miss Orlena C. Murphy, a native of Knoxville, Tennessee, and who was born October 23, 1848. By this marriage there are two children-Amy E, born March 16, 1869, and Zetta B., born November 17, 1872. Mr. and Mrs. Churchill are members of the Baptist church, Mr. C. having been a member of the Sabbath school for twelve years. He was the first superintendent of the school, and to him is due much of the credit for its organization. He was the first city clerk of Atlantic, and has always taken an active part in the welfare of the city, and in all matters pertaining to the purity of the city government.

George E. Pennell came to Atlantic in 1877, and for the first year was employed in the Bank of Atlantic, at the expiration of which time he engaged in his present business. He was born in Connecticut, where he remained until twenty years of age, when he went to Portland, Maine.

He was educated at the Wesleyan University while in Connecticut, and after his removal to Portland entered the law office of Strout and Holmes for the purpose of reading law, where he remained about three years. He was afterward admitted to the bar, and practiced some time in that State, prior to his removal to Iowa. His father, John P., was engaged in the mercantile business at Sac Rapids, near Portland, for a number of years. Mr. Pennell was married in 1878, to Miss May Kidder, a resident of Kennebec county, Maine. They have a family of three childreu--Iva II., Harry H. and Zina M. Mr. Pennell is a member of the Knight Templars; is an enterprising business man of energy and tact, and has acquired considerable property.

Hiram A. Disbrow, of the law firm of Brown and Disbrow, of Atlantic, is a native of Ohio, and was born March 11, 1844, his parents being Perry and Clarissa (Langdon) Disbrow, the former being Welsh and the latter French. When Hiram was thirteen years of age his parents removed to Cass county, Iowa, arriving in Lewis, May 17, 1857. At the age of sixteen years, he attended school in Grove City, but acquired the most of his education by his own exertions. July 27, 1862, he enlisted in company I, Twenty-third Iowa Infantry, and was engaged at Vicksburg, Mississippi; Mobile, Alabama; in Texas; Port Gibson, Raymond, Champion Hill, Black River Bridge, Spanish Fort, and many skirmishes. He entered the service as a private, was promoted sergeant, and was honorably discharged at Harrisburg, Texas, on the 25th day of August, 1865. He then returned to his home, attended district school, and spent six months in the Tabor schools, and during the winter of 1866 taught school near Atlantic. In the spring of 1867 he entered upon the study of medicine with Dr. Findley, which he continued for four months, when he concluded to return to Tabor and enter upon a classical course. graduating in the June Class of 1873. While attending school he was called to Colorado by the sickness of his brother. and remained there some six months, during which time he was engaged in mining and teaching school. After his graduation he returned home and entered upon the study of law with Brown and Churchill, in Atlantic, and was admitted to the bar six months later. In the winter of 1874 he went to Council Bluffs and entered the office of Montgomery and Scott. A short time afterwards he returned to Atlantic and opened an office for himself, and was elected that fall as county superintendent of schools, which office he held for two terms. Mr. Disbrow was married in Sheffield, Ohio, to Miss Marietta Day, a daughter of Judge Day, formerly principal of the ladies' department at Tabor. He was appointed postmaster, and served until June, 1883.

Dick Harding, although a young man, is one of the prominent attorneys of Atlantic, Iowa. He was born in Marion county, Ohio, on the 10th day of July, 1860, being the son of Newton and Eleanor (Johnston) Harding, the latter now being the wife of James Allman, of Atlantic. Dick spent his early life on a farm. He removed to Crawford county, Ohio, where he taught school, after graduating from the high school in that county.

In the spring of 1880 he came to Iowa and was engaged for a time as store keeper in the Atlantic and Great Western locomotive works. In the fall of 1880 he entered the Iowa State University, at Iowa City, where he graduated in June, 1881, and has been practicing his profession in Atlantic ever since. He was married in Iowa City, on the 8th day of September, 1881, to Miss Mary C. Clark, a daughter of George Clark, of the law firm of Clark Bros., of the law department of the State University. Two children have blessed their union-Nellie C. and James. and Mrs. Harding are members of the Presbyterian church, while Mr. Harding affiliates with the Republican party, and takes an active part in politics. By energy and ability he has acquired a good practice which keeps constantly increasing. His office is located on the corner of Fourth and Chestnut streets.

Isaac Hopper, of the law firm of Willard and Hopper, is one of the most enterprising young business men of whom Atlantic can boast. Coming here in 1875 with no capital save his dauntless energy and integrity of character, he to-day handles a business amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars in loans, is the representative of thirteen insurance companies, has a fine law practice, and holds the responsible position of secretary of the Western Loan and Trust company. He was born in Adrian, Michigan, April 2, 1850. His father, Isaac Hopper, Sr., was a native of Albany, New York, and went with his parents to Adrian, in 1819, and resided there until 1872, when he came to this State, where he died, January 1, 1874, at the age seventy-seven years.

He was a mechanic by occupation. He had been a member of the Masonic order for fifty-six years. His mother, Alice (Austin) Hopper, is now living with Isaac in this city. She is a native of Monroe county, New York, and is of English-German descent. At the age of nine years our subject commenced the blacksmith's trade, and after having acquired it worked at it and at farming until he had reached the age of twenty years. At this time he came to Iowa, and located at Adel, where he commenced the study of the law with E. Willard. Devoting all his energies to the study of his chosen profession, one year found him so far advanced that he was capable of being admitted to the bar, and his membership in the profession was duly entered into before Judge Mitchell, of Des Moines, 1871. In 1873 he entered the law firm of Willard, Calvert and Hopper, the Willard of the firm being Mr. E. Willard, his present partner. The partnership continued until 1875, when he came to Atlantic, and commenced loaning money in the office of Phelps and De Lano After eighteen months, he commenced at the new location, and the progress made since that time may be gleaned from the mention of his present business. In the year 1879 he loaned \$400,000, and since that time has placed nearly \$2,000,000, most of it to the farming classes. He did the law business for McDaniels bank for five years, and is now the attorney for the Atlantic National bank. He was married at Iowa City, June 23, 1874, to Miss Jessie L. Hayden, daughter of Dr. John B. Hayden, of Cincinnati, Ohio. They are the the parents of four children, whose names are-Luverne H., Winona,

Bella, and Jessie. Mr. Hopper has a handsome residence on the southeast corner of Linn and Sixth streets. The office of the law firm of Willard and Hopper is over the Atlantic National bank, and here the loan and insurance business is transacted.

Daniel M. Reynolds of the firm of Revnolds and Dolan, attorneys, was born in Orange county, near Port Jarvis, New York, on the 23d day of May, 1853, being the son of Patrick and Mary (Muldun) Reynolds. Daniel's father was born in county Longford, Ireland, in 1812, and emigrated to this country while yet a young man. Daniel's mother was born August 15, 1818, in county Leitrim, Ireland, and emigrated to this country when eleven years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Revnolds were married in New York City, after which they moved to Orange county, New York, where Mr. Reynolds followed the trade of stone-cutter and builder, working on the Hudson and Deleware canal. In 1855 he moved to Muscatine county, Iowa, and was one of the first settlers of West Liberty, and after working for a time at his trade, abandoned it and engaged in farming. David M. the subject of this sketch, was reared upon a farm and received a common school education. When sixteen years of age he entered the Literary Department of the State University of Iowa, but at the end of three years he was compelled to give up his studies on account of failing health, but finally graduated in the class of 1880. In May, 1882, he moved to Atlantic, where he formed his present partnership. Mr. Reynolds takes an active part in politics, and is a Republican. Messrs. Reynolds and Dolan are both popular young men, and have built up an enviable practice.

James J. Dolan, the other member of the firm of Reynolds and Dolan, is a native of Iowa, having been born in Davenport, on the 8th day of June, 1859, his parents being John N. and Elizabeth O'Connor, both natives of Roscommon, Mr. Dolan, Sr., came to this Ireland. country when he was only nine years of age, and located in Ohio, but afterwards came to Iowa, as a carpenter and builder. He was quite successful and acquired a comfortable property. The subject of this sketch, James J., received his education in St. Anthony's and St. Marguerite's school at Davenport. After leaving school he learned telegraphy, and was employed at Davenport, in the office of A. R. Swift, superintendent of telegraphy, of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad, and at the age of fifteen years was receiving \$50 per month. During his leisure hours he studied art and law. He started an art gallery in Davenport, but finding it was not a lucrative business, he abandoned the same. He afterwards read law under Congressman Jerry Murphy, Roderick Rose and George E. Hubbell, all of Davenport. While with the latter he was admitted to the bar. He taught school one term in Clinton county, and then went to Atlantic, when the present partnership was formed. He is an active Democrat, and gives some attention to stumping the district.

J. W. Brown, one of Atlantic's prosperous attorneys, is a native of Muskingum county, Ohio, where he was born in 1824. There he spent his boyhood days, and as

HISTORY OF CASS COUNTY.

soon as he had arrived at proper age, began attendance at school. Among the schools he attended in Ohio was Dennison University. He also studied for the legal profession in Ohio, under Judge James, of Zanesville. In the spring of 1848, he removed to Indiana, where he remained eight years. For seven years of this time he was clerk of the court in Grant county. While in Indiana he also attended the law department of the State University, at Bloomington, where he graduated in 1857. Leaving Indiana, he traveled by team to Southwestern Missouri, locating for a short time in Springfield. From there he came to this county, having traveled in all twelve hundred miles by team, with household goods packed in the then almost universal prairie schooner. When he first located in Lewis. there was but a scant foundation of the town which afterward grew up on the site. He bought four hundred acres of land. For the first two years his farming operations were carried on under considerable disadvantages; wood had to be hauled seven miles, and other necessaries like uncomfortable distances. In 1860, he went, like most of his neighbors, to Pike's Peak. While on this trip he was captured, on White river, by the Indians, but was afterwards released, and he arrived at California Gulch, now Leadville, in an almost starving condition. Finding no prospects of making money out there, he returned to Lewis, where he resided till 1862, when he removed to his farm. In 1869, he came to Atlantic, and was elected mayor in 1872, and made his residence here until 1876, when he again returned to the farm, on account of ill health. He

has now one thousand acres of splendid stock land, most of which is sown to grass. The place has many valuable improvements. In 1883, he came again to Atlantic, with the determination of making this his future home, and was chosen city solicitor for that year. January 1, 1884, he opened a law and collection office in the Copeland block, where he still continues to transact business. He was married in Indiana, in the spring of 1849, to Miss Hannah A. Gregg, a niece of Colonel Steel. They have had seven children: Martha J., J. A., Preston (deceased); Lewis C., now employed on Des Moines Daily News; Frank E., Ida Russell, and Mary B. Mr. Brown was the second lawyer in the county, having located in Lewis in April, 1856. He was also the first county superintendent of schools, having been chosen to fill that position in 1858. The residence, on Chestnut street, which he now occupies, is the same one he built when he located in Atlantic in 1869, and during the entire time, Mr. Brown has lived in Cass county, he has always been active in all the reforms of the day; county before party, has always been his motto.

James B. Bruff, was born in Mahoning county, Ohio, May 29, 1853, and is the son of Joseph and Anna M. (Ogden) Bruff. He spent his early life on a farm in his native State, attending the academy at Damascus, and Mount Vernon College at Mount Vernon, Ohio, and graduating from the latter in 1876, with the degree of B. A. He received the degree of Master of Arts in 1881. In 1876, he began the study of law, and in 1880, came to Iowa, and attended the law depart-

ment of the State University of Iowa, graduating from thence in June, 1881. The following winter he came to Atlantic, and hung out his shingle. He was married to Miss Jessie II. Cortland, May 30, 1883, and they have one child—Joseph C.

ATTORNEYS OF LEWIS.

S. M. Tucker was the pioneer attorney of Lewis, and was the only one for several years, as J. W. Brown, the next to locate in the town for the purpose of practicing law, did not come till 1856. He was not admitted to the bar till the October term of court, 1857, when, on motion of John Leonard, he was enrolled upon the list of attorneys. L. W. Ross came in 1856, and commenced practice. Henry Temple was the fourth attorney to locate in Lewis. He came in 1858.

The bar of Lewis, at present, has but one representative, Frank J. Macomber.

Frank J. Macomber, attorney at law and real estate agent, at Lewis, was born at Boston, Massachusetts, January 31, 1853. His parents, K. W. and Martha S. (Alexander) Macomber, removed, in 1855, to Cass county, Iowa, and settled one-half mile north of the site of the present city of Atlantic, where they resided till 1860. In that year they moved to Lewis which has since been their home. Frank J. Macomber was educated in the high school at Lewis, then entered the Agricultural College at Ames, and graduated from that institution in 1875. assumed the position of principal of the Lewis schools, which he held two years. In the fall of 1877, he entered the law school in Iowa City and graduated in June, He began the practice of his

chosen profession at Atlantic, but in the spring of 1880, removed to Lewis where he has since remained. October 7, 1884, Mr Macomber was united in marriage with Miss Clara Hill, of Grinnell, a daughter of Henry Hill, of that city. Mr. Macomber's office is located on Main street, upon the south side of Market square. He is doing a flourishing business in the line of real estate, both in Cass and Pottawattamie counties. As a lawyer he is possessed of much ability, and other qualifications which fit him, in an eminent degree, for the practice of that profession.

BAR OF ANITA.

This is represented at present by J. E. Bruce and C. M. Failing.

James E. Bruce, was born in Poweshiek county, Iowa, on the 14th of April, 1860, and is the son of John and Sarah (Brock) Bruce. His father, was a native of Ohio, and enlisted in Company H., Twentyeight Iowa Infantry, and died at Helena, Arkansas, on the 14th of May, 1863. James attended the common schools and graduated from the law department of the Iowa State University, in June, 1881. He immediately came to Cass county, and began the practice of his profession in the town of Anita. He was united in marriage in October, 1882, with Miss Luella Voorhees, a daughter of Peter and Hannah (Hoffman) Voorhees, a native of New Jersey, but at the time of her marriage was a resident of Anita. They have one Mr. Bruce is a child-Clarence W. young man of much ability, having attained a good reputation from everyone in the county. He has an increasing practice, and is doing a large business in his profession.

BAR OF GRISWOLD.

The present Bar of Griswold is ably represented by W. F. Rightmire and C. S. Patterson.

W. F. Rightmire, of the firm of Rightmire and Patterson, was the first attorney of Griswold. He is a native of Ithaca, Thompkins county, New York, born March 23, 1849. His father was from the same State, and his mother was born in Connecticut, her ancestry being easily traced to the passengers who landed from the Mayflower on Plymouth Rock. Her grandfather, George Palmer, was a soldier in the War of the Revolution and in the War of 1812. Her father, William Franklin, was own nephew to Dr. Franklin. Mr. and Mrs. Rightmire, Sr., were married in Thompkins county, New York, September 20, 1842, and are the parents of six children, three of whom are now living. Mr. Rightmire, Jr., was reared upon a farm, and his father being in limited circumstances, he worked at various occupations, and thus was able to attend, after a time, Ithaca academy, and obtained sufficient education to enable him to teach school. He afterward attended Cazenovia seminary, in Madison county, New York, and engaged in teaching a graded school in Pennsylvania and in other localities, following that profession some time. Meanwhile he read law, and fitted himself for the legal profession. In 1872 he went into the local ministry of the Evangelical association. In 1873 he was appointed to what was called the "Jersey shore circuit." He was married March 3, 1874, to Margaret Cahran. In June of

the same year, he came to LeClaire, Iowa, and engaged in keeping books; thence in the fall went to Hampton, Rock Island county, Illinois, and taught school. In the spring of 1875 he went on the river. acting as clerk on a raft steamer, and as agent for the Chippewa lumber company. In the fall of that year he went to Camanche, Clinton county, Iowa, and took charge of three schools. In 1876 he went to Sabula, Jackson county, and took charge of the Sabula schools, where, on account of failing eyesight, he resigned. In the fall of 1877 he taught school near Maquoketa, and in the spring of 1878 went to Red Oak, Montgomery county, where he was unfit for business all summer on account of sickness. In the fall, with his health somewhat improved, he taught school near there through the winter, and the winter following. He was admitted to the bar at the April term of the district court, in 1880. Upon the first day of May, 1880, he came to Griswold, opened an office, and commenced the practice of his chosen profession. He has been eminently successful, and has a lucrative and rapidly increasing practice. Politically he is a Republican, and takes an active part in the dissemination of the principles of that party, canvassing the ninth congressional district under the auspices of the State Central committee, in 1884. Mr. and Mrs. Rightmire are the parents of three children now living: Robert A., born March 12, 1875; Claude He, born May 2, 1882; and John S., born August 18, 1884.

C. S. Patterson, of the firm of Rightmire and Patterson, is a native of Wood county, Michigan, born July 16, 1859. He is a son of Rev. Wm. Patterson and Frances (DeLong) Patterson, of French descent. William Patterson was formerly engaged in the lumber trade, and in 1861 enlisted in the service of his country. The subject of this sketch came to Iowa in 1866, and located at Charles City, where he graduated in the public schools. He received an academic education at Malvern, in Mills county, Iowa. In 1878 he commenced reading law, at the same time teaching school. He entered the class of 1880, at the Iowa City University. The following winter he taught school, then

returned to Iowa City and graduated in the class of 1882. He began the practice of his profession at West Liberty. In March, 1883, he came to Griswold and formed a partnership with Mr. Rightmire, and has since continued the practice of law. In July, 1884, Mr. Patterson was married to Miss Vesta D. Morris, daughter of John Morris, of Harrison county. Mr. Patterson is a young man of much ability, and has already earned for himself an enviable reputation.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

Voltaire has said that a physician is the most unfortunate of men, as he is expected to cure men, and keep them well, when they violate the very laws of their existence, every hour of their lives. Hence the life of the active practitioner in the healing art is no sinecure, at the best, as any one who has followed the profession can testify. Twenty-five to thirty years ago it was rather a serious matter to be a physician and to make the long and toilsome rides, through this then newly and sparsely settled country, when there were scarcely any roads, and no bridges, and the adventurous disciple of Galen was frequently lost on the wide prairie, and

often floundered through sloughs. Often in the muddy days of spring or fall, he found, on emerging from some particularly miry place, that his girth was broken, or some equally important part of the harness damaged, and alone on the wide expanse of wind swept prairie, with night coming on, he must stop and repair it, with fingers numbed with the cold and energies exhausted by a hard day's labor.

The medical profession is an honorable one if conducted in an honorable manner. John Quincy Adams called it "the most honorable of the professions." And one of our eminent physicians in speaking of it, uses the following words:

"The doctor certainly feels proud to relieve the pain and distress of his patients; to soothe the dying pillow, and to comfort the afflicted friends. But the people are sometimes imposed upon by pretenders, who claim to cure all the "ills flesh is heir to," and to raise the dead, but we think the days of miracles have passedare there too many doctors, or has the profession lost all honor? The people seem to be growing weaker and wiser, but at the expense of vigorous health-the system of cramming in school does not fit the young man for a useful life, nor the young woman to be a good staunch helpmeet. Was the boy bright and clever, that was sufficient reason for the forcing and cramming him-so far however as that goes, the boys have a certain conservatism about them that prevents them from committing suicide by excessive brain work. The poor girls, with their finer organizations are the unfortunate How often does the doctor have interesting lady patients, who talk beautifully, as they recline upon the sofa, but who, when married and mothers of a single child, probably are unequal to the task of a household, or the care of a family.

"Our great grandmothers got their schooling during winter months, and let their brains lie fallow for the rest of the year. They knew less of Euclid and the classics, than about housekeeping, and about how housework should be done, but they made good wives and mothers, and bore sturdy sons and buxom daughters and plenty at that.

"From the age of eight to fourteen our daughters spend most of their time, either

in the unwholesome air of the recitation room, or poring over their books, when they should be at play. When released from school, within a year it may be she becomes engaged to some unwary youth, who, bewitched by her face, and charmed by her intelligence, sees not the frail body, and butterfly down, he weds her to find she has brought him a dower of illhealth, with a large outfit of headaches, and spineaches. Unequal to the task, she at first tolerates, and then loathes the domestic ties; the trouble follows, both are unhappy whether they remain together or not, or obtain divorces, and change mates. the doctor being a perpetual witness to the vices and follies and their fatal results. Some may say doctors are opposed to education. Not so. But we do not believe in educating the mind at the expense of the body, thereby producing a weak and effeminate race of people. Therefore less cramming in school, more out-door exercise, and riding on horseback and walking, also invigorates the body, develops the muscular system, strengthens the nerves, promotes the health, and appetite, and is a great pleasure to the persons so inclined. Planting trees, shrubbery, and otherwise beautifying our homes, than which nothing can be more pleasing and satisfactory to ourselves and to those who admire such things-and who does not?"

The people owe certain duties to the physician, and the physician owes certain duties to the people, and the way these duties are performed stamps the standing both of the practitioner and the community.

In all ages of the world, among civil-

ized and uncivilized people, the medical profession has been held in high esteem. Whether it be the learned professor, who has studied the science of medicine in all its branches, or the "great medicine man" of the untutored savages, who from actual experience, has made discoveries of the healing powers of herbs and roots, honor awaits him upon every hand, while the life and death of every human being is virtually placed in his keeping. weary patient lying upon a bed of pain, and the no less weary watcher by his side, wait anxiously for the coming of the "good doctor," and, on his arrival, note his every movement and every expression of countenance for a ray of hope.

The medical fraternity of Cass county have, with few, if any exceptions, been an honor to the profession. They have ever been ready to respond to the call of duty. The winter's cold, the summer's heat, or the rains of spring and autumn could not keep them back when the cry of distress reached their ears. Not a physician in the county, especially among those who settled here at an early day, but has experienced sufferings that would have deterred those in any other profession, in response to a summons to attend the bedside of a sick and suffering one. They have been compelled to cross trackless prairies, to face blizzards from the north, often with no hope of fee or reward, but only, if possible, to relieve those who plead for their care. All this has been done by the physicians of Cass county without complaint. If the good deeds of the profession are not remembered by those who have received aid, a time will come when they will be remembered.

In the following review of the medical profession in the various towns and cities of the county, some of the most prominent doctors, who have practiced only for a time, will be noticed first, and then the representatives of the profession in 1884.

FIRST PHYSICIANS IN THE COUNTY.

In the early days of the county, the people were compelled to get along without medical assistance in cases of sickness or accident, and some there were who believed they got along as well without as with the aid of physicians. But many felt the need of a disciple of the healing art, and in response to their wishes, Jeremiah Bradshaw went to Rockport, Missouri, and secured Dr. Swisher, whom he brought to Lewis. Mr. Swisher was considered a good doctor, and did well. He brought his wife with him, but had the misfortune to lose her by death in 1857. Shortly afterwards he took his departure, going to Kansas.

PHYSICIANS OF LEWIS.

Doctor W. B. Swisher settled at the new town of Lewis in the fall of 1853, and was the pioneer physician of that town, and the second in the county. He "hung out his shingle," and entered upon the practice of his profession, which he continued about a year, when he departed for "pastures new," this being too healthy for him to thrive and grow wealthy as soon as he desired.

Doctor Henry S. Carey, came to Lewis, from Albia, Monroe county, Iowa, in 1855, and located permanently. He was a good physician and attained quite a practice. He died while a resident of this place in 1867.

Doctor A. Teal, came to the town of

Lewis in 1856, and opened an office. He was a practitioner of the homeopathic school. He remained here many years, but moved into Bear Grove township.

Doctor John B. Carey, a brother of. H. S. Carey, M. D., came to Lewis and entered into practice with his brother, in that place. He died in 1863.

Doctor N. W. Whitted located at Lewis in 1860, entering upon the practice of medicine and surgery. In 1862, when the dark cloud of war overhung our fair land, when company I,of the Twenty-third Iowa Infantry regiment, was being raised at Lewis, Whitted enlisted. In 1863, he resigned and came home, and resuming practice, carried it on until 1865, when he died.

Doctor D. Findley located in 1862, having practiced some little time at Grove City, and remained until September, 1873, when he removed to the city of Atlantic, where he now resides.

LEWIS PHYSICIANS OF THE PRESENT.

Lewis has now a small but able band of practitioners, in the healing art, among whom are: M. J. Davis, S. E. H. Gannon, L. M. Andrews, J. G. Rishel, and C. L. Campbell.

Dr. Davis is not in full practice, although one of the finest surgeons in the State, and is noticed in connection with the post office and business interests of Lewis.

Doctor L. M. Andrews, son of Rev. John and Charlotte (Moore) Andrews, is a native of Franklin, Portage county, Ohio, born October 16, 1824. Rev. John Andrews was a Presbyterian clergyman and is now deceased. Doctor Andrews lived in Portage and Summit counties, in his native State, until twenty-seven years

of age. He obtained his education at Tallmage, in Summit county, taking an academic course. He then commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Amos Wright with whom he continued five years. In the seasons of 1849 and 1850. 1850 and 1851, 1851 and 1852, he attended medical lectures at Cleveland, Ohio, graduating in 1852. He went to Peoria county, Illinois and began practicing his profession at Princeville, where he remained until the breaking out of the civil war. From that time until October, 1864, he acted as assistant surgeon of the Fortyseventh Illinois Infantry. He was mustered out of the service with the regiment, at the time above mentioned. He returned to Princeville and remain till September, 1875, at which date he removed to Cass county and settled at Lewis. Doctor Andrews possesses a wide and enviable reputation as a physician and is in the enjoyment of an extensive and remunerative practice, all of which he justly deserves, having earned the same by constant study and application to business. He was married June 26, 1853, to Miss Fannie J. Robinson, a native of Clinton, New York, and daughter of Asher Robinson. By this union there were five children-John K. Andrews, deceased, Forest C., Edwin B., Fannie E., and Mary Louisa. Doctor Andrews is a member of the Blue lodge, Masonic fraternity. Both he and his wife are members of the Congregational church., His residence is upon a farm on section 12. Here he is engaged in stock raising, making a specialty of hogs. He has a valuable farm, desirably located, also timber land in Bear Grove township. Dr. S. E. H. Gannon, is a native of

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Monroe county, New York, and was born on the 17th of May, 1844, his parents being N. S. and Mary A. Gannon. When fifteen years of age he went to California, and was there engaged in teaching school nearly five years, when he went to Europe, with his brother. He traveled through Italy, England, France, and desiring to see the Holy Land, he traveled through Palestine and Egypt, and spent much of his time in Jerusalem. He spent about nine months on his trip and returning home in 1866, he commenced the study of medicine with his brother, who at the time was a prominent physician. S. E. H. Gannon then entered a medical college at Chicago, and graduated in 1869. Since that time he and his brother have lectured and practised in different places, and in the fall of 1880, he came to Lewis, and has since made it his home. Before coming to this county he practised his profession in Dubuque about two years, and about two years in Madison, Wisconsin. The Doctor has been very successful in his practice, and commands the confidence of the community. He is both a physician and surgeon, and has treated some very difficult cases in his time. Mr. Gannon is a member of the Odd Fellows organization.

John G. Rishel, M. D., was born in Lewisburg, Union county, Pennsylvania. When he was nine years of age his father, Benjamin Rishel, settled in Stephenson county, Illinois, where his aged parents still reside. His early education was limited to the village schools' with attendance at the Freeport high school, also the Warren Collegiate Institute, all in Illinois. During his time of study he taught a number of terms of school in

northern Illinois, achieving a desirable reputation as a successful teacher. April 20, 1861, he was among the first to respond to our country's call for three months volunteers. This service being full before his company was organized, he was on the 24th day of May, 1861, mustered into the United States service for three years, or during the war, as a member of company G, Fifteenth Illinois Regiment Infantry. In the fall of 1861, while in the malarial regions of Missouri, he contracted disease from which he has never fully recovered and was discharged on account of said disability. Dr. Rishel, following the time of his discharge from the army, and still suffering from disease of lungs, entered the office of Dr. N. Prentice, of Freeport, Illinois, as student and patient. In the winter of 1863, he attended a course of lectures at Rush Medical college, Chicago. Subsequently at Hahnemann Medical college, Chicago, where he graduated as a homoepathist, March 9, 1866. January 31, 1865, he again enlisted to enter the medical department as hospital steward of the Forty-sixth Illinois regiment, was then detailed as acting hospital steward in the first division hospital Thirteenth Army Corps, and after taking of Mobile was assigned a position as dispensing druggist in the dispensary of the United States Marine general hospital, at Mobile, serving as such until time of his final discharge. After completing his medical education, in 1866, he commenced practice in Waterloo, Iowa, remaining one year, then moved to Monroe, Wisconsin. In 1869 he returned to Waterloo and continued in practice there until the summer of 1873. His health again failing him he decided

upon a change of climate, coming at that time into Cass county, and finding an appreciable difference in the climate of south western Iowa, the following spring he took up his permanent abode in Lewis, and has since been engaged in the practice of his profession, when his impaired health would permit. As a practitioner, his success has won for him a remunerative practice. Dr. Rishel is a member of Hahnemann State Medical Association, of Iowa, also a graduate of the Hahnemann Medical Institute, of Chicago, and was in 1866, elected to the chair of special pathology and diagnosis in said institute. April 11,1866, he married Almira Switzer, of Waterloo. To them were born four children-John Benjamin, May Maud, Austin Eugene and Herman Dwight Rishel, the three eldest of whom are still living. Both he and his wife are members of the Congregational church.

Doctor Cassius L. Campbell was born in Venango county, Pennsylvania, August 22, 1856, and is the son of John M. and Lavinia (Leitner) Campbell. reared in the place of his nativity, but attended the Pine Grove academy, Mercer county, and Westminster college, at New Wilmington, Lawrence county, where he remained one year. He then commenced the study of medicine with a Doctor J. J. Wallace, of New Castle. After a time spent with him he entered upon a course of lectures at the Miami Medical college. of Cincinnati, Ohio, attending there two terms, and an intermediate one at the medical department of the Wooster Institute. He graduated from the first named medical school in March, 1881, and commenced the practice of medicine in

Brownsdale, Butler county, Pennsylvania, where he remained until he came to Lewis, Cass county, in January, 1883. He was, at first, in partnership with Doctor S. E. II. Gannon, but is now with Doctor L. M. Andrews.

PHYSICIANS OF ATLANTIC.

The first physician to locate in the town of Atlantic was Dr. Sanders, who came to that town, then in its infancy, in 1868. He died there.

Doctors J. H. Barnwell and G. S. Montgomery removed from Grove City to Atlantic in 1869, and Doctor Richards settled in the embryo city the same year.

Dr. G. S. Montgomery, druggist of Atlantic, is a native of Adams county, Illinois, and was born on the 22d day of December, 1838, being the son of Levi and Fanny (Boyles) Montgomery, the former being a native of Ohio, and the latter of New York. In 1856, the doctor's parents came to Iowa, and settled in Audubon county, near Exira, where they have since died. G. S. began reading medicine under Dr. John Carey, at Lewis, in 1862, but had previously studied for some three years. During the winter of 1862 and 1863, he attended lectures at Keokuk, after which he returned to Exira and taught school both there and in Grove City, and at the latter point began practicing his profession, and, in connection, ran a drug store. In December, 1868, he removed to Atlantic and practiced until 1879, when he closed his practice, and at present pays particular attention to his drug trade, but also prescribes some. Mr. Montgomery was married in Jefferson, Greene county, Iowa, on the 22d day of September, 1864, to Miss Harriet Stanford, a native of Indiana. They have two children: Orion S. and Edward S. Mr. M. has been very successful in everything he has undertaken, and now has a large drug store and is doing a fine business. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and resides on the corner of West Maple and Sixth streets.

Dr. James H. Barnwell, one of the prominent physicians of Atlantic, was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, in 1841. When he had reached the age of six years, his father removed to Iowa, locating at Fairfield, Jefferson county, and after six years spent here removed to Indianola. His father was a merchant. James H. attended school at Blue Bird seminary, now Simpson college. In 1861, when the government was calling on the patriots of the country to assist in defense of the Union, he enlisted in the Tenth Iowa Infantry, in which he remained six months. At the end of six months he came home, but soon re-entered the service in the Thirty-fourth Iowa, in which he was made hospital steward. This position gave him an excellent opportunity for the study of medicine, which he duly improved. After his retirement from the army, he came home and entered the office of Drs. Davis and McCleary, at Indianola, where he pursued his medical studies for two years; he also attended Rush Medical College in 1866 and 1867, and graduated in the spring of 1868. He came to Grove City in June, 1868. He practiced in Grove City until the early part of 1869, when he came to Atlantic, at the same time Judge Loofbourow removed to the latter place. He practiced as an allopathist for two years, and then commenced the study of homeopathy, which branch of the medical profession he has since been identified with. In 1883, he went to New York and spent the winter with Professor John Butler, in the study of electro-therapeutics, and became adept in the different methods of electric and galvanic treatment. He now makes a specialty of chronic diseases. He was married at Indianola, in August, 1869, to Miss Hattie Craig, a sister of Judge A. M. Craig, of the supreme court of Illinois. They have one child—a daughter—whose name is Susie D. Dr. Barnwell is the oldest practicing physician in Atlantic, in point of residence. He has been very successful in his practice, and has accumulated considerable property, located in Atlantic and Des Moines. His residence is on Linn street, between Fifth and Sixth, and his office is over Slaughter Bros.' dry goods store.

R. D. Wilkin, M. D., who came to Atlantic in 1875, is a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania, being born February 12, 1839, and is a son of Andrew and Marian (Henderson) Wilkin, natives of Pennsylvania also. He was a farmer, spending his early life in Pennsylvania, and afterward removed to Harrison county, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Wilkin were members of the United Presbyterian Church, and did much for its advancement and always took an active part in education. Dr. R. D. Wilkin was reared upon a farm and received an academic education at Pleasant Valley, Pennsylvania. In 1859 he began reading medicine with an older brother in Harrisonville, Ohio. In 1861, he enlisted as private in company I, First Pennsylvania Cavalry, and

participated in the battles of Bull Run, Cedar Mountain, Gettysburg and many skirmishes. During a service of three years he was promoted to the office of sergeant, and also spent about eleven months in the hospital at Washington City. After returning to Ohio, he pursued the study of medicine, and in 1866 removed to Pella, Warren county, Iowa. In 1869 he attended lectures at the Keokuk Medical College, from which place he graduated in the class of 1870. Returning to Pella, he began the practice of his profession, which he continued until coming to Atlantic in 1875. In the fall of 1876 he embarked in the drug business, which he continued until the spring of 1884, when he opened a crockery and china store, the only exclusive store of this kind in Atlantic. He was united in marriage in 1867, to Miss N. V. Watson, a daughter of Joshua P. Watson, of Harrisonville, Ohio. The doctor is a member of the Blue Lodge and chapter, and in politics is a Republican. In 1881 he was chairman of the county central committee, and at present is a member of the city council of Atlantic, The doctor is one of the enterprising citizens of Atlantic, and has taken an active interest in the development of the same.

David Findley, M. D., one of the leading and pioneer physicians of Cass county, was born in Washington, Guernsey county, Ohio, August 31, 1830. He was the son of Rev. Samuel Findley, a pastor of the United Presbyterian faith, who was sent to Iowa in 1840, as a missionary of the Associate Reform church, traveling on horseback both ways. He followed the ministry until his death, which occurred

at the home of his son, Rev. William T. Findley, in Newark, New Jersey. Prior to his death, he established the Madison College, at Antram, Ohio, at which place he was pastor of a church for nearly forty years, and in the winter of 1861 visited with his son David, in Cass county. His wife's maiden name was Margaret Ross, who was a native of Ireland. She died very suddenly in Antram, Ohio, while her husband was in attendance at the Synod, at Pittsburg. David's early life was spent in Washington and Antram. Ohio, at which latter place he was educated until January, 1852, when he went to California by water. He came near being drowned while gaining the boat at Wheeling, and was shipwrecked on the southern coast of California and was picked up by a whaling uessel, which made his trip about a month in reaching San Francisco. He remained there but a short time and then went to Nevada and engaged in the mining business. He spent about two years in the West, accumulating quite a sum of money. He then returned to Autram, Ohio, where he was married August 26, 1856, to Miss Martha J . Barr, of Monongahela City, Pennsylvania, a daughter of James Barr, coroner at that place. The subject of this sketch afterward carried out the desire he had maintained from boyhood-that of studying medicine. He studied under Dr. W. M. Anderson, of Antram, and in 1859 came to Iowa, where he received a diploma from the Keokuk Medical College, when he located in Madison. He followed his profession there until 1861, when he removed to Cass county, settling at Grove City, spending the winter of 1861 in the basement of Judge Barnett's house. In the fall of 1862 he moved to Lewis, but only remained there a couple of months, when he went to Indianola, Warren county. At the request and solicitation of friends he returned to Lewis in May, 1863, as the leading physician of that place had died. He remained there until September, 1875, when he removed to Atlantic, where he has since remained. Since his removal to Atlantic he has been engaged some years in the drug business, in addition to his large and increased practice, but entirely disposed of his interest in that concern recently. He owns two farms in Cass county, besides fine residence property in Atlantic, on the corner of Seventh and Linn streets. He has a family of seven children, two of whom are dead: David P. and Sarah M. Those living are: Samuel C., William J., Jessie C., Thomas P., Mary M. Mr. Findley is a member of the I. O. O. F. lodge, having filled all the chairs of that body. He is also a member of the Congregational church, although all his relative are Presbyterians, and he has two brothers who are ministers of that denomination.

Dr. J. M. Emmert was born in Washington county, Maryland, June 13, 1846, and is the son of Joshua and Anna G. (Funk) Emmert. His mother is a native of Pennsylvania, her people having settled in the southeastern part of that State in 1745, and some still reside there. Her father was a large farmer of that State, and was a member of the State Legislature when Thaddeus Stevens offered the first bill to establish fall schools. Grandfather Emmert moved to Illinois about the year 1845, and was one of the

pioneers of Lee county. He was a minister of the German Baptist faith, and erected the first Baptist church in that county, at an early day, almost entirely from his own resources. mert spent his early life in Washington county, Maryland, and was educated at Mechanicsburg and Millersville State Normal school, Pennsylvania. He gradnated at Jefferson Medical college, Philadelphia, March 9, 1872, but had taught school prior to the study of medicine. A short time after graduating he came west to Iowa, locating at Hamburg, Fremont county, in June, 1872, and was married October 28, 1873, to Miss Ida Washabaugh, a native of Franklin county, Penusylvania. March 16, 1874, he removed to Atlantic, Iowa, where he has since achieved good success in the practice of his profession. He is a member of the State Medical society and the American Medical association, to which latter body he has twice been a delegate. He has been a member of the committee on micrology and arrangements times, and in 1876 was a delegate to the International Medical Congress, in Philadelphia. He has held the position of assistant surgeon for the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad since 1874, and has also filled important local offices of Atlantic, including city clerk, president of school board and health physician. He is the Worshipful Master of the Masonic Lodge, a member of the Chapter and Prelate of Commandery. He is also a member of the I.O.O.F. and A. O. U. W. societies, and an elder of the First Presbyterian church of Atlantic. In May, 1882, he lost two children from diphtheria—Blanche, aged five years, and Dale, three years of age. There is one son left, Max, aged one year. He owns a drug store in Marne, Cass county, and has acquired considerable property, having been financially successful in all his undertakings. In 1881 he was a candidate for representative on the Democratic ticket, from Cass county, which had a Republican majority of over one thousand, and was defeated by but ninety-nine votes in the county, which proves conclusively his popularity and standing among the people as a man of ability and eminence. He was also a delegate from the Ninth congressional district to the Democratic National convention, at Chicago, in 1884, which placed in nomination the successful candidate.

Among the leading physicians of Cass county is Dr. William C. Egan, who was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, July 22, 1846. His father, C. B. Egan, was a physician of forty-eight years' practice, and died in 1878, at Blue Island, Illinois. The subject of this sketch was educated at Blue Island and Chicago, entering the Rush medical college in 1872, graduating there in the class of 1874-5. He located at Blue Island, where he practiced until coming to Atlantic in June, 1877. He is a member of the State and American medical associations, and has acted as a delegate to the same, and has also filled the positions of president and secretary of the State association. At present he is county coroner and physician for the city of Atlantic. In August, 1861, he enlisted in the Eighty-eighth Illinois Infantry, and on February 9, 1862, in the Eleventh Michigan Light Artillery, Battery L. As he was very young his father opposed his enlistment, all to no avail, as he was bound to go. He was on the whole of Morgan's raid, during which he was wounded, and on April 15, 1864, was discharged on account of disability. He returned home and began the study of medicine. He was married in Pella, Iowa, January 2,1870, to Miss Cebe Gardner and has a family of two children, Edward E. and Mary. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., the G. A. R. and the I. K. H. societies, in the latter of which he is a member of the finance committee and one of the trustees. Mr. Egan is Republican in politics, and both himself and wife are members of the Methodist church.

Dr. J. W. Cannon, allopathic physician, although a new man in this county, has been successful as a practitioner and has gained the confidence of the people. He was born in Hancock county, Illinois, April 15, 1849, and is the son of Arthur M. and Elizabeth (Gibson) Cannon, who are natives of South Carolina, and of Scotch-Irish descent. His early life was spent on a farm receiving a common school education during that time, and attended the college at Abingdon, Illinois, during the year 1864, and in 1867 and 1868 attended the Branch institute, at Macomb, and afterwards graduated at the Quincy Commercial college. He entered the Medical institute at Keokuk in the winter of 1872-3 from which place he afterwards graduated and practiced in Sac county until 1876, when he took another course at Keokuk. He again returned to Sac county, where he remained until October, 1883, when he came to Atlantic. He was married in Sac City, October 2, 1878, to

Miss Jennie Dobson, a native of Tippiary, Ireland, but of English extraction, her parents having removed to Ireland prior to her birth. They have one child—Ray, who is five years of age. The docter is a member of the county and state medical associations, and owns considerable property in Sac county, having been very successful there.

Dr. A. P. Macomber, homeopathist, is a native of Massachusetts, born in May, 1831, and is a son of Ebenezer Macomber, of Franklin county, Massachusetts, who was of Scotch extraction and died at Northampton. His mother was Sarah Ann Jewel, of Woodstock, Connecticut, a regular descendant of the old Jewel family. She died in 1874, aged eighty-six years. The subject of this sketch was liberally educated at Uxbridge, Massachusetts, where for a number of years he pursued his studies, meanwhile teaching school a part of the time. At the age of nineteen years he went to Woodstock, Vermont, and commenced the study of medicine, attending a course of instruction, also reading under Joseph M. Bates, of Barry, Massachusetts, now of Worcester. He then attended a second course of lectures at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and afterward a third course at New York University Medical college, graduating therefrom in the class of 1853. Directly afterward he commenced the practice of his chosen profession in Winchester, New Hampshire, where he remained eight years, then removed to Malden, Massachusetts, remaining five years, thence to Hackensack, New Jersey, where he practiced eleven years, then came to Atlantic, in July, 1878. His wife, to

whom he was married in 1872, was Mrs. Fuller, formerly Miss Gray, born in Aurora, Portage county, Ohio, in 1839. She was married to her former husband in 1859, and lived in Connecticut eight years. She was a pupil of James A. Garfield while he was a teacher at Hiram College. Mr. Fuller died in March, 1867. In 1870 she attended a course of lectures at the Woman's Medical college, in Philadelphia. She attended a second course at Cleveland, Ohio, in a homeopathic medical school. She subsequently attended lectures in New York, and graduated in 1879 from the Hahnemann Medical college, of Chicago. Since that time she has been in practice with her husband, making a specialty of the diseases of women and children. Their office is over Smith and Bonesteel's drug store.

Dr. F. Reber, the German physician and surgeon, of Atlantic, Iowa, was born in Berne, Switzerland, in 1850, his father being Werick Reber, a farmer and exporter of cheese, and his mother being Anna Neenenschwinder. They were the parents of nine children, eight of whom are still living. The doctor was partly educated in Berne. When twenty-two years of age he went to France, where he received a collegiate education, thus having two diplomas, one from Berne and one from Paris. On the 10th day of June, 1881, he landed in New York City, where he read medicine a short time, and began practice in a town on the Hudson river. From there he went to Maryland, where he remained for several months practicing, then going to Chicago. In 1883 he came to Atlantic, Iowa, and embarked in the drug business and practice of his profes-

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sion, and has built up a large and extensive practice in Atlantic and all over the county. Although he has been in the county a comparatively short time, he has given over 3,500 prescriptions. He was married in Chicago, in November, 1882, to Miss Lillie Bugge.

Dr. B. A. Wilder came to Atlantic with his son, C. V., in 1874, and was in practice until the fall of 1883. He was born in Lyndon, Vermont, on the 14th of June, 1824, and spent his early life on a farm. staying at home until he had arrived at the estate of manhood. He studied medicine and graduated from the college at Philadelphia, and removing to Canada, entered into practice, and remained there four years when he removed to Dalton, Wisconsin. He made his residence in this latter State for fourteen years, when he came to Cass county. He was a very able physician and has the reputation of being one of the best surgeons that have ever been in this county. In October, 1883, he left this country going to Yankton, Dakota Territory, where he now is.

Doctor C. V. Wilder came to Atlantic in January, 1874, with his father, Doctor B. A. Wilder, and the two entered into partnership which continued until October, 1883, when the elder physician removed to Dakota. He is a native of Stanstead, Canada, born September 22, 1851. When he was about four years old, his parents removed to Dalton, Sauk county, Wisconsin, where the subject of this sketch resided until he attained the age of eighteen. He attended the usual district schools, and finished his preliminary education at the Jefferson Liberal Institute. After leaving this educational es-

tablishment he essayed mercantile life as a clerk in a store, but soon gave that up to follow in the footsteps of his father. He commenced the study of medicine with Doctor Blake, of Lodi, Wisconsin, with whom he remained eighteen months. In the winter of 1871-2, he attended a course of lectures at the Homeopathic Medical college at Cincinnati, graduating from that institution in 1872. He at once entered upon the practice of medicine. In 1880, he feeling a lack in some departments of his science, took a course of lectures in the Hanover Medical college. which he repeated in 1882, and obtained the diploma of that college, in the latter year. Doctor Wilder is the leading homeopathist in the city.

Doctor W. J. Willim is a native of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, born March 23, 1851, but early in life removed to Mercer county, in the same State. He attended the high school at Franklin, graduating therefrom in 1871. In the fall of that year, he came to Iowa, locating in Marshall county, where he studied medicine with Dr. Waters, of Marshalltown, and was his partner for a couple of years. He finished his studies while with him, and in 1883 came to Atlantic. He was united in marriage, in Marshalltown, June 7, 1877, to Miss Lottie Codure, by whom he has three children. The Doctor gives his attention to ear and eye diseases, and ailments of the skin, and is the proprietor of the Atlantic eye and ear infirmary, which he established in this place.

Doctor W. F. Graham, came to Atlantic in 1880 from Louisa county and engaged in the practice of his profession. He is a member of what is known as

the regular or allopathic school. He was born on the 3d of January, 1854, in Louisa county, and is the son of J. H. Graham, a native of Kentucky, and a physician, and Mary Graham, nee Brown, a native of Ohio. W. F. Graham was raised in the county of his nativity and was educated at Monmouth, Illinois, where he graduated in 1877. He then entered upon the study of medicine with his father, who had been in practice in Louisa county since 1852, and in 1878 entered Rush Medical college, graduating therefrom in 1880. After practicing a short time with his father, he came to Atlantic, as above mentioned, and where he still remains. He was married in February, 1881, in Illinois, to Miss Dora Buck. The doctor is the secretary of the Botna Valley Medical association, and a member of the State Medical association.

Dr. J. Nichols came to Atlantic in 1870, and commenced the practice of medicine continuing the same for about a year, when he started a drug store in the city, and has been identified with that trade ever since. He is a native of Massachusetts, born in 1826, and is a graduate of Massachusetts Medical University. He practiced until 1874, when he discontinued his visits confining himself to office or store business.

Doctor M. T. Weidner, came from Jasper county, Iowa to Atlantic in 1883, and entered into a partnership with Doctor C. V. Wilder and is a resident of the city still.

Dr. M. N. Graves came to Atlantic in 1875 and engaged in the practice of medicine. He is still a resident of that place and is noticed in full in connection with the banking interests of Atlantic, to which the reader is referred.

PHYSICIANS OF GRISWOLD.

Dr. J. L. Moore, the first practitioner of Griswold, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, May 12, 1827. small boy, his parents removed to Franklin county, Pennsylvania, where he grew to manhood. Here he began reading medicine, having access to the library of his brother-in-law, Dr. James O'Bryan, a graduate of the Eclectic Medical college, of Cincinnati, Ohio. After reading in the office of his brother-in-law, Dr. Moore removed to Shelbyville, Illinois, and later to a place near Breckenridge, Missouri, where he commenced the practice of his chosen profession. In 1869 he removed to Pottawattamie county, Iowa, near the county line. He was in very limited circumstances, and was only able to purchase eight acres of land, on which was a small log cabin. Here he spent ten years in raising small crops and riding on horseback over the prairies, attending to his practice. When the town of Griswold was started he came to this place, where he has since followed his profession with good success. He has property in Griswold and a farm in Pottawattamie county of sixty-six acres. He was married in Fayette county, Indiana, to Mary J. Burke, a daughter of Esquire John Burke. By this union, there were seven children, six of whom are living: John W., Frank L., Joseph E., Alice, Florence, Ava E.

Dr. J. W. Hunsted, a leading physician of Griswold, was born in Iowa City, Johnson county, Iowa, on the 5th day of May, 1849. At the age of fifteen he entered

the Iowa State University, where he remained three years. In 1869 he was in the employ of the government, with a surveying party in the west. In the fall and winter of 1870-71, he taught school in the south, and while there began reading medicine in the office of Dr. James F. Leath, formerly of Memphis. In 1872 he entered the office of Dr. J. H. Baucher, of Iowa City, and at the same time attended lectures in the medical department of the Iowa State University, from which he graduated in March, 1873. He then began practicing at Tiffin, Iowa, where he remained one year, when he came to Pottawattamie county, Iowa, settling in Waveland, where he practiced ten years, and in the meantime improved a farm of 640 acres. He came to Griswold in the spring of 1884, and opened an office for practice. Dr. Hunsted was married in 1876 to Eva L. P. Thorn, a daughter of Graham and Laura (Bailey) Thorn, natives of New York. They have three children-Nellie M., Bessie M., Samuel B.

Dr. A. C. Woodruff, a native of Knox county, Illinois, was born July 2, 1850, and is a son of J. W. and Elizabeth (Dodge) Wo. Jruff. His father died when he was three years of age. young man he attended the Abingdon college, where he received his education. In 1869 he came to Dallas county, Iowa, and the following year began reading medicine at DeSoto, Iowa, with Dr. A. P. McCullough. In 1872 he attended lectures at the Keokuk Medical college, and later became a graduate from that institution. In the spring of 1881 he came to Griswold, where he has since been engaged practicing his profession. He was married to Hattie Dodge in 1879. The doctor is one of the oldest practitioners of Griswold, and enjoys a good patronage.

Francis A. Bryant, M. D., came to Griswold in the spring of 1881, and began the practice of medicine. He is a young man of ability, and is meeting with good success as a practitioner. In 1873 he attended in the medical department of the Keokuk college, graduating in the spring of 1876, with honors. He soon afterward went to Rush county, Kansas, and began the practice of his profession, where he remained until he came to Griswold. Dr. Bryant was born in Wapello county, Iowa, February 8, 1851. He was educated in the common schools, and at Troy academy. In the spring of 1873 he commenced reading, under the direction of Dr. P. M. Bil-He was married in Davis county, Iowa, in the fall of 1877, to Sarah A. Rooker, a daughter of J. B. and Mary P. Rooker. There is one child by this union living-Lowell C., born June 25, 1879. His wife died in Davis county, July 12, 1881. She was a consistent and sincere Christian, having united with the Methodist Episcopal Church in early life, and was highly respected by all who formed her acquaintance. The doctor is a master Mason in the Cass Lodge No. 412 of this place.

Josiah B. Martin, M. D., was born in Laporte county, Indiana, March 1, 1845, and is the son of Josiah and Ellen (Parker) Martin. The subject of this sketch was reared in Indiana, receiving his education in the common schools and at the New Carlisle Collegiate Institute. When about twenty-four years of age, he began the study of medicine under the direction

of Prof. Joy, of Chicago. In 1874 he attended lectures at the Bennett Eclectic Medical college, Chicago, and graduated in February, 1877. The following fall he began the practice of medicine at Commerce, Polk county, Iowa, and in September, 1881, came to Griswold. He is a member of the Eclectic Medical society of Iowa, and has a large and lucrative practice. Dr. Martin was united in marriage to S. Almira J. Cramer, a daughter of Job Cramer, of New Jersey. children have been born to them-Florence and Edith. The doctor is a master Mason in Cass Lodge No. 412, and is also a member of the Knights of Pythias,

PHYSICIANS OF RENO.

Hercules Lodge No. 69.

Dr. Mosher was the first physician to locate at Reno. He came in 1875, the year previous to which the village was platted, but was not a graduate from any college. When he first settled here, he lived in a dug-out near the mill. He remained here about two years, when he removed to Kansas.

J. H. Hume was the next physician to settle at Reno. He came from Mitchell-ville, Iowa, in 1877, and was a young man just commencing to practice, but afterward graduated from the Keokuk Medical college. He remained about a year and a half, when he was succeeded by J. H. Whiteside, from Canada, who remained about the same length of time. J. H. Hume then returned, and continued to practice until October, 1883. He is now practicing in Marshall county, in this State.

Dr. William Snelson located here in March, 1883, and opened a drug store,

purchasing a stock of drugs of Breen Bros., which they had carried in connection with their stock of merchandise.

PHYSICIANS OF ANITA.

The medical fraternity of Anita, consists of Doctors V. D. Rood, J. E. Sansom, E. E. Major, T. B. Beatty and R. Davis.

V. D. Rood, M. D., son of D. B. and Eliza (Hines) Rood, was born in April, 1842, in the State of Vermont. He was one of a family of eight children, five daughters and three sons, and was brought up on a farm. In 1861 he enlisted in company H, of the Second Vermont Volunteers. He was at Centerville at the time of the battle of Bull Run, and participated in the Peninsula campaign. At Savage Station he was wounded, taken prisoner and sent to Libby prison, where he remained five weeks. He was then released, joined his command and went to Newport News, where he was wounded and sent to McClellan hospital. Here he commenced the study of medicine, which he afterward pursued at Fairfax institute two years. He then entered the office of Dr. C. F. Halley, of Fairfax, of whom he received instruction for two years. In the meantime he took a course of lectures at Burlington University, and graduated from that institution in 1867. He then commenced the practice of his profession at Hyde Park, Orleans county. Dr. Rood was married in 1869, in White House, New Jersey, to Miss Sarah C. Voorhees. In the summer of 1870, he came to Iowa and began practice. In addition to his practice he is running the largest hardware store in Anita, carrying a stock of six thousand dollars. He also deals in wagons, farm implements and machinery and everything to be found in a first class hardware establishment. Doctor and Mrs. Rood are the parents of five children, four of whom are living—Roscoe, Grace, Edson and Vernon. Dr. Rood came to the county poor, but is now in possession of a competency. He is a member of the medical society and of the G. A. R. and A. O. U. W.

Doctor E. E. Major is a native of Washington county, Vermont, and first saw the light upon the 29th day of May, 1854. He is the son of Samuel and Sarah B. (Russell) Major, both natives of the adjoining State, New Hampshire. early manhood, the doctor was engaged in the laudable undertaking of teaching school, in Audubon and Cass counties, he having moved to the former county in 1866, with his parents. He taught the first school in the town of Anita, in 1869. When he was about eighteen years of age, he commenced the study of medicine, by himself, afterwards entering the office of Doctor V. D. Rood, with whom he studied two years. In 1876 and 7, he attended courses of lectures at Keokuk, and in 1878, at the Rush Medical college, at Chicago, and graduating from the latter institution. The same year, he returned to Anita, and commenced the practice of the healing art, which he follows to this day. He was united in marriage in August, 1878, to Miss Carrie Griffiths and and they have one child-Ifattie. The doctor is the proprietor of one of the drug stores of Anita, and has worked up a good trade, and enjoys a fair practice in the town and its environs.

Doctor Theodore B. Beatty, a native of Bureau county, Illinois, is in practice in Anita. He is a son of F. H. and M. J. Beatty. The doctor was educated at Princeton seminary, and commenced the study of medicine with Dr. A. H. Thompson. He attended lectures at Rush Medical college, of Chicago, of which he is a graduate.

Doctor R. Davis is a native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and born March 9, 1844. He is the son of Edward and Sarah (Pyett) Davis, both of whom were natives of the same State. In 1846, Mr. Davis, the elder, emigrated to Miami county, Ohio, with his family, where he followed his trade, which was that of a wagon-maker. In 1852, he removed to Muscatine county, this State. When the subject of this sketch was twenty years of age, he having no taste for mechanics, entered upon a course of reading medicine with Doctor H. C. Harsche, of Muscatine, with whom he remained three years, grounding himself well in that science. In the winter of 1866-7, he attended lectures at the medical department of the Michigan State University, at Ann Arbor, and in 1867, graduated therefrom. In the spring of that year he removed to Grinnell, Iowa, whither his parents had preceded him, and he "hung out his shingle" and commenced the practice of his profession. Here he remained two years, and in 1869, came to Anita and opened an office. He remained in practice for eleven years, but is at present engaged in the grain and coal business at Anita. He was married in October, 1871, to Miss Eliza Prosser, of Muscatine, and

has three children-Pearl, Ruth and Helen.

MARNE DOCTORS.

Dr. C. H. McClees was born in Madison county, Indiana, January 1, 1858, his being Joseph and (Welsh) McClees. When he was seven years of age, his parents removed to Warren county, Iowa, where they now live. Here he spent his early life on his father's farm, being sent to the common schools when arriving at suitable age. In 1875 he commenced attendance at the Des Moines University. After two years spent there, he went to Iowa City, and took one year's course in the collegiate department of the University, and three years in the medical department, graduating He commenced the practice in 1881. of medicine June 1, 1881, in Marne, where he has since remained. married in Marne, in 1883, to Miss Harriet Roark. They have one child-Edna M. The doctor is a member of the Botna Valley and State Medical association.

John Pipher, M. D., was born in Wittenberg, Germany, November 16, 1848, and in 1853 came with his mother to America, his father having previously died in Germany. He located at Monroe, Jasper county, where he remained until 1861, when he removed to Des Moines. In 1872 he entered the office of Doctor Carter, at Des Moines, and in the fall of that year attended a course of lectures at the Eclectic Medical college, Cincinnati, Ohio, graduating from that institution in the spring of 1874. He came to Norwalk, Monroe county, Iowa, and began the practice of his profession, and afterward re-

moved to Greenfield, Adair county. In 1876 he came to Marne, Cass county, and a year later was appointed postmaster of that place. In the fall of 1879 he came to Griswold, where he has since pursued his present business. In October, 1879, he was joined in wedlock to Ephmira Black, of Norwalk, Warren county, Iowa. One child has blessed the union—Chester D., born April 19, 1884. The doctor is a master mason, and a member of the Cass Lodge, No. 412.

WIOTA.

Doctor J. I. Pogue, located at the town of Wiota, in August, 1877. He is a native of Ohio, born in the year 1848, but removed, when a child, with his parents, to Kendall county, Illinois. He began the study of medicine, at Aurora, Il.inois, with Doctor M. Davis, in 1872, but entered the Chicago Medical college in 1875, and graduated from that institution in the spring of 1877. He practiced for a short time at Lisbon, Illinois, and came here, as above stated. He was united in marriage in October, 1879, with Miss Minnie Buckley, a native of Washington county, New York, and they have one child-Grace. The doctor has a drug store in Wiota, also.

Doctor Porterfield is also in practice at this place.

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

The Botna Valley Medical Association was organized in April, 1875, with the following members: Doctors J. Nichols, D. Findley, J. M. Emmert, O. B. Thompson, of Atlantic; M. J. Davis, of Lewis; V. D. Rood, of Anita; Hallock, of Oakfield, and Archer, of Bear Grove, Guthrie county. The first officers were: M. J. Davis, pres-

ident; Doctor Hallock, vice president; O. B. Thompson, secretary; D. Findley, treasurer. The first delegates sent by this society to the State Medical association, in 1876, were the following named: M. J. Davis, V. D. Rood and J. M. Emmert.

The society having languished after a few years, was re-organized in 1881, by the following physicians, and is in good running order at the present: Doctors J. M. Emmert, D. Findley, and W. C. Egan, of Atlantic; J. D. Holmes, J. F. Cloughly, and J. S. Brenneman, of Audubon, and G. M. Barber, of Walnut. Of this re-organization, Doctor J. M. Emmert was elected president; Doctor W. F. Graham, secretary; and Doctor G. M. Barber, of Walnut, treasurer. The object of the association is the advancement of medical knowledge and uniformity of medical ethics as well as the promotion of harmony and fraternity among the members of the medical profession, and the protection of the interests of its members. Part of the duties developing upon its members i

are the promotion of measures adopted for the relief of the sick and suffering, and devise means for the improvement of the health of the community.

The constitution recites, that "the Association shall consist of physicians and surgeons, authorized to practice medicine and surgery by a medical college qualified to grant diplomas, and acknowledged by the American Medical Association." The society is in a good healthy condition, and has accomplished much good and bids fair to do much more. It has a membership at the present (1884) of twenty-six, among whom are the majority of the leading disciples of Esculapius in this vicinity. The present officers are: Doctor J. E. Sansom, of Anita, president; Doctor J. F. Cloughly, of Audubon, vice president; Doctor W. F. Graham, of Atlantic, secretary, and Doctor J. M. Emmert, of Atlantic, treasurer. Meetings are held four times a year, at Atlantic, on the second Thursday of each third month.

CHAPTER XIV.

ECCLESIASTICAL

"You raised these hallowed walls, the desert smiled, And Paradise was opened in the wild."

In touching upon the religious history, whether the field of the chronicler be extended to the broad expanse of the universe, or confined to the narrow limits of

a State or county, there stands out on every page, predominant, the fact that the religion of any nation, of any people, of any age, is the foundation of its institutions, the source of many of its customs, and the one thing nearest the popular heart.

Let us go back no further than the dawn of the Christian era-though the same conditions appear as clearly before as after that date; we find that for many generations after the birth of Christ, the records of religion comprise the history of the times; later on, we find the religious wars of the Crusades upsetting the equilibrium of the whole civilized world. Later still, we find the people of the old world, fleeing from religious persecution, flocking to America's gladsome shores, the one object urging them on to the casting of their lots in unexplored climes, being the desire and firm determination to worship God according to their own belief.

Thus we see, as early as 1562, the Hugenots, finding the practice of their religious belief in France impossible, settling Carolina's shores for no other purpose than to carry out this one pre-eminent trait of human character-freedom, at least for one's own religion; then, for like reasons, the Pilgrim Fathers taking up their abode on New England's rock-bound coast; then the Calverts and their followers, fleeing from the ban in England, are found in 1634, peopling Maryland and taking up again, where it was broken off in their native land, the thread of their religion; and lastly, in our retrospect, we can see the Quakers, that peaceful sect, unable to worship in their quiet fashion at home, following the guidance of William Penn, and settling on that pleasant Pennsylvania grant which his foresight and wisdom had provided for them in the promised land - the New World.

And is it any wonder that at this later day, and in this land of freedom, the descendants of those people still hold an elevated opinion of that for which their ancestors fought and bled, suffering the afflictions of martyrdom and banishment? Right here, among our own people, with all the rough edges of conflicting creeds worn away by the contact of years, it is not difficult to note the fact that a man's religion, or the want of it, is the underlying trait of his character, if his sentiments be fully aroused on that point.

So, in giving the ecclesiastical history of Cass county, it will be the endeavor to treat of each sect by itself, instituting no comparisons, but showing historical events as they occur, and leaving it to the reader to draw his own inferences.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH AT LEWIS.

This religious society, one of the oldest in the county, was organized on the 11th of April, 1855, by Rev. George B. Hitchcock, with the following members: By letter, David Chapman, Polly Chapman, Charles Baldwin, Olive J. Baldwin, George B. Hitchcock, Caroline Hitchcock, By profession, Sam-Mary M. Tucker. uel Mahan, Henry Meyers, Elihu Meyers, and Amasa Chapman. The following officers were chosen: Deacon, David Chapman. Trustees: George B. Hitchcock, H Meyers, C. Baldwin; Clerk, C. Baldwin; Treasurer, S. Mahan. Rev. George B. Hitchcock was the first pastor. They worshipped in the Methodist church, near Botna hall, in the court house, and in any other convenient place, until the building of the church. This edifice was

erected during the summer of 1865, at a cost of about \$3,000. It is a plain, but comfortable and substantial frame building, 37x40 feet in ground area, with a spire and bell. The lumber was hauled from Nevada, thirty miles north of here, on the Northwestern railroad. The church was dedicated in the fall of the same year that it was built, the dedicatory services being conducted by Rev. J. B. Chase, of Council Bluffs. The Rev. Mr. Hitchcock, was succeeded by Rev. L. Harlow, who after a time gave way to Rev. W. C. Sexton. He was succeeded by B. G. Haviland and A. W. Whitmore, and they by Rev. Charles Little, the present pastor. The present officers are as follows: J. G. Rishel, deacon; Oliver Mills, J. S. Brearley and W. A. Perry, trustees; W. A. Kennedy, treasurer; Frank Switzer, clerk.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, ATLANTIC, Was organized April 10, 1869, with the following original members: Hoyt, G. W. Norton, and wife, Selden Mc-Geehon, C. D. Tuttle and wife, and Julian Phelps and wife. The first board of trustees consisted of G. W. Norton, E. O. Hoyt and Julian Phelps. A church building was completed and dedicated August 22, of the same year. This structure was thirty-two by forty-six feet, and cost about three thousand dollars. Eighteen feet were added to the length of this room in 1876. The following year, a chapel twenty by twenty-four feet was added, though the Christian generosity of Mrs. S. A. Keyes, a member of the congregation but not of the church. The church edifice as it now stands, has cost about forty-five hundred dollars. This was the second

church dedicated in the city. The M. E. church was dedicated only a week earlier. The first church bell to be heard in the city rang out from its tower. A Sundayschool was organized at the completion of the church, which has been maintained to the present time without interruption. A prayer meeting on Wednesday evening of each week has been kept up; also a young people's meeting, for most of the time, on Tuesday evenings. This is now merged in the Young People's Christian Association. For several years a Bible reading was continued on Friday afternoons. The following persons have served as deacons: H. G. Smith, G. W. Norton, H. H. Hawks, L. C. Sanborn, R. D. McGeehon, David Findley, Henry Temple and Julian Phelps, the last six named being now in office.

The present board of trustees consists of George Conrad, E. Mason and D. Find: lev.

Two hundred and eleven different persons have been members of the church. The present membership is large and composed of many of the best people of Atlantic.

The largest number received to membership at one time was twenty-six.

The church has had but one pastor, Rev. Edwin S. Hill, who began his labor with the church at its organization. He was born in Wakeman, Huron county, Ohio, December 2, 1837, where he resided until April 1856 when he removed to Tabor, Fremont county, Iowa. The winter before leaving Ohio, he taught school in the district in which he had attended as a pupil. He again taught in Mills county, Iowa, in the winter of 1856-7. In the fall of 1857, he was present as a student at the

opening of Tabor college. The following summer was spent in a three months' trip across the plains, resuming study again at the opening of the school year in 1858. The winter of 1860-61 was spent as teacher of the public school in Exira. Audubon county, Iowa. Resuming study again at Tabor college, he continued until July 22, 1861. At this time he enlisted in company A, Fourth Iowa Infantry, in which he served as private, sergeant, orderly sergeant and first lieutenant, until August of 1865. At the close of the war he resumed teaching, spending five months in this occupation at Percival, Iowa. On the 5th of October, 1865, he was married in Tabor, to Miss Mattie E. Treat who died October 16, 1868. In July, 1866, he assumed the pastorate of the Congregational church at Grove City, and Exira. He remained at Grove City until April, 1869, when upon the organization of the church in Atlantic, he became its pastor. He has been a trustee of Tabor college since 1866, and has received the degree of Master of Arts from that institution. was married the second time January 19, 1870, to Miss Helen M. Jones. One son, Sidney T. Hill, now a student in Tabor college, is the only child.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH IN GROVE

Was organized January 28, 1865, as the result of special meetings held by Rev. Lincoln Harlow, of Lewis. The church had no regular pastor until July 15, 1866, when Rev. E. S. Hill was engaged in that position. His connection with the church continued until April, 1869, when the church was broken up by

removals to organize the Congregational Church of Atlantic. The church had no building, but used the school house for purposes of worship.

A parsonage was built in 1867, and sold after the breaking up of the church organization. There where forty-four members in the church at the time of disbanding.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, ANITA.

This congregation was organized in April, 1870, with the following members: W. E. Peters, Dina Peters, Augusta Beason, I. A. McKinley, Mary A. McKinley, S. Williams, Alice Williams, R. E. Robinson, Edward Griffith, Mary E. Griffith, Anna E. Griffith, R. W. Calkins, Mary S. Calkins, Mrs. H. Wooster, John Wallace, J. D. Moseley, James Chambers, Margaret Chambers, Josephine Gilbert, Sarah J. Moseley, Sarah C. Rood, Betsey Pierce, Lucy Pierce, Janet Burns and Godfrey Miller. The first officers of the infant society were: Rev. C. D. Wright, pastor; I. A. McKinley, W. E. Peters and J. D. The church edifice, Moseley, deacons. which is a very fine one, was erected in the summer of 1876, and was dedicated in November, of that same year. audience room which is 30x50 feet in size, which has a gallery besides. elegantly and tastefully furnished and lighted by three handsome chandeliers. There is besides the main room two vestibules and a study, the latter well furnished and fitted up. The whole expense of the building was about \$5,000. . The present membership is about one hundred and two, and the society is in a fine condition both financially and spiritually. The present officers are as follows: Fred-Wilson, clerk; V. D. Rood, Peter Lattig, and A. G. Conley, trustees. Rev. John M. Cummings is the present minister.

There is in connection with this church a flourishing Sabbath School, which was organized in August, 1869. R. W. Calkins was the first superintendent, and C. H. Whitmore, the present. It was organized as a Union school, but was changed at a later date to a Congregational one. There is in this year of 1884, an average attendance of eighty scholars and teachers, and much interest is displayed.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF BEAR GROVE.

Was organized on a Sunday afternoon, March 22, 1874, at a school house which stood on the northwest corner of section 8, by the Rev. A. A. Whitmore, of Lewis, who now resides in Anita. The original members were the following named: M. B. Middaugh, W.E. Warne, Olivia Warne, Sarah Middaugh, Charles B. Switzer, Jennie S. Switzer, Henry Lee, Mary Lee, and Emma Lee. At this first meeting the following officers were chosen: Middaugh and W. W. Warne, trustees; R. N. Webster, clerk and treasurer; M. B. Middaugh and W. W. Warne, deacons. The first pastor was the Rev. A. A. Whitmore. On the afternoon of the organization, two children, Willie J. Warne and Fred. R. Switzer, were baptised and a sermon was preached by Mr. Whitmore. The present officers are: R. N. Webster, clerk; Charles S. Switzer, treasurer; W. W. Warne and M. B. Middaugh, deacons and trustees; and Rev. Charles Little, pastor. This society worship in the church, in section 16, which they own in conjunction

with the Methodist denomination, on every alternate Sabbath.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF ATLAN-TIC AND THE COUNTY OF CASS.

Cass Center was the first congregation of the United Presbyterian church organization in Cass county, Its organization was effected by Rev. D. C. Wilson on November 5, 1867. Its location is in Bear Grove township. Its original members were Henry Bell, James F. Martin, Margeret Bell, Elizabeth Martin, John Leslie, Emily Leslie, J. II. Lusk, Mary Lusk, Wm. E. and Sarah Martin, A. J. and Mary Scott, and Geo. McLure. Henry Bell and J. F. Martin were chosen as elders. Henry Bell is the only original men.ber who is now in connection with the congregation, all the rest having died or moved away. There is at present a membership of twenty-one. The session consists of Henry Bell and Samuel Stewart. The congregation as yet has no church building. The first and only pastor the congregation has had is Rev. R. T. McCrea who was settled over Atlantic and Cass Center on October 6, 1876, in which connection he still remains.

On July 1, 1875, Rev. R. T. McCrea, being appointed by the United Presbyterian General Assembly of that year, commenced holding regular services in Atlantic, holding meetings in what is now the dining room of the Park Hotel, but was then the court room of Cass county. Services were held on alternate Sabbaths. On the alternate days he preached at Cass Center. On October 22, of that year, by the direction of the Presbytery of Nebraska, he officiated in the organization

United Presbyterian congregation of Atlantic. Eighteen members entered the organization. Fifteen by letters from other congregations, and three by profession. Their names are as follows: Silas Wilson, S. W. Wilson, Amanda Wilson, Mary J. Wilson, John B. Allen, Hugh Livingston, Mary Livingston, A. S. Moncrief, Mary Moncrief, John Stewart, Eliza J. Stewart, Martha Stewart, Catharine Campbell, Nancy Gibson, George Livingston, Miss Lide Wood, Martha Wilson, and Melissa Livingston.

Silas Wilson and A. S. Moncrief were elected as elders.

In October, 1876, Rev. R. T. McCrea was installed as pastor over the congregations of Atlantic and Cass Centre, and still continues in that relation.

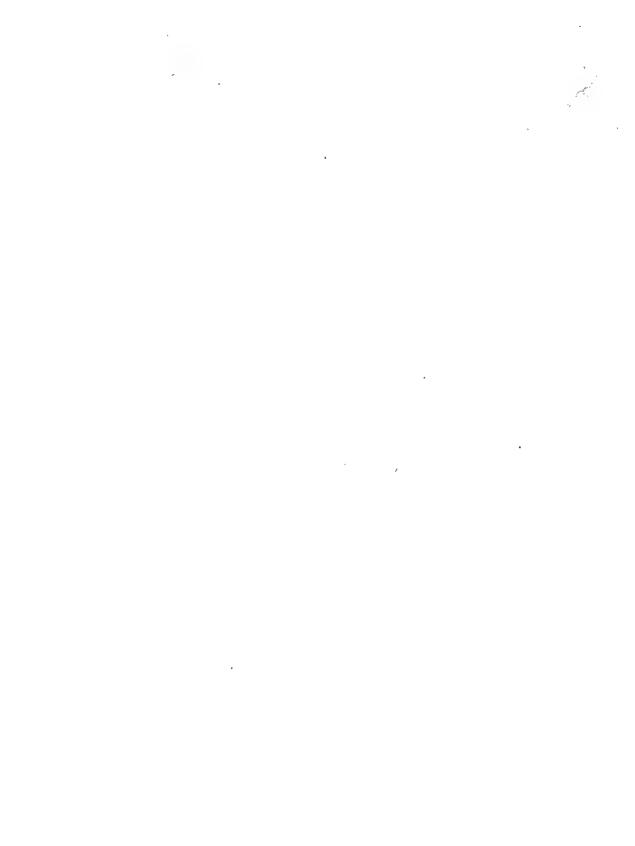
The congregation continued to worship in the court room until July, 1877, when the present edifice was completed and entered.

The church building is a plain wooden structure, 34x60 feet, studding 20 feet, ceiling arched, vestibule 8 feet in depth, surmounted by a belfry and spire. The church is valued at \$3,100, divided as follows: cost of lot, \$500; building and furniture, \$2,600.

The present membership of the church is fifty-seven; present session, Silas Wilson, William T. Rankin and R. S. Thompson; trustees, S. W. Wilson, James Wilson and William Fulton. Superintendent of Sabbath School, J. J. McConnell.

Rev. R. T. McCrea was born in Indiana county, Pennsylvania, August 3, 1838. His parents, William C. and Nancy McCrea, were both natives of the same county. Robert T. worked with his

father upon the farm until he was twenty years of age, when he went to Jacksonville academy, in Indiana county, Pennsylvania. From thence, in the fall of 1861, he went to Westminster college, in Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, where he completed his classical studies and graduated in June, 1863. During the following winter he attended the Allegheny Theological seminary, in Allegheny City, Pennsylvania. In August, 1864, he enlisted as a soldier in Company D, Two Hundred and Sixth Regiment, Pennsylvania Infantry, was made second sergeant of his company, in which capacity he served until the close of the war, and was mustered out about July 1, 1865. His regiment was placed in the Third Brigade of the First Division of the Tenth, afterward the Twenty-fourth, army corps, and was part of the Army of the James. Returning home he recommenced his theological studies, and finished his course of study in the spring of 1868. In November, 1869, he was ordained, and installed as pastor of Lebanon and Shenango congregations in the Presbytery of Mercer, in Pennsylvania. Having resigned that pastoral charge, he accepted an appointment to Atlantic, Iowa, in July, 1875, where he labored for six months as supply, in which time he .organized the congregation of Atlantic. In the spring of 1876, he was called to be pastor of Atlantic and Cass Center. He accepted the call and entered upon his pastoral labors in July, and on October 6, 1876, was formally installed over the charge, in which he yet remains. On the 30th of May, 1867, he was married to Miss Mattie M. Shelly, of Richmond, Ohio. She was the





I Makefield



MRS.G.W. WAKEFIELD



daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth Shelly. Four children were born to them in Pennsylvania, namely: Elizabeth Burson, Nannie Fidella, William Clark and Sarah Edith Madge, who are yet alive, and range in age from fourteen to eight years. Two children were born to them in Iowa, Emma and Benjamin Burgess, who died at the respective ages of seventeen days and ten months and twenty-three days. They are buried in the Atlantic cemetery.

VICTORIA UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CONGRE-GATION.

The society bearing this name was organized on the 23d day of March, 1880. Its meetings have been, and are now, held in what is known as the Bell school house, on section 25, school district No. 7.

PRESBYTERIAN CONGREGATION OF PLEASANT
TOWNSHIP.

This congregation was organized on the 11th day of July, 187!, by Rev. James Andrews, in school district No. 6 school house.

Among the first members were: S. L. Stetler and wife, Simon Proctor and wife, Mrs. D. A. Miller, Mrs. Lydia Hughes, Charles Jarrett and wife, Alice Proctor and Henry McCullough. Henry McCullough was chosen as elder.

The society met for a time in the school house of district No. 6, but changed its place of meeting to the school house of district No. 1, where services are now held.

The ministers since the organization of the church have been: Revs. Kephardt, Hedges, R. H. Cunningham and T. K. Hunter, the present pastor.

Rev. Thomas K. Hunter, pastor of the Presbyterian church, is a native of Ashland county, Ohio, and was born November 13, 1852. He is the son of James and Catharine (McKlorin) Hunter, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio. They now reside in Montgomery county, Iowa. The subject of this sketch was reared upon a farm, and was educated at the academy at Hayesville, under the directory of Rev. Sander Diefendorf, D. D. In the summer of 1880 he attended the Theological Presbyterian institute, of Danville, Kentucky, where he graduated in the spring of 1883. The first Sabbath in June, 1883, he commenced his pastoral work in Griswold, and has continued to fill the pulpit. On October 19, 1882, he was married in Ashland county, Ohio, to Gertrude Stevens, a daughter of W. W. Stevens. They have had one child born to them, Stewart M.

ATLANTIC METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This congregation was organized in 1869, with Rev. William Abraham as pas-The first quarterly meeting, of which there is any record, was held on the 10th and 11th of December, 1869, at which time Wilkins Warwick, Dr. W. Richards, H. T. Sharp, Dr. G. S. Montgomery, Isaac Dickerson, A. C. Thorp, and Frank Everett, were approved trustees. Wilkins Warwick, J. II. Needles and H. T. Sharp, were elected stewards. H. T. Sharp was made recording steward as well as Sunday school superintendent. The present house, which is a large story and a half frame structure, was built in 1870, and in 1875, was somewhat enlarged. It is one of the largest and most prosperous religious so

cieties in Cass county and has a membership of about two hundred. Rev. W. F. Burke is the present pastor, with Rev. W. C. Martin, presiding elder.

Rev. W. F. Burke, present pastor of the Atlantic M. E. church, was born August 26, 1843, on a farm near Greenburg, Decatur county, Indiana. He was educated in the common schools and at Moore's Hill college, the latter being located in Dearborn county, Indiana. In April, 1861, he volunteered as a private in company B, Seventh Indiana Infantry, and spent his term of service, which was three months, in West Virginia. In the summer of 1862, he was again mustered into the United States service for the term of one month, and spent the time in Kentucky, serving as a scout. He was also in the State militia, which was called out to repel General John Morgan's invasion of Indiana in the summer of 1863. In December, 1863, he enlisted for the term of three years or during the war, and was commissioned second lieutenant of company H, One hundredth and Twenty-third Indiana Infantry, and served to September, 1865. He was in the Atlanta campaign under Sherman, which was almost a continuous skirmish or battle, and was in the battles of Resaca, Dallas, Lost Mountain, Atlanta, Franklin, Nashville, Keuesaw Mountain and Kingston, North Carolina. After being mustered out of the service in September, 1865, he returned to his home in Indiana, where he remained until 1868, when he came to Iowa. After his return from the army his time was employed on a farm and teaching school, until 1870, when he began the study of law in the office of Platt Wicks, at

Harlan, Shelby county. He was admitted to the bar in 1872, and formed a partnership with Mr. Wicks, which continued about a year, at the expiration of which time he was licensed to preach by the Atlantic district conference of the Methodist Episcopal church. In September, 1873, he was admitted into the Des Moines conference on trial and was appointed to the Casey circuit, where he remained until September, 1875, when he was appointed to Dexter. He also filled appointments at Panora, Guthrie county, and Chariton, Lucas county, and was appointed to Atlantic in September, 1883. He was ordained as deacon in September, 1875, by Bishop Harris and was ordained elder in September, 1877, by Bishop Ames. Mr. Burke was married May 8, 1873, to Louisa M. Anderson, a native of Henry county, She received her education in the common schools and at Simpson Centenary college, at Indianola, Iowa. They have five children-Ernest A., Mary D., Effie, Harold S., and Ray.

Rev. W. C. Martin, the presiding elder of this district, was born in Putnam county, Indiana, on the 21st day of June, 1833. In his seventeenth year he was converted and joined the Methodist Episcopal church. After having been under the tutelage of the "Hoosier Schoolmaster" for seven consecutive years he was married, and came to Iowa in the spring of 1853. On the 15th day of November, 1856, in Boonsboro, Iowa, he was licensed to preach. During the twelve years following, his ministerial work was mainly gratuitous, he being engaged in secular pursuits by which he was enabled to meet current expenses. He held the various township and county offices, and represented Boone county in the Eleventh General Assembly of the State of Iowa. In the fall of 1868, he joined the Des Moines conference, since which he has been pastor of the following charges: Xenia, Ridgeport, Grand Junction, Boone, Carlisle, Stuart, Glenwood, Shelby and Indianola. He organized the church at Moingona, Ogden, Grand Junction, Rippey and various country places. spent the summer of 1882 in Europe, visiting the principal cities of England. Scotland, France, Italy, Switzerland, Germany and the Netherlands. Returning home in the fall he was appointed presiding elder of the Atlantic district, which position he still holds. He was a member of the general conference that met in Philadelphia in May, 1884, took part in electing to the Episcopacy, Bishops Hinde, Walden, Fowler and Mallolien, also the eccentric William Taylor as missionary Bishop for Africa.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF

In January, 1874, a class of the worshipers according to the tenets of this denomination, was formed at the town of Anita, with Rev. William Reed, as pastor. The Anita circuit was formed at the annual conference which met at Winterset, Madison county the following May, and this congregation became the center of the circuit. John O. Hubler, was the first steward. In 1876, a church edifice was erected at a cost of \$400, which was 18x28 feet in size. This was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies, by Rev. W. H. W. Reese and Rev. G. M. Couffer, the latter of whom was the pastor at the time. This

building was sold in August, 1883 to the German Evangelical society, when the new Methodist church building was completed. This latter is 32x50 feet in ground area, and is a neat frame structure. Cost to erect and finish \$2,500. Rev. W. B. Norton preached the first sermon in the new building after the dedication, which occurred in August, 1883, W. C. Martin, the presiding elder, officiating.

The present officers are as follows: Rev. W. B. Norton, pastor; L. P. Frost, steward; A. C. Worthing, class leader; D. W. Faulkner, treasurer; S. S. Watson, C. E. Townsend, D. W. Faulkner, L. C. Burling, L. P. Frost and L. G. Hesser, trustees; C. E. Townsend, clerk.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF GRISWOLD.

In the spring of 1880, the first class of this denomination was formed, with the following members: C. E. Marshall and wife, R. M. Dean and wife, Alice Wince, Mrs. Wince, Mrs. Jameson, C. E. Lombard, T. E. Luccock and wife, Mrs. Mary Chambers, Lillian I. Luccock, L. C. Hatton and wife, L. A. Burnham and wife, Mr. Rancpiher and wife, Mrs. Dr. Pipher, William C. Hall and wife. Rev. J. B. Gibson preached the first sermon and formed the class, William C. Hall being the first class leader. Rev. Gibson was instrumental in building the church and was a good worker. The building was erected in 1880 at a cost of \$1,500 and is a frame structure 22x40 in size.

During the same year the church organized a Sabbath school, with a good attendance, T. E. Luccock being appointed superintendent of the organization; R. M. Dean, assistant superintendent; C. E. Lom-

bard, secretary; Alice Wince, treasurer; T. E. Luccock, chorister.

Since the organization of the church, Rev. William Patterson was paster for three years, Rev. J. W. Coe, one year. During the winter of 1883-4, under the pasterate charge of Rev. Coe, there were twelve members taken into the church. The church at present has a membership of about fifty and is presided over by Rev. B. A. Fassett.

THE WIOTA METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH
Was organized in 1866. For about two

years after its organization services were held in a log cabin, when a school house was erected in the district now known as No. 3, Franklin township, in which services were held until the church building was erected in 1879. It was 30x40 feet in ground area, and cost \$1,200. In 1881 a parsonage was built at a cost of \$800. The building is a story and a half high, the main part being 16x24, with an L 12x16. At the organization of this denomination in 1866, the following were among the first members: A. J. Roe and wife, Fabius Robins and wife, William Forester and wife, P. M. Finch and wife, Mary Finch, William Taylor and wife, Mrs. S. Steward, James Lockwood and wife. Rev. Abraham was pastor and a Mr. Curtis acted as first class leader. At present the membership numbers about thirty, with Rev. Brooker, as pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CONGREGATION OF PLEASANT TOWNSHIP.

This society was the first to organize in the township. Rev. W. H. W. Reese effected an organization in January, 1871. The following were among the early mem-

bers: Frank Sherwood and wife, E. M. C. Mansfield and wife, Robert D. Adams and wife, Clark Ingraham and wife, Simon Proctor and wife, Bethany Printz and wife, and Jane Proctor. Frank Sherwood was the first class leader and R. D. Adams, steward. The following have preached to this congregation: Revs. W. H. W. Reese, J. W. Adair, William Abrahams, W. S. Kinney, J. W. Both, William Armstrong, W. R. Douglas, J. P. Evans, J. W. Gibson, William Patterson, and J. W. B. A. Fassett, is the present pastor. Meetings are held regularly, and considerable interest is manifested among the members of the class.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, OF MASSENA TOWNSHIP

Was organized in September, 1877, with Rev. E. Kendell, pastor. Services were held at the Whitneyville school house and continue to be held at that place every two weeks. Rev. Austin Crooks is the present pastor. Among the first membership were the following: T. B. Nichols and wife, V. C. Whip and wife, R. D. Taylor and wife, Charles Edwards, H. C. Clemons and wife, John Boots and wife, A. H. Nichols, Elias Mason and wife, and James Porter.

BUCK CREEK METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
PYMOSA TOWNSHIP.

The class of this denomination was first organized in 1861, and as there was no public building then in the neighborhood, the meetings were held in private houses. In the summer of 1863, a school house was erected on section 7, and services were held therein for many years. In the summer of 1874, under the pastorate of Rev. W. H. W. Reese, a long-cher-

ished plan was consummated by the erection of a tasty and substantial church building, at a cost, including all improvements, of about \$3,000. The location of this building is the southeast corner of section 7. It was dedicated in October, 1874, by E. M. H. Fleming, presiding elder. The present officers of the church are: U. Joyce, Edwin Harris, stewards; E. Butler, class leader; E. Butler, J. W. Butler, A. T. Harris, U. Joyce and P. Taylor, trustees. The church at present has a membership of seventy-five. There is preaching every two weeks, with Rev. George Clammel as pastor. A Sabbath school organization exists in connection with the church, with Mrs. Julia Rogers as superintendent.

FIVE-MILE GROVE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This society was organized in August, 1881, by Rev. L. M. Campbell, with the following among the original members: Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Gingery, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Everett, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Crouch, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Lamb, Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Everett, Mr. and Mrs. John Gingery, Mrs. Bolton, Mr. and Mrs. James Warren, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Hyatt, Findley Mitchell, William Hall, Francis Everett and Ambrose Pellett. The first officers were: W. S. Everett, steward; G. W. Gingery, class leader; J. W. Lamb, John Gingery, Ambrose Pellett, James Warren and W. S. Everett, trustees; John Gingery, president; J. W. Lamb, secretary; W. S. Everett, treasurer. The officers are the same at the present time. Services were held at first in the school house of district No. 8, but in the summer of 1882, a commodious church

building was erected at Five-Mile Grove, at a cost of \$1,300. It is 26x32 feet in dimensions. It was dedicated November 8, 1882, by L. M. Campbell, at that time pastor at Audubon. D. C. Adams was the pastor of the church at that time, and preached his first sermon after the dedication of the building. The present pastor is Rev. E. J. Brooker. Services are held every two weeks. The present membership of the church is about thirty-five. The condition of the society is flourishing.

HIGHLAND METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
BENTON TOWNSHIP.

The class of this society was first organized in 1864, at the old Highland school house, by Rev. John Gates. The first members were: Cornelius Deedes and wife, and Henry McDermott and wife. The organization was effected by the choice of C. Deedes as class leader, and Henry Mc-Dermott as steward. Rev. John Gates was the first pastor. The membership of the society gradually increased until, in the summer of 1874, they were strong enough financially to erect a church of their own. A location was chosen at the southeast corner of section 2, and a building 30x40 feet in ground area was erected, at a cost of \$1,000.

The church was dedicated by Rev. Andrews. Rev. Couffer preached the first sermon in the new church.

The congregation now has a membership of about twenty, and they attend worship in their church every two weeks.

The officers are now as follows: Henry McDermott, class leader; Charles Milhollen, steward; James Brown, O. B. Brown; C. Deedes and H. McDermott, trustees.

The pastor at the present time is Rev. Norton.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF
BEAR GROVE TOWNSHIP

Was initiated at a meeting of Christians of that denomination, which was held in 1873 or 1874, at the school house, now in district number nine. Among the members of the first class, that was organized at that time, were the following: Mrs. O. P. Viersen, L. D. Marsh, Charles Fisher, William Farmer and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Freak, Miss Mary Freak, Miss Minnie A. The first class leader was Wirliam Farmer. Rev. Mr. Carlton was the first minister. Services were held every two weeks in the school house in district number three until the church was erected. The present minister is Rev. J. B. Harris, of the Lewis church. This edifice, which is used in common by this congregation and the Congregational denomination, was erected in the spring of 1878. Charles II. Hebing, with his accustomed liberality, donated an acre of land on section 16, for the purpose, and on this the building was put up. It is a neat frame structure, 40x28 feet in ground area, and cost \$1,200. When the church was completed it was free from from debt, money sufficient to meet all the bills, having been paid, which is highly creditable to the community.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF EDNA TOWNSHIP,

Was first organized in 1854, at the residence of W. S. Townsend, by Rev. James Rand. A class was organized, composed of the following members: W. S. Townsend and wife, Andrew Ames and wife, John Erwin and wife, and M. Erwin, who

was class leader. The organization has been continued regularly, and now hold services at the Edna Grove school house.

VICTORIA METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH Was organized at the school house is district No. 6, in 1873, by Rev. William Stamp. The first members of this organization were: J. A Hill and wife, J. M. Laing and wife, Rev. William Stamp and wife, J. D. De Tar and wife, George Davis and wife, and James Bell. J. M. Laing was appointed class leader, and J. A. Hill, steward. This class has continued to meet regularly at the school house since its organization. The different ministers who have preached for this denomination are Revs. Prime, Reed. Kendall, Laing, Matheny and Todd. Rev. Porter is their present pastor, and the membership now numbers twelve. During the summer season a Sabbath school is carried on, with Mrs. H. E. Hill as superintendent.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH OF ATLANTIC.

This society was organized at a meeting held on the 29th of March, 1869, by Rev. C. C. Baird, a missionary, with the following members: Perry Disbrow, Harriet Disbrow, Clarissa Disbrow, J. C. Livingston, Simon Smith, Lucy Smith, Alice Cavanaugh, Jacob Armantrout, Mrs. J. Armantrout and A. S. Churchill. For the first year they rented the use of the Presbyterian church and held meeting there on alternate Sabbaths. For the balance of the time, until the building of their church, meetings were held in Odd Fellows' hall. In the spring of 1874, the house of worship was completed on the corner of fifth and Elm streets, at a cost

of \$3,500, including the price of the lots. The church was dedicated the same year, with appropriate ceremonies, by the pastor, Rev. A. Stott. The church has now a membership of seventy-four. The first pastor was Rev. B. II. Braisted, who officiated for about a year, and was succeeded in 1872, by the Rev. A. Stott, who remained three years. The pulpit was next supplied by Rev. A. J. De Lano, whose term of service was one year. Rev. E. C. M. Burnham was the next to minister to the spiritual wants of the congregation, coming as a supply for three months, but remained fifteen months. He was succeeded by Rev. S. M. Wheeler, of New York, who filled the position of pastor for one year. Rev. J. F. Heilner came to the church as pastor in 1880, and remained nine months, and was followed by Rev. II. J. Pratt. This gentleman filled the pulpit for one year, although in bad health. He was a native of New York. where he was ordained and preached for some time. From there moved to Dixon. Illinois, and filled the pulpit of a church there for eleven years. From there he went to Emmett, Iowa, and then to Atlantic. He was a man of good ability, and greatly respected, and was an ardent worker in the cause of his Master. He died in Atlantic, in January, 1883. The present pastor, Rev. D. H. Simpson occupied the pulpit for the first time, in January, 1884.

The Baptist and Presbyterian congregations of Atlantic organized a union Sabbath school in 1871, which, however, ran but a short time. A. S. Churchill was the superintendent. On its dissolution, a Baptist Sunday school was at once

organized in the Odd Fellows' ball, as this was in 1872, the year previous to the building of the church. This has prospered well, and during the year 1884 has had an average attendance of about one hundred. The present superintendent is A. S. Churchill, and Brenton Hughes is assistant superintendent. Mrs. S. B. J. Bryant is secretary and treasurer. following corps of able teachers are enrolled at the present: Samuel Harlan, Mrs. J. S. Harlan, Rev. Mr. Simpson, Mrs. Dr. Dolson, Christian Jacobson, Brenton Hughes, Miss Emma Weightman, Miss Miriam Smith, Mrs. S. B. J. Bryant, and W. B. Jordan.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH OF LEWIS

Was organized in 1859, with fourteen members, among whom were the following named: Samuel Disbrow and wife, Perry Disbrow and wife, J. W. Brown and wife, James Dyer and wife, and Mrs. Wells. Rev. William Golden was the first pastor, and he continued in that position until the spring of 1861, when Rev. E. W. Hall was installed, and served about two years. Revs. C. C. Baird, James Morris and William F. Arnold have also been pastors of this congregation. The services at that time were held in the old court house at Lewis, which is now occupied as a dwelling. In 1863 a church building was erected at a cost of \$2,500. The material for the edifice was hauled from Nevada, Story county, the nearest railroad point, a distance of one hundred and twenty-five miles, with ox and horse teams. The edifice was dedicated by Rev. J. C. Otis, of Glenwood, now deceased, in the winter of

1863. The first deacon was Perry Disbrow, and J. W. Brown acted as first clerk.

THE NEWLON'S GROVE BAPTIST CHURCH. This society was organized at the house of J. T. Martin, in the northeast quarter of section 12, on January 17, 1872, by Rev. C. Brooks, assisted by Rev. J. Currier, from Harlan, Shelby county. There were six members, comprising the following: J. T. Martin and wife, H. A. Liston and wife, Mrs. Sophronia Whisler and Mrs. Richardson. Mrs. Martin was the first clerk, and Henson S. Liston the first deacon. This class met for a time in private houses, and after the schoolhouse was built for district No. 1, they held services there. The society was reorganized July 17, 1872. The following pastors have preached to the society: Revs. R. R. Hanley, - Morris, A. J. Cushing, W. F. Arnold and — Corbett. Messrs. H. Story, H. S. Liston and W. T. Reed are deacons, and Charles Bibb is clerk. There are now sixteen members.

THE METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH OF MARNE

Was organized in 1870, at what is now known as Marne station, by Rev. B. F. Peerman. The first organization of this denomination in Cass county was effected at the Eight-Mile Grove, in the fall of 1869. Rev. B. F. Peerman was pastor of the circuit four consecutive years, and was succeeded by Rev. J. R. Pershal, as pastor, in the fall of 1873. Bro. Pershal was succeeded by Rev. J. H. Dolerhide in September, 1874, and in the autumn of 1875, Rev. B. F. Peerman again became pastor, and was retained until the confer-

ence session of 1877, when he was succeeded by Rev. Nelson, who was released in December of the same year, and Rev. J. H. McNally became pastor. Rev. D. T. Beckwith took up the duties of pastor in September, 1878. During the year of Bro. Beckwith's pastorate, a comfortable parsonage was built in Marne, and the beautiful church building, where so much good has been done, was begun. In September, 1879, Rev. Wm. Remsburgh became pastor, and during the year the church building already mentioned was completed. The annual conference held its sessions in this church, September 15 to 21, 1880, and the society and community reflected great credit on itself by the manner in which it sustained the conference. At this session, the society at Marne asked to be set off from Atlantic circuit and be made a station, but through some technicality their wishes were denied, and Rev. Wesley Sparks became pastor of the circuit. He was well received, but was not physically able to supply all the appointments. At the conference of 1881, the Marne class was set off as a station, and Rev. J. E. Rouze was appointed pastor. The station prospered under the ministry of Bro. Rouze, who remained two years, and was succeeded in September, 1883, by Rev. W. M. Van Vleet, who was re-appointed in 1884. There are now thirty members of the station in good standing, and with the present respect and good will manifested by the town and vicinity towards this church, its prospects for the future are bright.

CATHOLIC.

The first Catholic services in this county were held at the residence of Patrick Blake, on section 5, Washington township, in 1858. On that occasion, Father Platt came from Fort Des Moines, and held mass. Later, Father Dexter, from Omaha, visited this locality.

ST. MALACHI CATHOLIC CHURCH, ATLANTIC. The first services of this denomination were held in Atlantic about 1870, by Rev. Father John F. Brazil, then pastor of the church at Des Moines. The church edifice was erected in 1872, and is a frame structure. It was originally 30x50 feet, one story high, but in 1882 the building was enlarged to seventy feet in length. Father Monahan attended the church for the first year, but in 1873, he was succeeded by the Rev. Father Edward Gaule, who was the first resident priest, and to whom the society is greatly indebted for its present prosperous condition. When he first came here, to celebrate mass, there was no parsonage, and he was compelled to live at Dallas Center, but in 1874 a parsonage was, built when he took up his residence here. Father Gaule has been the means of having large additions made to the church edifice. In 1874, pews, altar and organ were put in, and the furniture for the altar purchased. When the building was enlarged in 1882, a new altar was erected, however. When Father Gaule first took charge of this little flock, there were about forty families composing the congregation, but now there are over one hundred, and the church is rapidly increasing. Father Gaule deserves the thanks of his congregation for his efforts in their behalf, both spiritual and physical, and he is quite popular with all classes in the community.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH OF EDNA,
Was first organized in 1876, when Rev.
Father Gaule celebrated the first mass at
the residence of Timothy Saunders. Meetings were afterward held in the school
houses in districts No. 5 and 9. In 1883
an edifice was erected on some land in
section 22, where four acres was donated
to the organization by Timothy Saunders.
Rev. Father Gaule, the present pastor,
was the first to conduct mass in the new
church. At present, there are about thirty families belonging to this denomination.

PLEASANT TOWNSHIP CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

When this church was first organized, the meetings were held in a school house a short distance over the line in Montgomery county. Rev. James Conran organized the society there with nine members, whose names are as follows: E. A. Guess and wife, Andrew Powell and wife, Joseph Harlan and wife, J. H. Lohman and wife, and Mrs. Myron Botts.

The first elder was E. A. Guess, and J. H. Lohman and Andrew Powell were the first deacons.

The class met in the school house before mentioned until 1879, when they removed to Elliott. In the meantime the members had been planning for the erection of a church edifice of their own, and their design was consummated in 1883, by the erection of a commodious and substantial church building, on the southeast quarter of section 34. It is a frame structure, of good design, and cost \$2,400. It has a handsome tower, in which is a bell purchased at a cost of \$165. On the com-

pletion of their new house of worship, the society discontinued their meetings at Elliott, and have ever since held them in their own building.

The congregation has about forty members at the present time. Rev. E. J. Stauley administers to the spiritual welfare of the flock at the present time.

There is a Sabbath school in connection with the church, of which J. A. Lohman is superintendent. It has weekly meetings.

J. A. Lohman donated to the society the land on which their building stands.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH OF EDNA TOWNSHIP Held their first meetings in a vacant log cabin, on section 21, in 1859. Some of the first ministers of this organization were Revs. James Hollman, Benjamin Mapes, and Zachariah Lawrence. In August, 1859, a class was organized, among whose membership were the following: Samuel Whisler and wife, Asa Walden, Zachariah Keith and wife, Edward Porter and wife. The following were the first officers of this organization: Whisler, deacon; Edward Porter, steward; Asa Walden, clerk. This class met for worship in the grove during the summer seasons, and in houses during the winter time. When the school house on section 20 was erected, they held services here until it was destroyed by fire, since which time they have met at the Reno school house. Rev. Z. M. Wright is the present pastor.

THE EVANGELICAL LUTUERAN CHURCH.

The church edifice used by this congregation in Atlantic, is a neat frame one, and was dedicated in 1877, shortly after it

was erected. Owing to an entire absence of records it is impossible to give any history of the society. Rev. J. Deckman is the present pastor.

The Five-Mile Grove Union Sunday school was organized in 1878, at the old school house in District No. 8. It was held during the summer season only, till 1881, since which time it has been held every Sunday. The school has a good membership. J. W. Lamb is superintendent; J. E. Everett, treasurer; Findley Mitchell, secretary; Mary Gingery, chorister.

THE GERMAN EVANGELICAL CHURCH OF ANITA.

This congregation was organized in the spring of 1882, with Rev. E. E. Miller as pastor. The original members were: V. T. Weigant, M. E. Weigant, Andrew Weigant, A. C. Weigant, G. M. Dacken, A. E. Dacken, C. W. Fillenworth, A. C. Dacken and Barbara Karras. V. T. Weigant was the first, and is the present leader. In August, 1883, the society purchased the building formerly owned and occupied by their Methodist Episcopal brethren, in which they hold service every alternate Sabbath, and prayer meetings every Sabbath. The church has quite a fair congregation and a full membership of twenty-six. Rev. E. E. Aschenbrenner is the present pastor.

EVANGELICAL ST. JOHN'S CHURCH OF NOBLE TOWNSHIP.

The first meetings of this congregation were held at the house of Christ. Miller, in 1872, Rev. William Buehring conducting the services. The congregation was not at first regularly organized, but the

pastor succeeded in effecting a permanent organization after a few meetings, and services were held for a time at the school house of District No. 5, and later at the school house of District No. 2. During 1884, they have erected a church on the northwest quarter of section 15, which cost about \$2,800. It was dedicated September 7, 1884. The society has a membership of twenty-four, with Henry Miller as president and John Meyer as secretary. Rev. Francis Buschmann is the present pastor. There is a Sunday school connected with the church, and meetings are held every Sabbath.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION OF NOBLE TOWNSHIP.

This society held its first meeting at the house of Christian Knoke, in 1870. The congregation was composed mainly of the German citizens of Noble township, and as they had no regular church building, services were held in the homes of members. Rev. William King was the first pastor who preached to the congregation, and he held services at the homes of Christian Knoke, M. Letz and Joseph Weirich. The first quarterly meeting was held at the house of Michael Letz, in

the spring of 1871. Meetings have since been held in the school house of District No. 2, and later in the school house of District No. 5, with Rev. Klinefelter as pastor, who preaches in German and English. He has preached in the latter language in the Eighth District school.

THE GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, ST. PETER'S CONGREGATION, VICTORIA TOWNSHIP,

Was organized at the dwelling of William Holste, Sr., the 1st of August, 1882, and the first meeting of this organization was held at the Center school house, with Rev. Millbrook, of Atlantic, as pastor. Among the first members of this society were William Holste, Sr., and wife; Edward Redihardt, George Holste, John Stieken, Henry Patze, Henry Kirkman, William Holste, Jr., and wife; John Johanus and wife, Frederick Kirkman and wife, Ernest Knan, Carl Vetterick and T. Barnhardt. William Holste was elected president and John Johanus and T. Barnhardt, deacons; Frederick Kirk man, secretary and treasurer. Meeting is still held at the Center school house every alternate week, with Rev. Carl Bushman as pastor.

CHAPTER XV.

THE PRESS OF CASS COUNTY.

The inception of journalism dates from remote ages. The institution now known as the newspaper was ante-dated nearly a thousand years by manuscript publications, in which the accounts of public occurrences and familiar gossip was made known to the citizens of imperial Rome seated upon her seven hills. These sheets were known by the name of "Acta Diurna;" but their issues were at all times irregular, and in times of scarcity of news totally suspended, the editor either engaging in some other calling or indulging in the sports of the day.

But little progress seems to have been made for many years in this branch of business until the early part of the seventeenth century.

Frankfort-on-the-Main claims to have produced within her walls the father of She claims that modern newspapers. Egenolf Emmel, a book dealer and book printer of Frankfort, in the period of that city's greatest literary prosperity, was the first in Europe to issue a newspaper at regular intervals in the shape in which we see them to-day. This honor of priority of newspaper production has been considerably contested, but unsuccessfully. Emmel first published a weekly, Frankfurter Journal, in 1615. The Nurembergers say that Wendelin Borsch published a newspaper in their city as early as 1571; but there is no proof that this was anything more than the fugitive leaves which had then become pretty common in the great trading centers of Europe; and as the English claim their first regular newspaper to have appeared in 1622 and the French in 1631, to Frankfort must be left the honor of Egenolf Emmel, the father of newspapers.

The precursors of German newspapers were the small, printed, flying sheets issued in the latter half of the fifteenth century, under the titles Relationen or Neue Zeitung (New Tidings), which, however, only made their appearance at irregular intervals, generally to record some event of more than ordinary note. These reports are said to have existed as early as the middle of the fifteenth century; the oldest mentioned are from the years 1457-1460; though the oldest copy now preserved in the University Library at Leipsic bears the date of 1494. But these Relàtions or Tidings cannot be looked upon as the germs of the modern press. The beginnings of the German newspapers are to be traced in the written commercial correspondence of the middle ages. The editorial bureaus were the counting-rooms of the great mercantile houses, which had their agents transmit information to them from all parts of the world then open to commerce. But as these sheets were almost private, they were of little service to the world at large. As Gutenberg's invention won its way, and the large trading houses entered into communication with each other and with their various governments, which had an equal interest in the information contained in the commercial correspondence, types were introduced into the trading bureaus, or the written correspondence was placed in the hands of the special writers, and a regular system of printed correspondence was inaugurated. Venice is usually awarded the honor of first printing this commercial correspondence in the Notizie Scritte, which was at first written and exhibited in certain public places; but Germany was not long in following her example.

A collection of twenty-eight volumes of this printed commercial correspondence, from the years 1568 to 1604, was taken with the library of the celebrated Fugger family to the imperial library at Vienna in 1606, and is of great historical importance, connected as it is with the Rothschild house of the middle ages. These reports contain not only commercial intelligence, but political and social news from the districts and countries which then were attracting the attention of Europe. Many reports are written by eye-witnesses, and official documents relating to incidents described are frequently transmitted. When important political information is reported the source from whence it is procured is generally given. Others again contained literary departments corresponding to the feuilleton of the European

press of to-day, bringing graphic descriptions, accounts of popular festivities, manners and customs; accounts of the discovery of America, of the conquests of the Turks, and local occurrences, such as all sorts of fearful signs in the heavens. wonderful animals and misbirths, accounts of executions, inundations, earthquakes, burning of witches and child-murders committed by bigots, together prophecies and warnings-the editorials of to-day-connected with passing events. News then came to hand very slowly. An Indian overland post required eleven months to get to Europe, and forty or fifty days were required for a letter to get from Constantinople to Vienna. Naturally enough, as the papers gained a more extended circulation, the jealous governments began to look after them; and history knows a whole series of government ordinances, issued from Paris to Rome, condemning them as destructive to soul and body.

The idea of issuing a newspaper at regular intervals, that is, every week, first originated in the mind of Egenolf Emmel, of Frankfort, and with his Frankfurter Journal, which made its appearance in 1615, the transition from the irregular publications, such as the Relationen, to the newspaper, was made. The same journal still flourishes, and the house from which it was first issued may yet be seen. The Journal appeared as a weekly up to the year 1740; then it appeared oftener; in 1795, it appeared five times a week, and subsequently became a daily.

In England the mental appetite was fed by the *News Letter*, a manuscript production, which was only furnished at fabu-

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lous prices. It was in 1622, as above mentioned, when the first English newspaper was born. This was The Weekly News from Italie and Germanie, which was printed upon a mechanical contrivance, perfected by one Nathaniel Butler, who is thus the progenitor of the English press. The first attempt at the publication of parliamentary reports was made in 1641, when the parties and politics of the realm first occupied a place in the newspaper. It was some seven years later, in 1648, when the first advertisement appeared. This was in verse form, and was an invitation to call upon a fashionable tailor of the period, and purchase of him the styles then in vogue among the beaux.

The pioneer daily morning newspaper of the world was the London Courant. which was initiated in 1709, and consisted of only one page of two columns, each five paragraphs long, and was made up from translations from foreign journals. The revolutions in journalism during the present century have been of so stupendous a type as to be almost beyond comprehension were not brought face to face with the fact day by day. In this country, from the advent of the Boston News-Letter in 1704 unto the present time, when the United States can boast of its nine hundred and sixty-two daily and over seven thousand weekly papers, seems a tremendous step in the forward march of improvement, but is only forerunner of what may be the achievements and power of an independent press in a free, republican country in the future.

Cass county has had abundant opportunities to test the value of newspapers as aids in building up its business centers and making known its resources to the outer world, while the civilizing influence is almost unlimited; and, as a general thing, its citizens have always manifested a liberal spirit of encouragement toward the various journalistic enterprises that have originated in their midst. It would be difficult to estimate in a money value the advantages derived by Cass county, in a business point of view, from the influence of the press, but it is, beyond all cavil, inestimable. At all times the press has, in advocacy of local interests, called into requisition respectable, and, in many instances, eminent talent, which has a tendency to inspire its citizens as well as friends, with hope and confidence in its prosperity.

As patrons of the press, as would be expected of the New England stock that people it, Cass county's citizens have established a good name. As records of current history, the emanations of the local press should be preserved by town and county government among the archives for reference. These papers are the repositories wherein are stored the facts and the events, the deeds and the sayings, the undertakings and achievements, that go to make up the history of the day. One by one these things are gathered and placed in type; one by one these papers are gathered together and bound, and another volume of local, general and individual history is laid away imperishable. The volumes thus collected are sifted by the historian, and the book for the library is ready.

There should be some means devised by which press records might be preserved and made accessible. This is, of course, attempted in all offices, but by the removal of editors, who claim the files as their property, and a general carelessness on the part of all interested, in many instances the files are sadly deficient. Still, by diligent inquiry, and with the assistance of Lafayette Young, C. F. Chase, J. H. Willey, S. F. Myers and others of the local press, enough has been gleaned to give an accurate record of the county journals, although at the expense of much time and labor. In some instances slight omissions may occur, but they are generally of a trivial nature, and do not mar the general tone of accuracy it has been our endeavor to preserve.

CASS COUNTY GAZETTE.

We are indebted to the IIon. Lafayette Young for the following excellent history of the first paper published in the county of Cass. He spent a large amount of time and trouble to get the data for this and to him belongs the credit:

The first newspaper published in the county, was the Cass County Gazette, established at Lewis, in January 1861, by J. C. Brown. John J. Van Houten, late of Atlantic, was foreman of the office. Seth W. Young, now of the Storm Lake Pilot, was the devil. The press and material were moved on a sled from Audubon City, then the county seat of Audubon county, to Lewis on the 4th day of January, 1861. The next day the office was rigged up and on that day the first type ever set in the county were put in a "stick" by John J. Van Houten. The press had been used seven weeks at Audubon City in the publication of the Audubon County Pioneer. Brown was the editor of that paper while it was pub-

lished and Van Houten was the printer. The Cass County Gazette, was Democratic in politics, and was a four page paper with six columns on a page. The motto under the heading on the first page was: "Fidelity to the Constitution and the Union," which was a good motto for the time (1861) and a good one for all time. Brown gave his life in defense of "the Constitution and the Union," at Milliken's Bend, in 1863, which is more explicity mentioned in the chapter containing the military history. The paper, was a good one, being well gotten up mechanically, spicily edited, with a pure tone to every item. There are but a few copies of the Gazette in existence, and those are the property of Mrs. William Waddell, of Atlantic, who kindly placed them at the disposal of the writer. The regular files of the paper were destroyed, when the Union House was burned in Lewis in 1864. The office was in the hotel building but was mainly removed and saved without material damage. files, however, were left to be consumed. Thus perished a good record of the county's early events and its progress-for every well-gotten up local journal is, as Shakespear says, "an abstract brief chronicle of the time" "a map of busy life; of the world's events, its vicissitudes and its vast concerns." One issue of the Gazette which has been examined, bears the date of April 20, 1861, that memorable month in that memorable year, when the civil war began. It is filled with news pertaining to the bombardment of Fort Sumter: the effect of that event on the country, and accounts of Union meetings held in various cities of the north and dis-



union meetings in various cities of the south. Lincoln's first call for 75,000 volunteers is given, together with the insolent replies to the same by C. F. Jackson, Governor of Missouri, and B. McGoffin, Governor of Kentucky. The paper also records the fact that "Hon. Stephen A. Douglas sustains the President and has had a long interview with him at Wash-Another telegram published says, "Jeff Davis' answer to Lincoln's proclamation is rough and cruel. It is 'Fort Sumpter is ours and as follows: nobody hurt-with Paixhan and Petard we tender old Abe our Beauregard." This one issue of the Gazette contained a good history of the beginning of the Great Rebellion, and told of the great excitement which then prevailed in the whole country. The paper appeared to be better in its general than in its local features. Local advertisements were scarce, the following comprising the list:

J. W. Brown, attorney; H. H. Oberholtzer & Co., general merchandise; Dr. J. B. Carey, physician; Dr. N. W. Whitted, physician and druggist; Isaac Dickerson, notary public and land agent; Peck & Keyes, proprietors of the "Badger Mills," in which they say that they can sell flour and feed cheaper than any one east of Denver; M. T. Jones, dealer in dry goods, groceries, hardware, &c. He announced that he had 50,000 pounds of bacon and 7,000 pounds of lard on hands and for sale.

John Keyes announced that he wanted to buy fifty head of steers.

W. Smithson Newlon, family physician, Newlon's Grove, Iowa. F. H. Whitney, land agent and deputy county surveyor, Whitneyville, Cass county, Iowa.

The following advertisement filled a column, and may be read with interest:

"The undersigned, citizens of Cass county, Iowa, have for sale a few thousand acres of valuable farming land in western Iowa, at this time one of the most attractive portions of the Far West, especially to the farmer and stock grower. Our lands, it is evident, are unsurpassable for fertility of soil and beauty of location for the farmer and stock grower, situated as they are on the waters of the Nishnabotna river and its tributaries, embracing the finest class of high rolling prairie down to beautiful valley land interspersed with large groves of fine, healthy timber, and brooks and rills of clear, pure water, sufficient for stock at all times of the year, making it the finest and most desirable stock raising county in the entire west. Here thousands of tons of fine, luxuriant native hay may be procured every autumn, with no cost to the farmer save the harvesting of the same. Our wood-lands are as good as there are in the west, giving off a variety of growths, such as white and burr oaks, walnut, hickory, bass wood, hard and soft maples. Our lands are located fifty miles east of Omaha City, the capital of Nebraska territory, a handsomely located city, on the left bank of the Missouri river. Omaha is a flourishing town with a population of from four to five thousand permanent citizens. We are also forty-five miles east of Council Bluffs, a fine town on the right bank of the Missouri river, the great emporium of western Iowa. In the amount of its

commerce it is second only to St Joseph, Missouri. The citizens are noted for their courteous manners and hospitality, being kind and benevolent. There is published in Council Bluffs three good newspapers, one daily, and there is also a telegraph office. Moreover, our lands are in the immediate vicinity of Lewis, the county seat of Cass county, which is truly a handsome village of from three to five hundred inhabitants, with good stores, hotels, and an industrious, enterprising class of citizens. In Lewis there are two good schools, a printing office, and one magnificent church house of the Methodist denomination. Others are in contemplation, as good societies of the Baptists and Congregationalists are already in Lewis. The undersigned would say to their friends in the east that we can furnish you with good homes at a small cost in price, compared with your eastern land. We are pioneers in the 'far west,' and purchased our lands immediately after the Indian title to the same became extinct, and it is true that they embrace the most magnificent lands in the Missouri river valley, a valley that ere long is destined to be the most densely populated portion of the 'far west."

THOMAS MEREDITH,
JOSEPH EVERLY,
WILLIAM HAWORTH.

Lewis, Cass county, Iowa.

W. H. Beedle and S. Disbrow announced that in connection with J. G. Warnock, they could do all kinds of blacksmithing and wagon making. Their advertisement wound up with the following words, which indicate the excitement of the times: "Come farmers, if you ex-

pect to save the Union you must have new wagons, or your old ones repaired; the stars and stripes should be set in letters of gold on every wagon and wheel barrow. Our motto is, Liberty, Union, Victory or Death." This advertisement is dated February, 1861.

From the issue of the Gazette of September 21, 1861, it might be inferred that the contest for the county offices was getting interesting. The Gazette supported the "Union Democratic ticket," which was as follows: For senator, L. D. Burns, of Dallas county; for representative, S. L. Lorah, of Cass; for treasurer and recorder, Isaac Dickerson; for sheriff, John Keyes; for county judge, Andrew Irwin; for county superintendent, James S. Rand; for drainage commissioner, T. J. Byrd; for coroner, H. Caywood. The paper contained strong complimentary notices of Messrs. Lorah, Burns, Dickerson, Keyes, Rand, and the whole Democratic ticket. The Republican county nominations were as follows: For treasurer, L.L. Alexander; for sheriff, Dr. H. S. Carey; for county superintendent, E. W. Hall; for drainage commissioner, J. S. Haworth; for surveyor, E. W. Davenport; for coroner, M. Everett. The Gazette seems to have been strongly partisan. Speaking of the ballotings in the Republican county convention it said: "The highest number of votes cast for any candidate was eight. Mr. Alexander was nominated by six votes against five for A. Wakefield, and four for William Waddell." The Democratic ticket, with the exception of the nominee for senator, was elected in October. Mr. Redfield, of Dallas, was elected Senator, over L. D. Burns. The paper was loyal from the beginning of the war. In the paper dated April 20, 1861, from which we have already quoted, appeared the following editorial, which we trust may be read with interest, and the noble patriotism therein expressed, be applauded, by all those who in future years, may either write editorials or read them in this and all other localities:

WAR COMMENCED.

"The startling news contained in our columns to day leaves no further hope of arresting the horrors and calamities of civil war. Sumpter has been taken, and Major Anderson compelled to haul down the star spangled banner, and surrender to Jeff. Davis' infuriated rebels, whose batteries made short work in reducing the proud fort. The success which crowned the rebel arms in their first engagement with the Government troops inspires the secessionists with joyful courage and impresses every patriot with grief. The accounts from all parts of the Union represent the people in a state of the most intense excitement. In the northern States thousands are volunteering to defend the flag of the Union and wipe out the disgrace inflicted upon it at Charleston. The people of the north seem determined to put forth their might in sustaining the President in protecting the Government property.

"The flag of the Republic must be protected. There is no time now to talk about the errors and follies which have brought this terrible calamity upon the country. When the temple of our liberty is in flames there is no time to seek for them that applied the torch. Let the patriotic energy of the nation be at once

employed in subduing the destroying element.

"While there was any hope of a peaceful adjustment of the national difficulties we favored the policy of conciliation and compromise, believing it to be that only which wisdom dictated. Had a compromise been agreed to by Republican members of the last Congress, war might have been averted. That was not done. It is to be deeply deplored that the spirit of faction prevented it. But the failure of the Republican Congress to do their duty must not keep Democrats from meeting the terrible issue and sustaining the rights and honor of that glorious flag which they have upheld for nearly a century. Let no emblem of treason ever look upon its humiliation. Throw aside partisan issues and unite in the defense of the Constitution and Union, for the establishment of which the best blood that ever flowed in human veins was freely shed."

The Gazette of August 31, 1861, contained a letter, dated at St. Joseph, Missouri, written by G. B. Kirkpatrick, who had enlisted in the Fourth Infantry and was with the regiment on his way to the seat of war.

In August, 1862, J. C. Brown enlisted in the Twenty-third Infantry and sold the Gazette to F. H. Whitney, who continued its publication as a Democratic paper. Mr. Whitney in his editorials urged the vigorous prosecution of the war. T. P. Ballard, now county clerk of Mills county, and part owner of the Glenwood Opinion, was Mr. Whitney's foreman and mechanical manager. Mr. Whitney made an enterprising editor, and during several months of 1862 published the war news

from first hands—that is, he took the dispatches on the day of publication and the day previous, giving his readers the "news from the front" in advance of all competitors. The Western Union telegraph line then passed through Lewis and had an office there. Monroe Smith, the operator, was one of the best who ever touched a key.

In the Gazette dated November 8, 1862, the fact is noted that W. W. Gardner is teaching school across the river, and the editor wishes there were more such good teachers as he in the county. In the same issue it is stated that the stage that left Des Moines at 8 o'clock Wednesday morning, November 5th, arrived in Lewis at 9:30 the same evening, making the trip of about 105 miles in thirteen hours, including all stops for changing horses and the mails.

In the summer of 1863, the Gazette passed into the hands of J. M. Holaday, who changed its politics to Republican, and changed its motto to "Westward Ho!" T. Q. Morgan was Mr. Holaday's printer The paper under Mr. Holaday's management was exceedingly spicy, but was too prone to call things by their right names, to be pupular.

In the paper dated September 12, 1863, it is stated that on the previous Wednesday, John A. Kasson and L. W. Ross made political speeches. A letter from the army, dated at Black River Bridge, August 24, 1863, is published, telling of the death of John Wesley Teal, a soldier and son of Dr. Teal. The letter was from Capt. George A. Henry.

From this paper we learn that at that time two daily stage lines ran into Lewis—one from DesMoines, the other from Oskaloosa.

F. H. Whitney kept the Union House and advertised board at two dollars per week. Mr. W. also advertised a claim agent, real estate and insurance agent, etc.

In May, 1864, Mr. Holaday, having determined to relinquish, at least for the time, the journalistic field, issued the following extra which was sent to all subscribers:

VALEDICTORY.

"After much meditation, hesitation and tribulation upon the subject, we have unanimously concluded to abandon the editorial profession in Lewis, to throw our quill down in the dust, like unto the servant who hid his talents; giving place to some other man who possesses more tenacity, philanthropy and purse. Country papers, to yield fair profits in these times, ought to receive six dollars for each subscription, but they cannot get this, of course, while eastern papers are furnished so easily and cheaply. Doubless many of our friends will be somewhat regretful at our departure, but the copperheads will dart forth their forked tongues from their lying lips in great glee; and there are a few of the reptile race in this vicinity that may well breathe more freely, as it had become part of our editorial ambition to yet skin them from head to tail or get badly snake-bitten in the attempt; but their "time" will come, nevertheless. If our ten months' sojourn here has been a pleasure it has not been a profit, and we depart hence, as we came, with a light

heart and pocket. If not "grafted into the army," we intend at once to resume our former trade, namely, type-setting.

"The amount due to subscribers cannot be repaid at present; but their proper credit will remain on the subscription book, and when the paper shall be revived they will receive it for the remainder of the time subscribed for. The publication of the paper, we are confident, will again be resumed, though perhaps not till the close of the war. We shall leave Lewis, perhaps, on Monday next.

EDITOR."

In July, 1864, Mr. Whitney sold his office, it having come back into his possession, to G. F. Kilburn, who removed it to Fontanelle, and H. C. Johnson bought a press of Mr. Fuller, at Adel, brought it to Lewis and established the Cass County Messenger, as detailed hereafter. So ended the career of the Gazette, the pioneer journal of the county of Cass, and it has never been resuscitated.

CASS COUNTY MESSENGER.

In July, 1864, when Frank II. Whitney had sold the press and material of the Gazette office as above stated, H. C. Johnson, an old typo who had worked in the office, purchased a press and the material of a Mr. Fuller, of Adel, Dallas county, and bringing it to Lewis, established the Messenger, now the oldest representative of the press in Cass county. It was then a small six-column folio paper, printed all at home, and well edited by Mr. Johnson. No copy of the first issue of this journal is known to be in existence, and therefore it is impossible to give the salutatory address, suffice it to say that it was of the usual order of writing upon such occasions, short, pithy and to the point. Mr. Johnson received a liberal patronage and continued to issue the *Messenger* in Lewis until March, 1869, when he removed the office to the then new town of Atlantic, and changed the name to that of

ATLANTIC MÉSSENGER.

The first paper under the new heading was issued in the middle of April, 1869. It made its appearance as a seven-column folio, although Mr. Johnson had to cut down the width of the column one em, so as to get the form on the press, which was too narrow for that size paper. In 1871 J. R. Morris, Jr., became associated in the ownership of the paper with Mr. Johnson and continued with him through that and the succeeding year. In 1873, J. H. Willey, a typographical graduate of of this office, purchased a half interest and the firm became Johnson and Willey. They changed the form of the paper to a seven-column folio, and shortly after to an eight-column, which was well filled with paying advertisements. Mr. Johnson, the senior of the firm, attended to the business, Mr. Willey being the railway postal clerk on this division of the railroad. In the latter part of 1879, however, J. II. Willey, purchased the interest of his partner, and has been sole proprietor ever since. Financial reasons being the cause of Mr. Johnson's retiring from the editorial field, he inserted in the last issue of the paper under his control, the following "adieu" to his friends and patrons, the sad farewell of a parent parting from a child:

"Having sold our interest in the Messenger office to Mr. J. H. Willey, our interest in the same expired on the 31st day

of December, 1879. We started the Mes. senger in Lewis fourteen and a half years ago, when neighbors were few and far between in Cass county, and the progress and growth of Cass county since that time could hardly be believed by any one who is not posted in the matter. We issued our paper in Atlantic, April 16, 1869, at that time a very small burg. But we are pleased to know that we have the best town of its age in the State of Iowa. We have not time nor space to review many things which we would like to. We have many friends throughout the county who have stuck to us through thick and thin, many of whom have always stood ready to lend a helping hand at any time we might ask. To all those we wish a a long and prosperous life, and we shall ever remember them in our heart of hearts. We part with the Messenger with some feelings of regret, but hope to see it ever prosper, and with a wish that all its patrons may live long and be happy, we respectfully bow out."

J. H. Willey, on taking up the editorial quill, wrote the following short but pithy salutatory, a specimen of Spartan terseness that should serve as a model to many young venturers upon the rough and stormy seas of journalism:

"It is customary for incoming editors to indulge in a 'salutatory,' varying in length from a 'stickful' to a column, devoted to making promises as to what they propose doing. I do not care to do anything of the kind. If I make a success, people will find it out; and if I don't, they will know it soon enough."

The paper is now a nine-column folio, cleanly and neatly set up, and printed

with care on a Campbell press. The editorials are carefully and well written, for Mr. Willey, although a young man, is one of the few men in the profession who think before they write.

H. C. Johnson, the father of the Messenger, was born at the village of Hopkinsville, Warren county, Ohio, January 23, 1834, and is the son of Joseph H. and Mary Johnson, the former a native of Ohio, the latter of Kentucky. H. C. was reared in his native village until he came to Iowa, in 1852, On the 4th of July of that year, he landed at Muscaline, and taking the stage, for this was prior to the advent of railroads in the State, to Iowa City, Johnson county, Iowa, where he entered the office of the Republican, then run by his uncle, Doctor S. M. Ballard, where he learned the trade of a printer, to which he has stuck ever since, with slight exceptions. In 1858 he removed to Council Bluffs, where he remained about a year. In 1859 he came to Cass county, and has made it his residence ever since. When he first came here, he went on to the large farm belonging to Doctor Ballard, lying in this and the adjoining county of Audubon, where he worked in the summer, and in the winter months went to Des Moines, where he worked at his trade on the Iowa State Register. In 1863 and 1864 he was engaged in the office of the Gazette, at Lewis, and on the demise of that journal, in 1864, initiated the Cass County Messenger, as mentioned above. He was united in marriage with Hannah A Goodale, a daughter of Jefferson Goodale, one of the pioneers of Cass county, in 1860, by whom he has twelve children living - Harry, Cora, Eddie,

Eugene, Frank, Carl, Leonore, Madge, Robert, Grace, Leila and Dollie. After disposing of his interest in the Messenger to his partner, he, in April, 1881, started a job printing office in Atlantic, and is engaged in that line of business at the present (1884).

J. H. Willey, the present able editor of the Messenger, is a native of the "Buckeve State," having been born in Zanesville, Muskingum county, Ohio, on the 1st of April, 1853. He is the son of M. H. and C. B. Willey. When Henry, as his friends call him, was about two and a half years old, his parents removed to Oskaloosa, Mahaska county, Iowa, where he was reared, and educated in the schools of When he was sixteen years that city. old, he removed to Boone county, but remained there but about six months, when he came to Atlantic, Cass county, where he has since remained. When he first came to this point, he engaged in any work that he could find to do, not being of the kind of men who sit down, and, Micawber-like, "wait for something to turn up" in their favor. In August, 1870, he entered the office of the Messenger, then conducted by H. C. Johnson, to learn the "art preservative." Having acquired the trade, on the 1st of October, 1873, he purchased a half interest in that journal, and in connection with Mr. Johnson, carried on the work of the office. In March, 1875, Mr. Willey was appointed postal clerk, and assigned for duty on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad. This position he occupied, without severing his connection with the Messenger, however, until the 1st of January, 1880, when he resigned, and once more entered

the office of that journal, having purchased the remaining interest of Mr. Johnson, and has continued it ever since, alone. Mr. Willey was united in marriage on the 28th day of September, 1876, with Miss Sarah Eugenia Boyer, of Boone, Iowa. By this union there have been two children, Harry and Nellie, the former of whom has, however, passed from the arms of his sorrowing parents, and translated to a congenial sphere, where his name is written upon the "White Stone."

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

The journal with the above name, the leading representative of the press of Cass county of the present day, was established in 1871, by Hon. Lafayette Young, the present owner and editor. The first paper bears the date of February 16, and was a neat, sprightly nine-column folio, in good form and excellent dress. On presenting himself to the patrons of the paper, Mr. Young made the following few remarks, by way of a salutatory.

"We have located at Atlantic for the purpose of engaging in the business of publishing a newspaper and doing job printing. The location is the one of our choice, after nearly three months prospecting in Iowa. We decided in favor of this place, because the town and county have a great and prosperous future in There is no better counstore for them. try in Iowa than in Cass county, and no better country in the wide, wide world than in Iowa. Because of the goodness of the country here and the prosperity of Atlantic-the Magic City-we have here come and begun business.

"The main feature of the *Telegraph* will be a devotion to local interests. We

intend to use all means in our power for the development and advancement of Cass county, for here we have located and this place we expect to be our home.

"In politics, the *Telegraph* will be Republican. But we accede to all men the right to hold and express honest differences of opinion, and will respect them none the less for the differences.

"We come into the community strangers, but hope by strict attention to business and as much fairness in the same as the generality of editors are capable of exercising, to merit and receive a portion of the public patronage."

As a specimen of the way the new paper was received, the following items are clipped from the first issue of the *Telegraph*:

"A number of Iowa papers kindly placed our paper on their exchange list before the appearance of the first number. The State Register and Council Bluffs Nonpareil have sent us their daily editions for the last fortnight. Boys, for your kindness, we shall remember you in the silent midnight hour while engaged in—working our imperial No. 5 hand press."

"We print one thousand copies of this number of the *Telegraph*, and have but two subscribers. But thanks be to the men themselves, those two paid in advance!"

The people of Atlantic, also, seem to have appreciated the new paper, and a liberal amount of advertising appears in its columns. The paper was published on Thursday, as appears from its pages, at a subscription price of \$2 per annum.

On the 29th of June, 1871, the paper appeared with a slight change of name, being now known as the

ATLANTIC WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, and the journal enlarged to an eight column folio, "to accommodate the large amount of advertisements coming in," thus showing that the success of the paper was assured from its inception. On the 17th of April, 1872, the publication day was changed to Wednesday. In May, 1874, the paper was enlarged to a nine column folio, as vet a "patent inside" journal, and during the fall of the same year, while the county fair was in operation, a daily edition was issued. was a small, five column paper, but sparkling and bright, like the weekly. same fall of 1873, Mr. Young determined on printing his paper "all at home," and in order to bring it about, and permit him to get the paper out in time, he decreased the size of it to an eight column journal giving his readers and patrons the following explanation of the change:

"The reader will notice that the Telegraph has changed itself a little this week. We are going to try printing and editing the paper all at home once more. We have reduced the size to that of a few months ago, but even in this form our expense will be greater than heretofore, while printing a nine column, patent inside sheet. We enlarged without notice or comment. We ensmall without any fuss, or apology. Those who like the Telegraph can take it or not, just as they please. We shall strive to make it better than it has ever been. Now is the time to subscribe. See special offer in another column."

As the year rolled on the Telegraph grew in the estimation of the people of Cass and surrounding counties until it stood in the front ranks of journalism in this section of the State, and on the 3d of May, 1876, the paper was enlarged to nine columns and a new cylinder press and steam engine added to the equipment of the office. In speaking of the Telegraph, Mr. Young tersely and gracefully said:

"We send the Telegraph this week to our readers in an enlarged form, and hope that we may be able to keep the paper this size and to make it better as it grows older. We have made many improvements in our office, and have many more under contemplation. The reader will observé that we have changed the "makeup" of the paper, placing the local depart ment on the third page, as is the custom with the majority of country papers. This is done to enable us to print the outside pages first, which will enable us to fold the dry side of the paper outward."

On the 8th day of June, 1881, the Telegraph again made its appearance in an enlarged form, being changed to a ten column paper. It was afterwards changed to a nine column, six page paper, which form it has continued to the present time.

The Telegraph has always rested solely upon its merits, and has always stood for its intrinsic worth; with what success is shown by its present condition, as it, today, has as much influence and as large a circulation an any paper in Southwestern Iowa. Lafayette Young, the editor, is well fitted for the responsibility of the position, bringing to it a mind above the average, a keen, trenchant pen, and a journalistic courtesy rarely found in the profit, hence if the work of our establish-

craft. The paper always under his control has ever supported the principles of the Republican party, and has had a considerable influence in moulding the course of local politics in this district.

ATLANTIC DAILY TELEGRAPH.

In the early winter of 1879-80, Mr. Young determined on the establishment of a daily newspaper in the city of Atlantic, deeming that the time had arrived for that venture, and accordingly, on the 8th of December, 1879, a journal under the above caption made its appearance before the people of Atlantic and Cass county. It was in form, a clean, neat slreet, of six columns, folio. In initiating this newspaper, Mr. Young gave the following few reasons for the attempt at establishing a daily in this locality:

"The first number of the daily Telegraph, new series, is here presented. A great many people will feel like inquiring why we undertake to publish a daily. To such supposed question we make answer as follows:

Our city now has over four thou-A vast majority of sand inhabitants. these people are readers, and a great many of them-probably three hundred-take daily papers already, and may possibly be induced to take a daily published at home, if it contains something which they desire to see.

"2. We have a large, well-equipped printing office, and can, just as well as not, do more in the printing line than we do.

Job printing, which used to be the main stay of printing offices in cities of this size, is no longer the source of any ment is to be increased profitably, it must be in the line of making newspapers.

"4. We desire to make the weekly better than it has ever been, and, in order to do that, we hope to make the daily pay part of such increased expense.

"5. A weekly paper cannot well be made to suit both town and country readers. The city subscriber desires all the city news he can possibly get, even of the most trivial occurrencs; while the country reader wants all the general news of the world which he can procure, with only the most important of the local or town events. With a daily for the city, and a good weekly for the country, both classes of patrons can be suited.

"6. There are disagreements among advertisers also. There are classes of business men whose interest it is to advertise and work for city trade. To such class the daily will be more acceptable and economical as an advertising medium than the weekly. Then there is another class of business men, the reverse of those, who can address their patrons to a better advantage through the weekly.

"7. Atlantic cannot expect to be a real growing, thriving city without a daily paper. If there is to be a daily published here, it will have to have a beginning. When will there be a better time than the present? Business, all admit, is growing better.

"8. There will be times when a daily paper here will be an actual convenience, but that will not be every day. Nearly all notices of public meetings occurring in the wrong time of the week to be announced in either of the weekly papers, heretofore have been given by posters or

hand bills. Such announcements can hereafter be made at less expense through the daily, and all the people will see them, for the reason that scores of the inhabitants of the city who do not take the daily will read a copy of it which is taken by somebody else. This will be a positive fact, and we can illustrate it. About one hundred daily Registers are taken in this city, but at least six hundred people read them. This fact may be of no service to the paper, but it will be of advantage to the advertisers.

"We could enumerate a dozen other reasons why we have undertaken this enterprise, but the above will suffice to give the reader an idea of what we have been thinking about."

The Daily Telegraph was enlarged to a seven column folio, on the 21st of March, 1881, a form which it preserves to the present. All the usual press dispatches appear in its columns, together with all the local news of any moment, and the editorial comments, and political leaders are written in Mr. Young's happiest vein. Like its elder brother, the daily Telegraph is strongly Republican, and has a large influence in the city and its environs.

Lafayette Young is a native of the Hawkeye State, being born in Monroe county, May 10, 1848, on a farm. When about ten years of age, he went with his parents to the town of Albia, and in 1860, entered the office of the Albia Sentinel to learn the printer's trade. He remained in the employ of that paper until 1861, when it changed hands. Again thrown out in 1862, by the editor, Josiah Young and all hands joining the Union army and closing the office. He continued working

at his trade in a printing office in Albia, Eddyville and neighboring towns, until about 1866. At that time he went to Des Moines-walking the entire distanceand set to learning the "art preservative" more completely, at Mills and Company's large printing house, and during the years of 1868 and 1869, worked at his trade in St. Louis, Missouri. In March, 1870, Mr. Young returned to Des Moines and became city editor of the State Register, and held that position until January, 1871, when he came to Atlantic and established the paper which he has since published. The paper was established on an actual capital of \$400. Mills and Company sold him a large amount of second-hand material on time. Success has attended Mr. Young's labors on every hand. To-day he has a large daily and weekly newspaper steam printing office, second to none in southwestern Iowa, and owns the two story brick building in which the office is situated, besides a fine residence property in a desirable location. In March, 1870, he was married in Jones county, Iowa, to Miss Josephine Bolton, by whom three children have been born, one daughter and two sons. In 1873 he was elected State senator for a term of four years, from the district composed of Adair, Cass, Adams and Union counties. He served on several important committees, and voted for the original law fixing railway, freight and passenger charges. He was re-elected senator in 1877, for another term of four years, from the district comprised of Adair, Cass and Madison counties, and served as chairman of the Senate committee at the two following sessions, and led the contest against

the repeal of the railway tariff law. He has always been a Republican, and was elected senator as a Republican. He has also borne an active part in all public enterprises proposed for the advancement of Atlantic or Cass county. He had much to do with building the water works and served as secretary of that incorporation for about two years, during the construction of the same. He has also attained a high degree in Masonry.

ANITA TIMES.

The journal with the above name, was established in the fall of 1877, at the town of Anita, by Charles F. Chase and Claude Faust, under the firm name of Chase and Faust. The first issue bore the date of November 14th, and was a seven column folio, printed all at home. It was intensely Democratic, and bristled all over with pungent criticism of the course of its political opponents. This paper started in response to the wishes of a great number of the business men of the town and vicinity, as there was, then, no paper published in the county, as the exponent of the principles of the Democratic party. As the day for the publication of the first number drew near, great anxiety was felt among the merchants and business men to see the new paper. Accordingly on the 14th of November, when everything was ready, and the form was laid upon the platen of the press, a large number of the prominent men of the town gathered into the office to watch the proceedings. A dampened sheet was laid upon the press, and Mr. Chase, with his own hands, speedily brought round the lever, and an impression was taken. He, laughingly, ascended a box which stood in the room, and proceeded to sell, this the first issue of the *Times*, to the highest bidder. Considerable merriment was the consequence, and bidding ran quite spiritedly for a while, and it was finally knocked down to Edwin Cate, the pioneer merchant of the town, who had bid twenty-five dollars.

For several years this paper was operated with good success. Mr. Faust, after a time, retired, and the paper was ably edited and issued by Charles F. Chase, alone.

In the issue of July 14, 1880, Mr. Chase made the following announcement of the publication of the paper in Anita:

"To the Friends and Patrons of the Times:

With this issue the *Times* ceases its publication at this place. Feeling it to be the duty of every man to do the best possible thing for himself and the cause he espouses, we have concluded to move the *Times* to Atlantic, where it will be published as thoroughly Democratic-as heretofore, under the same ownership and control, yet under a new name. Those who are now subscribers to the *Times* we hope to retain as subscribers to its successor, under the same terms as heretofore, and those who have found its advertising columns profitable, we hope to continue to serve.

"The name of the Times' successor will be The Cass County Democrat, published for the good of the people of Cass county. We expect to secure a good correspondent in each township in the county, and to such will pay a moderate compensation.

"With many feelings of regret we sever the ties which bind us to the good people

of this town and vicinity, among whom we have lived, and at whose hands we have received so many kindnesses during the past three years. We leave you with none but the kindest feelings and best wishes for your growth and success as a town, and, as a people, we wish you well. The Cass County Democrat office, wherever it may be located, will be open at all times to you, and the hearts of ye editor, and his wife, likewise.

"Remember the *Times* in kindness, and feel lenient when you reflect that it did its duty by you to the best of its ability, that it never faltered nor swerved, and that in the future it will be far from deaf to you. And so, *adieu*, hoping to greet you with another and much better paper at the time mentioned above."

On removing to Atlantic, the name of the paper was changed to that of

CASS COUNTY DEMOCRAT,

a name it still continues to bear. The first issue of this journal made its appearance on the 11th of August, 1880, from its new quarters in the city of Atlantic, and was warmly greeted by the adherents of the political faith of which it was so strong a champion. It was established as an eight-column folio.

With paper No. 22, of volume 5, which bore the date of January 4, 1882, the jour-assumed a new form, taking that of a neat, six-column quarto. In this shape it was run by Charles F. Chase until September 27, 1882, when he disposed of his interest therein to Bilderback and Gardner, who published the first issue under their management on the 4th of October.

Messrs. Bilderback and Gardner did not long continue together, for on the 1st of December, 1882, E. D. Gardner sold his interest to J. N. Foster, of Atlantic, and the paper was continued under the same name, by the new firm of Bilderback and Foster. For some reason these parties could not make the journal pay, so it was taken back by C. F. Chase, under mortgage, on the 6th of September, 1883, and has been published by him ever since. On the 18th of October, 1883, Mr. Chase inserted in his columns the following remarks to his patrons:

"The publisher of this paper feels that he owes an apology to its readers and advertising patrons, and wishes to make it. He took possession in the heat of the campaign, finding the business of the office in a bad shape, and an insufficient force of workmen. Much of his time was taken up in the burdens which come with the campaign, leaving him utterly unable to untangle the snarl. The press on which our weekly is printed was nearly ruined, and we were unable at that time to get it repaired. Because of this, the paper was poorly printed, and gave poor satisfaction to its readers, though none felt worse about it than we did. While out working for the Democracy we were obliged to entrust much of our business to strange hands, and now we have every reason to believe that they violated that trust. We learn that a good many towns missed their papers entirely for several weeks. This we regret very much.

"Now,however, we are again on our feet, with time to give our paper our personal attention, which we propose to do in the fullest sense. We shall personally supervise the printing and mailing, and we guarantee that in the future there shall be

no repetition of the right to complaint by our subscribers that there has been in the last few weeks past. Particular attention will be paid to the advertising department and we can safely guarantee to advertisers complete satisfaction in every particular.

"To our readers we desire to say that we shall endeavor to make this paper as readable as possible, and we ask you to assist us in placing it in every home in the county.

"And, by the way, we need considerable money just now, and would like to have all those in arrears "whack up" as fast as possible. Thanks for past kindnesses."

The paper is a nine column folio, at the present time, neatly printed and manifesting in its make-up the oversight of a practical printer of first-class ability; ably edited, and with a large amount of spicy locals and pungent editorials.

DAILY DEMOCRAT,

Several campaign journals, under the above head have been issued from this office. The first made its appearance on the 10th of August, 1880, under the editorship of Mr. Chase, who advocated in his usual ardent manner, the election of the standard bearers of the democracy of that vear. This disappeared after the election in November, of that year, there being no room for it to thrive. It was resuscitated in May, 1882, during the Prohibitory Amendment campaign of that year, it taking a strong stand against the passage of any sumptuary laws. While the paper was in the hands of Bilderback and Foster, they essayed to revive the daily, but after it had run a few months,

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the office passed into the hands of C. F. Chase, as related, who allowed the daily to cease.

ANITA TIMES.

When the old paper under the editorial control of Charles F. Chase, with the above name, was removed to Atlantic in July, 1880, and became the Cass county Democrat, Anita was left without a journal and a new paper with the same name was started by Chase and Blakesley, the latter of whom was editor, the first issue of which bore date of January 17, 1881. It was a lively little paper under this management and neatly gotten up in the shape of a five column folio, well filled by advertisements, and bright, crisp locals, the paper was attractive and entertaining. It was afterwards enlarged, to an eight column folio, and in May, 1881, Mr. Chase retired from the firm. Mr. Blakesley continued to wield the pen editorial until the latter part of February, 1883, when he stepped down and out, with the following valedictory to his friends:

"For more than two years we have been section boss of The Times, and now we have lost the job. During that period the country has not been convulsed in any great wars to try men's souls, and nothing of very great moment has arisen to make men shed tears, except it might be the death of the Greenback party, and the star spangled banner still waves. Whether it will continue to wave after we retire from the management of The Times, is doubtful; but it may. Yes, it is over two years that we have labored to keep this community in good humor, and have partially succeeded, and one of the saddest thoughts we have in parting with you, my friends, is the fear that you may, without the moral and religious instructions
you may have received weekly, again become barbarians. But, seriously, we do
not leave the old shop without a feeling
of sadness as parting from a tried friend,
one who would always be willing to travel
far out of his way to "take somethin"
every time you would set 'em up, and it is
only the hope that in the peaceful calling
of Agricola, we may be free from the
ever recurring cry of "copy," that tempts
us to quit the job.

"To the many friends who have stood by The Times we wish to return thanks. You have been generous in your patronage, which has helped to keep the kettle boiling, and have spoken words of encouragement that have kept the spirits up. Wherever our lot shall be cast we will remember you with kindest remembrances. It may be in sections far from you, but never so far that the mind will not return and, as it were, live over the years spent in your midst.

"Mr. S. F. Myers will step into our place, and it will not be necessary for us to introduce him. We would, however, ask for him a continuance of the patronage given to us, believing he will prove worthy, and now, kind friends, adieu. May the kindness we have received at your hands be ever returning in a tenfold degree to you, and the lavish hand of fortune be ever emptying into your laps."

"Sherm," as he is called by his friends, on mounting the editorial tripod, indulged in the following language, in his first issue on the 1st of March:

"Agreeable to a time honored custom, it becomes necessary for us to make a brief

statement of the policy we intend to pursue in conducting the Times, and believing an independent sheet is best calculated to advance the interest of the community, we will make no change in this particular. By independence we do not consider ourself bound to remain silent when a wrong has been committed by any political party, and shall take the liberty to censure all acts or measures of any political party, that, in our judgment, is against the interests of the people, and shall take as great pleasure in commending a worthy act or measure adopted by one party as another. In making a paper a success, as much depends upon the people of the community as upon the editor. A newspaper cannot exist long without patronage; therefore, we ask a continuance of the very liberal patronage given our predecessor.

"We will strive to keep all matter out of our columns that would have a tendency to injure any one, either in character or property, believing it is not just and fair to publish anything against one who has not the control of the columns of a newspaper in which to defend himself, unless the act be such that the good of the community demands that it be made public.

"We ask the indulgence of our patrons until experience and more mature years shall enable us to make the *Times* "the best paper in the county."

But, the well laid plans so often made are apt to be broken up by circumstances over which we may have no control, for in November, 1883, V. D. Rood, who owned the office, sold it to S. W. Teagarden Myers in stepping down from the perch, favored

his friends and neighbors with a valedictory, which as it is not very long is inserted here. He said:

"For the past eight months the Anita Times has been under our management and control, and with this issue, as editor and publisher, we step down and out. Mr. S. W. Teagarden, until recently one of the editors of the Atlantic Saturday Herald, being our successor. During the short period of eight months we have endeavored to edit a paper which would, as near as possible, please anybody, but we have found it a difficult task to perform. While we have made some friends we have no doubt made some enemies, but it has not been our intention to unjustly criticize or wrong any who did not deserve it. We have worked hard to place the Times on a sound financial basis, and none can deny the fact that this has been our constant aim. To our many true friends who have stood by us and helped us, we say well done, thou good and faithful people, and wish for you all the success imaginable in your branches of busi-Our relations with the business ness. men of Anita have been exceedingly pleasant with the exception of a few misunderstandings, but we all possess faults and none are perfect.

"Peace and good will to men" is our living sentiment, and with the full conviction of the ever living truth as taught us by a good mother, that man's true mission on earth is to do all the good he can, and as little harm as possible, we drop the curtain that veils the scenes of our editorial career in Anita, with a fervent "God bless you," to one and all, old and young, high or low, rich and poor,

with an assurance that wherever we may drift, we shall carry with us the kindest regards for our friends and a forgiving sentiment for the few we may have offended."

Mr. Teagarden did not continue long in control of the paper, and in February, 1883, it passed back into the possession of Dr. Rood, and in an extra published March 6, 1884, appears the following:

"The Anita Times will appear before the public, on next Thursday, March 13, 1884. Mr. R. B. Claiborne, recently from Sioux City, a newspaper man of over twenty years experience, will have charge of the mechanical department, and also become its local editor. I am determined to spare no expense in making the Times a newspaper well up in all things that go to place it in the first ranks of journalism.

"All subscribers will be furnished the Times to the full extent for which they have paid. The interruption which was caused in its regular publication was something for which I was wholly irresponsible, and very much regretted. I am determined however, with the change that has been forced upon me, to largely improve the Times, and trust, to that end I may have the hearty co-operation and support of the whole community, and the reading public generally."

V. D. Rood.

"Having come to Anita with the full determination of making it our future home, and having taken charge of the local columns of the Anita Times, it will be our constant aim to give our readers all the news of our town and county, to do

this we need the assistance of our citizens, as we propose to publish a local paper, for the good of Anita and Cass county. The columns of the Times are open to all communications of a newsy nature. We hope by our untiring efforts to deserve the hearty support of the public.

"In the mean-time we are prepared to do all kinds of plain and fancy job work at reasonable rates and hope to get a share of your paironage,"

R. B. CLAIBORNE.

Richard B. Claiborne, was born in Nantes, France, on the 14th of May, 1839. His father, Richard B., died in Glenwood, Iowa, in 1879, and his mother died in France in 1852. The subject of this received his education in England and France, and on coming to America in 1854, he served an apprenticeship to the printer's trade, until the war broke out, when he went to Cincinnati and entered the theatrical profession at Pike's Opera House. He was employed in that business for a number of years, when he began traveling through the south, and was taken prisoner by Webb's guerilla band, of General Price's army, at White Bluffs, which is situated on the Arkansas river. He then returned to Glenwood, and began the grocery business, and was so engaged until 1867, when his entire stock was destroyed by fire. When quite a boy, he became devil in a printing office, of which his father was proprietor. After the fire he returned to his trade, which he has followed ever since. He came to Anita in 1884, and in March of that year, began the publication of the Anita Times. He has established a good circulation through-

SS COUNTY.

out the country, and has received the confidence and esteem of Cass county. Mr. Claiborne was married in November, 1866, in Plattsmouth, Nebraska, to Miss Elizabeth A. Register, a daughter of Josiah R. and Catharine A. (Tutt) Register. They have been blessed with four children—Hansford H., James R., Elizabeth W., deceased, and Bertha K. Mr. Claiborne is an independent politican.

CAP SHEAF.

A Democratic newspaper, under the above name, was established in the spring of 1874, at the rising town of Atlantic, by D. M. Harris. The first issue bears the date of May 1st, and is a six-column quarto. Mr. Harris, a writer of genuine ability, in obedience to the time honored custom of the craft, indulged in the following remarks, by way of a greeting to the public in general and his friends in particular.

"Custom has established the law making it necessary that the editor in taking charge of a paper, shall proclaim to his readers the course he intends to pursue, defining his position on leading measures, and map out his journey in advance. A wise man once said: 'Universal empire is the prerogative of a writer. His concerns are with all mankind, and though he cannot command their obedience, he can assign them their duty. The Republic of Letters is more ancient than monarchy, and of far higher character in the world than the vassal court of kings.' We are also aware that it is much easier to make a promise than it is to redeem it, and having this experience we shall make but few. Our object is to publish a newspaper in the fullest meaning of the term, and shall use all reasonable means to make it what it purports to be.

"Party and creed will be adhered to

"Party and creed will be adhered to only so long as they are true to the interest of the people, and while we approve the objects and aims of the Anti-monopoly party as proclaimed by the leaders of that organization, we will not prove recreant to the great interests of our readers, in adhering to that organization should they forget the high stand taken to reform the administration, both State and national, but will labor for the people, and with the people, to secure purity, economy and justice in the making and administration of law and political authority.

Desiring to be independent of all rings, cliques and juntos we shall make no tangling alliances with any, but shall endeavor to treat all men with kindness, and shall refrain from all personalities calculated to wound the most fastidious taste, but should it become necessary to strike in self defense, we shall 'strike from the shoulder,' with the full intention of hitting the mark, holding ourselves personally responsible for everything appearing in our columns published as original matter.

"We are not unmindful of the fact that the establishment of another paper in Cass county, where we already have two, is an experiment of doubtful propriety, yet we make the adventure upon the solicitation of many of the leading men of the county, trusting to that spirit of liberality for which the people are so justly distinguished, and in our own ability to publish a paper worthy the confidence of those who have so generously assisted us so far, willing to risk the adventure and abide the result. We come to stay—to build up a home—to assist in developing the native wealth of the county—to speak in behalf of the farmer, mechanic and the laboring man—to advance the common interest of all, and thus promote our own, while we add to the interest of others. We therefore launch our craft upon the common sea of criticism and invite for it only so much favor as it deserves from true merit. Trusting we may have a pleasant voyage, we are, etc."

Mr. Harris continued to publish this journal until the fall of 1875, whe he sold it to James Pugh. In the last number of the *Cap Sheaf*, under his control, Mr. Harris took his leave of patrons and readers, in the following fine article, under the head of "Our work is finished:"

And now, without any regret or bad feelings to any, only regreting our ability was unequal to the task, we bid you adien, trusting that our retirement may be to the advancement and interest of the city, and the prosperity of the party to which we are proud to belong.

"We cannot close this communication without returning our thanks to our contemporaries for their courtesy and friendship during our editorial life in this city, and to the papers of the State who have exchanged with us, for their editorial etiquette and liberality in exchanging, and trust they will continue the same friendship to our successor."

On the accession of Mr. Pugh to the editorial control and proprietorship, he changed it to a prohibition sheet, and the name to

THE NORTHWESTERN JOURNAL, But did not change the general form. The first issue of the paper saw the light on Friday, November 5, 1875, and contained the following salutatory:

"We issue to-day the first number of the Northwestern Journal, devoted to temperance, morality and education. The times demand such an organ. The liquor parties are fixed in their determination to extend the manufacture and sale of intoxicants, and thereby perpetuate the untold sorrows and expense of the traffic. It is now avowed that neither of the great political parties are willing to advocate the cause of prohibition. The great cause of intemperance, the worst enemy to the grandeur of our country-and the greatest evil in it-has been entirely cast aside for party ends. The friends of prohibition cannot have their rights upheld-and the wrongs of the anti-prohibitionists, and the corruptions of the liquor traffic exposed through a press that is bound to party. Hence we feel the necessity of an organ that is firm in the right cause-determined to be swayed by no favor and awed by no fear-that will speak out boldly in opposition to intemperance, and expose faithfully the long train of evils resulting from the wicked traffic, and endeavor thereby to so educate the public mind that the traffic shall be hurled from us. Men are now permitted to sell at any corner this liquid death that sets on fire the souls of men, impoverishes children, makes widows and orphans, supplies prisons with victims, and increases the tax of the country, and receive protection from the law of the land. Thousands of men, women and children, have petitioned and asked relief, but this greatest question now before the people has been hurled from both political parties—only as they have favored the liquor interests. In the Northwestern Journal the friends of prohibition will find an unflinching advocate of their cause.

"On all questions of public interest the Journal will be out-spoken, independent in all things. No men are more uncertain than those who are always waiting to see which is to be the popular side before committing themselves. Questions of duty and right never enter their creed, policy men, time servers. We can never consent to make either party our oracle or finger-board. We believe in opposing political error and corruption, though found in either party-in opposing for office men of any party who are advocates of the liquor traffic. Though the temperance question shall form a main feature of the Journal, it shall not be the only one. The warfare is not now of swords but of ideas. The educational and moral element of the country must be guarded. Social and political customs of the old world are now meeting us face to face. The alliance of the various elements is being perfected. -seeking to destroy the legal recognition of the Sabbath, and substitute for the church, beer gardens, etc. The papal power seeking to destroy the common school system, and to arrange for sectarian schools sustained by the State. These are some of the questions that have to be met. They will not "down" at the bid-

ding of party serving men. We desire to make it a live newspaper—shrinking from no duty, exposing corruption wherever found—advocating good morals and education; giving a synopsis of the general news, markets, etc.

"With this, we ask the friends of such a paper to assist in securing subscribers and job work. Of course, a newspaper cannot be sustained without money—and we believe the people will so sufficiently patronize us as to leave no doubt as to the success of the Journal."

In August, 1876, the office was purchased of Mr. Pugh, by J. A. Crawford, and in the taking farewell of his subscribers, Mr. Pugh explains the reason of the change in the following lines:

"When we issued the last number of the Northwestern Journal, we were not aware that it was our last, but such is the case, having negotiated the sale of the Journal office to Mr. J. A. Crawford, who will change the name and object of the paper. We will state that all those who have paid us for the Journal will receive the Cap Sheaf up to the time they paid for the Journal. That we have been successful in our efforts to publish a temperance journal our friends admit, and taking all things into consideration we are glad we can retire from the publication of it with little or no financial loss to ourselves or our patrons. Many will no doubt blame us for not continuing the publication of the Journal. To such we will say that a large majority of the temperance people of the State do not want a temperance journal, and will not support the same, especially in a political campaign like the present. Hence, we concluded to

sell the Journal to save ourselves from financial loss.

"To all those who gave us their support we return our thanks, and will ask of those who owe us on subscription, to settle the matter at once, so as to enable us to meet our demands.

"To our exchanges we return thanks for their kindness in exchanging with us, and for their many kind notices of the *Jour*nal.

"In conclusion we will state that it is with joy and regret that we take our leave. Joy, that we are relieved from our labors, and yet we regret that we are unable to continue them. That we have made many friends we are assured, and, on the other hand, we have made bitter enemies, we are also assured. To the latter we will say we have no apology to offer, and take it as an assurance we have done our duty; for had we not done our duty we would neither had friends nor enemies. With this assurance we take our leave."

Mr. Crawford, on taking possession of the office, at once revived the old name of CAP SHEAF.

and placing it at the head of the paper, once more entered the arena to defend the tenets of the Democratic party. In launching his craft upon the stormy seas of journalism, he, too, had something to say, which was couched in the following language:

"The Northwestern Journal, press and office, having changed hands, necessitates a discontinuance of that sheet with the issue of No. 39, Vol. I; its place to be occupied by a journal of different name and character, devoted to another cause than that of temperance.

"It will be sufficient for our first issue to state the mere outlines of the course intended to be pursued through the present campaign, as we yet have not completed necessary arrangements to make our first paper little more than an introductory.

"This paper will be devoted to the cause of Democracy; placing at its masthead the names of Tilden and Hendricks. we will follow with all and every Democratic conventional nominee, both state and local. We propose making this journal purely Democratic, not a bolter's battle-axe. Neither do we propose to publish a weak-kneed, conservative organ. for it is considered that the doctrine under whose teachings our government advanced from infancy to manhood, under the ruling of which our nation expanded, from a small confederation to a firm and mighty government, is yet good enough to support, without being interspersed with conservative rules and nurtured on Greeley milk. * * * * None but bandy-kneed conservatives and half-converted radicals, will assume in this campaign a neutral stand, or desert the cause, because the minions of deep corruption and darkness dire has for so long held the balance of power; or because the stronghold of salary-grabbers or corrupt rings will point the sharky finger, and exclaim, -a Democrat is a traitor! All that is needed to make our cause successful, is a combined action of our party, from our platform and our standpoint. By such uniformity of action, we can drive the radical calves away from the treasury kettle, and leave them dolefully bellowing for another lick at its much-coveted contents.

"Should our young journal be the means of converting one radical to the cause of Democracy and right, we will be happy; our sanctum sanctorum will be a place of rejoicing; for sacred writ says—'he that converteth a sinner from the error of his way, shall save a soul from hell; thereby hiding a multitude of sins.'

"And let it be understood that this is not a campaign paper only, but a permanent thing; a fixed star in the journalistic constellation, whose "shine" we hope to improve and brighten, as it rises above the horizon and misty haze (Hayes.)

'It will not be our aim to make war on individuals; we will attack only party principles and not persons. Only when we are pitched into shall we show fight, as 'self-defense is nature's first law.'

"It will be our aim to make this paper worthy of the patronage of the party and others, who desire a live, local sheet, a good advertising medium, and a general raider on the wrongs, rings, and corruption, from whatever source they arise."

The paper ran thus until September 29, 1876, when J. S. Barnett took it in charge as agent for the mortgagee, and George S. Wedgewood was installed as editor, but it did not long survive, the last issue appearing upon the 20th of October, 1876.

LEWIS INDEPENDENT.

The only newspaper published at Lewis at the present time, is the *Independent*. It was established by the present proprietor and editor, J. B. Erion, who came here from Springville, Linn county for the purpose. The first issue appeared May 19, 1880, and each Wednesday since that time it has been published with great regularity. The first edition of the pa-

was 1,200 copies, which were distributed among those who had already subscribed, and in the territory in which it was thought the paper would acquire a circulation. The salutatory was couched in the following language:

"WHAT WE ARE HERE FOR.

To-day we have the pleasure of handing you the first number of the Lewis Independent, together with our conpliments. Examine it carefully, criticise it leniently, and decide-that is, in our favor. There is a period in the history of all business points, of any pretensions whatever, when it seems to become necessary, in the course of human events, for some enterprising American citizen to immolate himself on the altar of journalism, for the benefit of the public, by supplying that 'long felt want' for which every paper in the land has been established. Lewis has arrived at that stage in her history. sometimes occurs more than once). The business of the town demands the publication of a weekly journal within its borders, and the initial number is before you. As its name implies, it will be independent in politics-now and forever-but will not fail to to give important political news and results impartially and fairly, without taking sides in the already overtroubled pool of politics. Our specialty will consist in giving the people a genuine home paper, one that will give all its time and space to the publication, in an attractive form of local and county news in its local columns, while our patent outside' will give a better and more complete epitome of general news from over the entire world than we could possibly obtain for our readers through any other me-

dium. As this is a campaign year, and the number of political papers published throughout the country are almost unlimited, we believe an independent paper will be acceptable to a majority of readerslooked npon as an oasis in the desert of political strife. The Independent will endeavor to give expression to public opinion in all public matters, to give a faithful report of all passing events, and keep its readers posted in mercantile matters, markets, etc. Now, if you wish to become a regular reader, our subscription book lies open on the desk, and when your turn comes, you can step up, sign your name, pay your money, and be happy."

The first paper contained six and one-half columns of home advertising and professional cards, the time tables, and directory of churches and societies, besides spicy local columns, records of births, marriages, etc., for the week. The patronage of the *Independent* rapidly increased, both in subscriptions and advertising, and it was not long before Mr. Erion could boast of a safely established business enterprise as the result of his labors on the paper. He has all along conducted it in the channel he started in, and it is to-day independent of politics.

J. B. Erion, was born in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, August 29, 1842, and is a son of Philip and Matilda Erion. He spent his early life, and obtained his education in his native State. In 1861 he entered the army, enlisting in company A, of the Fourth Ohio Infantry, and serving until October 22, 1862, when he was honorably discharged at Harper's Ferry. He returned from the army to Knox county, Ohio, where he attended school during

the following winter. January 1, 1863, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Leonard, a native of Ohio. In the fall of the same year they removed to Linn county, Iowa, where they resided till 1870, then removing to Bates county, Missouri, which was their home until 1876. In that year they returned to Linn county, where he engaged in the business of keeping a drug and book store, at Springville, continuing it about a year, and during the time published a monthly paper, for the purpose of affording himself, and other business men, an advertising medium. It was called the Springville News. After closing out his drug and book business, he, in company with a young man from Cornell college, Mt. Vernon, Iowa, established the Springville Independent, to which he devoted his whole time. In 1879, he sold his interest in that paper to his partner, and in March, 1880, removed to Lewis, where he has since remained, engaged in conducting the Independent. Mr. and Mrs. Erion have six children-Jennie Mabel, now the wife of 'W. A. Terry, Luella M., Alice L., Francis L., Etta P. and L. De Witt. Mr. Erion is post commander of the G. A. R. and permanent secretary of the I.O.O.F. lodge.

THE MARNE MESSAGE.

A journal with the above name, was started at the town of Marne, by O. C. Bates, in the summer of 1882. The first number bore the date of July 10, 1882, and was a fair specimen of the "art preservative." Mr. Bates was a good deal of a writer, and much of the paper was original, and withal consistent.

It passed into the hands of W. H. Sanders, who changed the name to

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE, and removed it to Atlantic. After settling in the latter city, Conrad Linderman became part owner, but the partnership did not long endure. On making the change from Marne to the county-seat, Mr. Sanders indulged in the following monograph, upon the new quarters:

"As we look through the skylight of our new sanctum, catching the flitting clouds running the race of time, apparently hustling along, as it were, to become dissipated in etherial space or reach that chemical condition which bids them condense and bathe with refreshing showers the parched earth-we then cast our eyes down to the crowded pavement below and there, hustling along, in the pursuit of business or pleasure, steadily treads the footsteps of humanity, vieing one with the other, seeking the department suitable to each, buoyed with hopeful anxiety and ardent anticipationstreading along, directed by the offered opportunities none the less attractive by being so varied. We again look about us with still greater wonderment, so strange is our lot to be thus cast among men and looked upon by some-only a few-as an unnecessary evil; yet, we trust, after we are understood by them, that they will join in with us to aid once more in securing honest legislation.

"To the business men we wish to say, that your success depends upon the farmers who now, as a class, are outrageously robbed by exorbitant freight charges and high rates of interest. Their success is your success, and common reason among ourselves means success for all; therefore, we ask a share of your pat-

ronage. We will strive to meet all differences in a candid, fair and conservative manner. Your busy life should not be allowed to distract your attention from the surrounding encroachments upon your countrymen, and an occasional perusal of our columns will not, at least, darken your pathway. We invite you to consider, with us, the means to arrive at the wisest conclusions.

"A special feature of our columns will be to aid the laboring classes in receiving for their toil a liberal, yet equitable, compensation for their services. The subsidized press, which the old parties control, heed not their righteous demands, but seek to place labor on a plane of serfdom and increase the burdens already too grievous to bear without earnest protest.

Yours fraternally,

SANDERS AND LINDERMAN."

The paper is now edited by W. H. Sanders, who purchased the interest of Mr. Linderman. The paper is the particular champion of what is known as the Greenback-Labor party, for the advancement of whose principles it has labored and is laboring manfully. Mr. Sanders has a great and ready flow of language, and each issue of his paper teems with scathing remarks on the abuse of power, the growth of monopoly, the supineness of existing parties, and the necessity for the organization of labor for its own protection.

W. H. Sanders was born on November 27, 1852, in Lorain county, Ohio. Ilis parents, Daniel and Mehitabel Sanders were farmers, who were raised in that State. In 1854 they removed to Indiana and stayed there one and a half

years, and then returned to their old home in Ohio. His father was a veteran of the Forty-first Ohio Infantry, company H, and was severely wounded in battle. During the last two years of the war the subject of this sketch carried mail overland. In 1865 the whole family moved to Branch county, Michigan, and lived there until the year of 1870, when they emigrated to Newton, Jasper county, Iowa. November, 1871, they settled on new land in Franklin township, Cass county, Iowa, and improved it and made a success of farming.

December 15, 1874, Mr Sanders married Mary R. Hughes, of the same county; and as a result of said union, have an interesting family of three boys, namely -Vernie D., born September 28, 1875; Brinton B., born June 2, 1881, and Floyd A., born December 30, 1883. Mr. Sanders engaged for several years in the mercantile trade at Wiota, in this county, and had his stock of goods destroyed by fire; after which he moved to Marne, and published the People's Advocate. In the fall of 1883 he removed it to Atlantic, where he especially espoused the cause of labor, and has made his paper a power in the hands of the people, by whom he is held in high esteem, and is fast rising to a position of much usefulness and influence.

THE SUNDAY MORNING CLIPPER.

This paper was established the first of January, 1883, by Chas. W. Moseley, who had previously conducted a job printing office in Atlantic for some time. It was a small, three-column folio, set in nonpareil type. The first issue appeared Jan-

uary 7, which contained the following salutatory:

"This, the initial number of the Clipper, comes to you this morning as a specimen copy of our efforts toward trying to put upon a substantial basis what we think there is room for a livelihood in this city, a Sunday paper, published at home, for the benefit of our home people. Of course, there is probably vast room for improvement. In fact, we do not even expect to attain a standing in journalism, in the way of a Sunday morning edition, by the issuing of this small, amateur sheet, but by a combined effort on our part and the assistance of those who sanction our efforts in this direction, we do think that it can, in time, be elevated to a standing among the press, such as will do just credit to our city in the way of a Sunday morning publication. Still, we may not be correct as to this, and it may be a somewhat hazardous undertaking; but we are here to realize whatever may terminate from our labors-be it success or failure. We do not put a very high value upon the Clipper in its present form, but we are confident in the belief that we can furnish a sufficient amount of literary, local and miscellaneous news of this city and vicinity to more than exceed the cost price asked therefor-three cents per copy. We do not intend to devote much space to editorial matter of so deep a nature as would stagger a Webster mind to comprehend its meaning; on the contrary, our columns will be devoted almost exclusively to the literary, social and other news of interest and importance, which transpires in and about the city, and also for the advancement thereof. We shall

always endeavor to fearlessly advocate such principles as our honest convictions tell us are right, and to denounce all others of an opposite nature, and also to make the Clipper a paper such as the literal meaning that our motto implies—"A journal for the people, by the people, and of the people." However our motto may appear to some, we wish it to be understood that we shall maintain the privilege of the press and to set forth such ideas as we deem just and proper, and not to be governed or controlled by any party or clique."

The paper was successful from the start, and the following March was enlarged to eight pages, and neatly printed on a tinted book paper. Not long afterward he associated with him S. W. Teagarden, under the firm name of Moseley and Teagarden, and in the issue of April 15th the following announcement appeared:

"A change has taken place in the proprietorship and management of the Clipper this week, which we do not hesitate in predicting will be for the best interest and advantage not only to ourself, but all our subscribers and patrons generally. Mr. Wilmot Teagarden, a long-time and well-known resident of Atlantic, and who has been connected with the Telegraph office of this city for several years past, has purchased a half interest and will hereafter share equally the success and merits of the Clipper, if such may term nate from the united efforts put forth in that direction. It is useless for us to add anything by way of introduction, or to extol the ability or qualifications of Mr. Teagarden as a newspaper man, as his long

acquaintance and business transactions with the business men of Atlantic and all with whom he has come in contact will verify. Both of the proprietors being practical printers, it will enable us to present to the people of Atlantic in the near future a much better paper than at present, as several good improvements will be made as soon as the necessary arrangements can be completed. Thanking our many friends for the kind consideration and patronage they have tendered the *Clipper* in the past, we will try and doubly merit an increased patronage in the future."

May 6, 1883, the paper appeared enlarged to a five-column quarto, printed from new type and the name changed to the Sunday Herald, in which form it continued permanently. The first of November following, Mr. Teagarden retired from the paper. It was continued by Mr. Moseley until the first of March, 1884, when the publication was suspended. Mr. Moseley was a spicy writer, but inexperience led him into expressions that did the business no particular good.

THE ANITA TRIBUNE

Was established in the town of Anita in December, 1883, by Sherman F. Myers. The initial number of this journal appeared on the 20th, of that month, and was and is a neatly gotten up eight column folio and was in politics, independent. Mr. Myers, although a young man, is a ready writer and has a fluent style. He had had charge of the *Times*, but had severed his connection with it to institute the new journal. In starting out, he says by way of salutatory:

HISTORY OF CASS COUNTY.

"It is with pleasure that we present to our many old friends and readers this week, the initial number of the Anita Tribune. Although at one time having charge of the Times, it has passed from under our control, and the Tribune is now a candidate for public favor among the many journals of Cass county.

"Anita already has one paper, and though it seems a risky adventure to start a second one, we are willing to try it, believing that the *Tribune* will be worthy of a share of the public patronage, and in the course of time be a welcome visitor in every home in eastern and central Cass county.

"Our esteemed friend of the Times has jumped from the political wall onto the Republican side, and will do what he can with his 'voice and vote' for that party. He announces that he is a strong believer in the principles of the Republican party, and further states that to publish an independent paper, 'is a position untenable by one in whose blood there is a drop of patriotism or positive principle.' Every man has a right to his opinion in all matters, and if he chooses to be independent on political questions he has, probably, just as much patriotism and principle within him, as the disciple of any political party. The Tribune will be an outspoken, independent sheet, will work for the best interests of the town and its business men, and if it sees proper to express its opinion on any subject, it will do so without fear or regard to party.

"It is our intention to publish the best local paper in the county, and although this is saying a good deal, we propose to accomplish the task if perseverance and hard work are any good.

"We ask of the business men of this city an ample portion of their newspaper patronage, as a paper without support is a wagon without wheels. Thanking you all for past favors, and asking a liberal continuation of the same, we again launch out on the journalistic sea, with the determination to either make or break!"

Mr. Myers has continued to run this paper to the present time, although it has lately assumed a democratic tone, and is one of the leading journals of that party in this section.

Sherman F. Myers, a native of Iowa, was born at Fairfield, Jefferson county, November 4, 1863. He is a son of Jacob and Eliza (Koons) Myers, the former a resident of Fairfield, Iowa, and the latter a resident of Grant township, this county. In 1874, in company with his mother, brother and two sisters, Sherman came to Cass county, settling near the town of Wiota. Here he engaged at whatever employment he could find, and for some time earned many spare dimes on the streets of Wiota as a boot-black, to aid in his support. His opportunities for gaining an education were not of the best, but were always improved. He remained here until November, 1878, when he went to Anita and entered the office of the Anita Times, as a printer's "devil," under the direction of Charles F. Chase. When that paper was removed to Atlantic, Sherman went with it. He afterwards worked in the Audubon Advocate office, in Audubon county, and several other places, after the completion of his trade. Since the completion of the printer's trade, Sherman's advancement and success in life has been rapid. About March, 1, 1883, he

became the editor and publisher of the Anita Times, being employed by the proprietors, S. C. Rood and Company, who had very recently purchased the same of E. W. Blakesley. He conducted the paper successfully and creditably until November of that year, when Rood and Company disposed of the office to S. W. Teagarden. He then established the paper of which he is now sole editor and proprietor—the Anita Tribune.Myers was married in Anita, December 28, 1882, to Mamie La France, of Dubuque, Iowa, a daughter of Capt. Louis and Mary La France. Capt. La France is a native of France, and Mrs. La France, of Scotland. Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Myers have one child-Jessie L., born September 17, 1883.

GRISWOLD ADVOCATE.

No town can ever "expect to become known among men," unless it has a good newspaper to scatter the news broadcast, and to give the business interests a boom. In this regard Griswold has been very fortunate. Long before the business of the town would sustain it, the Advocate was established there. The first issue of this paper was printed on the 18th day of February, 1880, when there were only some three or four firms doing business in the town. It was printed under some difficulty, however, as the room in which the office was located was only sheeted over-head, and after the editors got fairly to work running off their first edition, there came up a driving, blowing snow, and for all they had a red-hot fire in the office, the snow fell to the depth of an inch on the office floor.

The founders of the Advocate were G. H. Ragsdale, editor and publisher of the

Chariton *Patriot*, and D. H. Scott, under the firm name of Ragsdale and Scott, editors and publishers, and D. H. Scott, managing editor. Following are the introductory words used by these gentlemen:

"Our first observation here indicates that there is a discount on words and a premium on results in Griswold. This is business and a characteristic of the young town which we are glad to see, and one we hope to encourage. Bearing this in mind, we will be very brief in introducing ourselves, and in the remarks usual on an occasion of this kind.

"The Advocate has come to stay. It is paid for and established on a sure basis its weekly issues will be the products of our own labor and not of hired help. It can and will live, even on indifferent support. It does not depend upon public sympathy, and does not want the patronage of those who may be afraid that they will not get value received. There is not a man in the place who has any doubt in regard to the benefit which a good paper is to a town, and we do not believe that there is even one man here who would shirk his fair share of the expense of sustaining a public institution of this kind. Politically we are of the opinion that there is no ground upon which true and respectable men can stand neutral. Neither of the parties are what we would like to have them, and never will be until the Golden Rule becomes the guide of the masses. Dishonesty is abroad in the land, and its out-croppings appear everywhere. more conspicuous in politics simply because men bave more opportunities in that field, and their conduct is more exposed. When common honesty is taught

by precept and example around every fireside, we will have better society, larger churches, fewer hypocrites and truer men to lead and control the politics of the The people must choose between such parties as they have and do what they can to purify them by purifying themselves and those growing up under their teaching. We have but little patience with that class of frauds who think they are too honest to be identified with either party and go straddling around among all of them. Our earnest belief is that the interests of the people are safest in the hands of the Republican party, and we are anchored fast to that political faith. That party, in this section, is already largely in the majority, and has most of the established papers working in its interest. Under these circumstances we expect to devote our at ention almost exclusively to the building up of Griswold and to the material interests of the townships and counties of which it is now the trade center."

RAGSDALE & SCOTT, Proprietors. D. H. Scott, Managing Editor.

Of the very many flattering notices and cheering words extended to the Advocate from the newspapers throughout the State, the following from the Chariton Patriot is a fair sample:

"D. H. Scott, for several years a standby in the *Patriot* office, has gone to Griswold, Cass county Iowa, where he takes a half interest in and immediate charge of the *Advocate*, a new paper just started in that stalwart young city. It gives us great pleasure to introduce young Scott to the Griswold and Cass county people, as one in every way worthy of their confidence and patronage. He is industrious and economical, with fixed habits and character. He has never been faltered in supporting a fatherless family, five in number, or failed to meet every obligation promptly and with scrupulous honesty. His folks will join him early in the spring and make their permanent home in Griswold."

The only change that has taken place in the management of the *Advocate* since it was first established occurred the 1st of April, 1881, when Mr. Ragsdale disposed of his interest therein to his partner, Mr. Scott. Following is Mr. Ragsdale's farewell remarks:

"The undersigned has sold his interest in the Advocate to D. H. Scott, who has been its editor and manager from the initial number to the present time. Under his charge the paper has prospered and been one of the most industrious agencies in the upholding of Griswold and making the new town a name for public spirit and rapid development second to no point in Iowa.

"We heartily congratulate him and the young city over the future, which gives the one an industrious young man of ability as an editor and publisher and the other, so generous, wide-awake and appreciative people, as patrons. The first days of the Advocate were the first days of experience which young Scott had in editorial and business management and the development he has made has been no less rapid than the vigorous young city which he has selected as his abiding place.

"We retire from a business connection with the office in the full belief that the reputation of the paper will not only be sustained but greatly enlarged"

G. H. RAGSDALE.

Chariton, Iowa, April 7, 1881.

The Advocate, as stated in the salutatory, is established upon a sure foundation and has steadily kept step in the onward walks of life with the community in which it is published until the present time, when it enjoys a patronage that any person may well feel proud of. It has a circulation of almost seven hundred copies and is widely quoted from by the press throughout western Iowa.

David Hamilton Scott, editor and proprietor of the Advocate, is a young man of twenty-eight years of age. He is of Scotch-Irish parentage. He was born in Lucas county, Iowa, and when only a few months old, his parents moved to Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. When he was thirteen years old his father died, and as he was the only boy in the family, had thrown upon him the care of an invalid mother and four sisters, one of which was older than himself, two years, and the other three much younger. Having but versal esteem of all whom he has com 19th day of April, in menal altar, Miss complished young teacher in the prim Griswold schools. best act of his life young friends to go in the words of old will say, "here's to friends good health long and prosper."

very little means and with the hope of regaining his mother's health, the family moved to southern Kansas in 1870, where they resided until the fall of 1872, when they returned to Iowa. In the spring of 1873, he entered the office of the Chariton Patriot, as "devil," and gradually worked his way up until the summer of 1875, when he was made foreman of that office, which position he filled with great credit to himself and his employers on account of his excellent workmanship. Mr. Scott's career in Griswold has been an unusually bright one. He has ever stood by his mother and sisters and has won the universal esteem of all the good people with whom he has come in contact. On the 19th day of April, 1883, he led to the hymenal altar, Miss Rebecca Black, an accomplished young lady, and the first teacher in the primary department of the Griswold schools. This he says is the best act of his life and he advises all his young friends to go and do likewise, and in the words of old Rip Van Winkle, he will say, "here's to your good health, your friends good health, and may you all live

CHAPTER XVI.

EDUCATIONAL.

History has furnished no lens powerful enough for us to discern the beginning of the school system, if system it can be called, that, in the early dawn of human intelli-

gence first undertook to instruct the young. It appears like some fixed star which is lost in the nebulæ of mythology, and is obscured from our eyes in the misty past.

We are told of schools of astronomy in Babylon, at least thirty-three hundred years before the Christian era, schools of medicine and science in China but little later. Schools were one of the institutions of Egypt in the time of Moses, and the schools and lyceums of Greece date back to the siege of Troy. But little is known of the mode of teaching in these early days, and, it was not until the fifteenth century, that anything like an intelligent effort seems to have been made toward the instruction of the masses. Then, and for many years thereafter, the education partook more of a religious than a secular cast, and the history of the saints, the dogmas of the fathers, and the formula of faith held a more prominent place than the more practical studies of the present day.

In our own time and country the history of education has been a varied one. The Puritan had no sooner established himself upon the wave-washed, stormy coast of New England, than he planted the precious seed of the district school, whose foundation was so solid, whose roots were so deep and far-reaching that it secured so strong a foothold, that the storms and trials of two centuries and a half have never disturbed, nor interrupted its course. nor loosened its hold in, this, its native soil. The system of district schools, as these mighty reformers planted and nourished it, has endured, and does endure, to this day in the land where first they raised the banner of universal education, a prouder monument than blazoned stone, to their memories.

The system of district schools as established in 1622, in New England, now pre-

vails in that land to-day, and, with such modifications as were suggested by the difference of time and circumstances, was brought from that far away part of our common country, by our forefathers, when they turned their faces toward the setting sun, when they journeyed to new homes in the wilderness. Wherever they stopped they planted some of this precious seed and flourishing schools sprung up, all along their track, and almost the first years of the settlement of our young State of Iowa, witnessed the establishment of the common school.

The first settlers in the Territory showed in their works their faith in the public schools. Governor Robert Lucas, in his message to the first legislative Assembly, of Iowa Territory, which convened at Burlington, November, 12, 1838, says, in reference to schools:

"The twelfth section of the act of Congress establishing our Territory declares, 'that the citizens of Iowa shall enjoy all the rights, privileges and immunities heretofore granted and secured to the Territory of Wisconsin and its inhabitants.' This extends to us all the rights, privileges and immunities specified in the ordinances of Congress of the 13th of July, 1787.

"The third article of this ordinance declares, 'that religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and all means of education shall be forever encouraged.'

"Congress, to carry out this declaration, has granted one section of land in every township, to the inhabitants of such

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townships, for the purposes of schools therein.

"There is no subject to which I wish to call your attention more emphatically than the subject of our establishing, at the commencement of our political existence, a well digested system of common schools."

This Assembly addressed itself, early, to the task of providing for a system of common schools, and enacted a law providing for the formation of districts, the establishing of schools, and authorized the voters of each district, when lawfully assembled, to levy and collect the necessary taxes, "either in each or good merchantable property, at each price, upon the inhabitants of their respective districts, not exceeding one-half per centum, nor amounting to more than ten dollars on any one person, to do all and everything necessary to the establishment and support of schools within the same."

The Second Legislative Assembly enacted, January 16, 1840, a much more comprehensive law to establish a system of common schools—a law containing many excellent features. Its provisions were, however, in advance of the existing public sentiment on the subject of education, making ample provision, as it did, for free public schools. Even the people of Iowa were scarcely ready for such a law.

In the United States census of 1840, very few schools, either private or public, were reported. One academy in Scott county, with twenty-five scholars, and in the State sixty-three primary and common schools, with 1,500 scholars, being the whole number reported.

The first section of the act of 1839 for the establishment of common schools provided, that "there shall be established a common school, or schools, in each of the counties of this Territory, which shall be open and free for every class of white citizens between the ages of five and twentyone years;" the second section providing that "the county board shall, from time to time, form such districts in their respective counties, whenever a petition may be presented for that purpose by a majority of the voters resident within such contemplated district." These districts were governed by a board of three trustees, whose duties were to examine and employ teachers, superintend the schools, and collect and disburse the taxes voted by the electors for school purposes.

Among the earlier enactments of the Territorial Legislature were those requiring that each district maintain at least three months' school every year, and that the expenses for the same be raised by taxes levied upon the property of said district. Among the latter enactments was that providing for a county school tax to be levied, to pay teachers, and that whatever additional sum might be required for this purpose should be assessed upon the parents sending in proportion to the length of time sent. The rate-bill system was thus adopted near the close of the Territorial period.

When Iowa was admitted into the Union as a State, December 28, 1846, with a population of 100,000, and a reported school population of about 20,000, about 400 districts had been organized. From this time the number of districts rapidly increased, reaching 1,000 in 1849, and

HISTORY OF CASS COUNTY.

1,200 in 1850. In 1857 the number of organized school districts had increased to 3,265. The Hon. Maturin L. Fisher, of Clayton county, who then so ably filled the office of superintendent of public instruction, in his report, dated November, 1857, urged the revision of the school law, and of the reduction in the number of school districts.

The Seventh General Assembly again took up the subject of the revision of the school laws, and on the 12th day of March, 1858, passed "An act for the Public Instruction of the State of Iowa," the first section of which provided that "Each civil township in the several counties of this State is hereby declared a school district for all the purposes of this act, the boundaries of said township being the boundaries of said school district, and every township hereafter laid out and organized, a school district; and each district, as at present organized, shall become a sub-district for the purposes hereinafter provided: Provided, that each incorporated city or town, including the territory annexed thereto for school purposes, and which contains not less than 1,000 inhabitants, shall be and is hereby created a school district." This law took effect March 20, 1858, and reduced the number of districts from about 3,500 to less than 900.

In December, 1858, a law was enacted providing that any city or incorporated town, including the territory annexed thereto for school purposes, may constitute a school district, by vote of the majority of electors residing in the territory of such contemplated district. In 1860, the provisions of this act were extended to

unincorporated towns and villages containing not less than three hundred inhabitants.

By an act passed April 3, 1866, this privilege was further extended to any city or sub-district containing not less than two hundred inhabitants, and containing territory contiguous thereto. It soon became evident that by this amendment a serious innovation would be made in the district township system, by the formation of independent districts in the more thickly settled and wealthier portions of the townships. The amendment was repealed early in the session of the following General Assembly.

The township system met the approval of every State superintendent. The subdistrict system was opposed strenuously by Hon. A. S. Kissell, who desired each township a school district to be governed by a board of directors elected at the annual district township meeting for the term of three years. In his report dated January 1, 1872, he says:

"In this system every township becomes a school district, and all sub-district boundaries are abandoned; and if this plan were carried into effect in this State. it would allow no other school divisions than those of the independent and township districts. The most experienced educators of the country have advocated this system. Among these are such men as Horace Mann, U. S. Commissioner Barnard, Ex-Governor Boutwell, Dr. Newton Bateman, of Illinois, Dr. Gregory, late superintendent of Michigan, and the county and State superintendents of onethird of the States of the Union. arguments advanced by many of these ex

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perienced school men are unanswerable. Massachusetts and Pennsylvania have tested the system practically for several years; it is pronounced by these States a success; and this successful experiment of three or four years should have greater weight with us in this young and growing commonwealth than any theoretical argument that could be advanced."

Notwithstanding the efforts and array of argument, and the conviction on the part of those who had made a special study of this subject, the General Assembly which convened January 8, 1872, enacted a law providing for the formation of independent districts, from the sub-districts of a district township. This law has ever been a plague to county superintendents, and several efforts have been made to effect its repeal, but without ayail.

Every governor that Iowa has had has given his warmest approval of the common school system. Governor James W. Grimes in his inaugural message, December 9, 1854, displays broad statesmanship, advanced and liberal views and eminently sound philosophy in the following language:

"Government is established for the protection of the governed. But that protection does not consist merely in the enforcement of laws against injury to the person and property. Men do not make a voluntary abnegation of their natural rights, simply that those rights may be protected by the body politic. It reaches more vital interests than those of property. Its greatest object is to elevate and ennoble the citizen. It would fall far short of its design if it did not disseminate intelligence, and build up the moral

energies of the people. It is organized to establish justice, promote the public well-fare and secure the blessings of liberty. It is designed to foster the instincts of truth, justice and philanthrophy that are planted in our very natures, and from which all constitutions and laws derive their validity and value. It should afford moral as well as physical protection by educating the rising generation; by encouraging industry and sobriety; by steadfastly adhering to the right; and by being ever true to the instincts of freedom and humanity.

"To accomplish these high aims of government, the first requisite is ample provision for the education of the youth of the State. The common school fund of the State should be scrupulously preserved and a more efficient system of common schools than we now have should be adopted. The State should see to it that the elements of education, like the elements of universal nature, are above, around and beneath all.

"It is agreed that the safety and perpetuity of our Republican institutions des pend upon the diffusion of intelligence among the masses of the people. The statistics of the penitentiaries and almshouses throughout the country abundantly show that education is the best preventive of pauperism and crime. They show, also, that the prevention of those evils is much less expensive than the punishment of the one and the relief of the other. Education, too, is the great equalizer of human conditions. It places the poor on an equality with the rich. It subjects the appetites and passions of the rich to the restraints of reason and conscience, and



Rufueld, Grosf
SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS.



thus prepares each for a career of usefulness and honor. Every consideration, therefore, of duty and policy impels us to sustain the common schools of the State in the highest possible efficiency."

EDUCATIONAL GROWTH OF CASS COUNTY.

In the year 1854, the county contained but ninety-seven children between the ages of five and twenty-one years, according to the report of the State superintendent of public instruction of that year, James B. Eads. The whole amount of money expended for school purposes during the same year was less than \$200, and there was not a single school house within the limits of the county. In 1856, the children of a school age were reported to have increased to one hundred and fifty-eight.

The first school district organized in this county, was No. 1, Cass township, which was established in 1853. Districts Nos. 2 and 3, of the same township, were organized in the following year. Who were the officers of the first two it is hard to determine at this late day, but a record is still in existence showing that in district No. 3, the first officers were: Joseph Everly, president; John Van Houten, treasurer; Edward Manly, secretary. District No. 4, of Cass township, was organized the same year with D. Stanley as president; D. Chapman, treasurer, and B. Bales, secretary.

James W. Brown, in his annual report filed on the 1st of October, 1858, shows that there was but one school house in the county, and that was one in district No. 3, in Turkey Grove township, the school house in Grove City. This house cost \$700, and was a frame structure. In Tur-

key Grove, there were at the same time, however, three schools being taught, two in Cass township, and one each in Brighton and Edna, while Lura and Pymosa had none. The whole number of children in the county between the ages of five and twenty-one years, is set down that year at 376.

In the year 1875 the public school houses in the county numbered one hundred and one and were valued at \$79,995. In the same year there were expended for new school houses and sites the sum of \$14 897.56; and \$44,683.89 was paid to teachers; at the same time there was paid out of the contingent fund for fuel, repairs, etc., the sum of \$13,879.54, making a total of \$73,460.99 paid out in one year for school purposes. The average number of months taught that year was seven and a quarter; the average rate of compensation was \$35, although some superior teachers received as high as \$125 per month, and some as low as \$25.

From the report of the superintendent, for 1884, we learn that Cass county had the following:

Number of district townships in the	
county	16
Number of independent districts	4
Number of sub-districts	141
Number of ungraded schools in the	
county	139
Number of rooms in graded schools	31
Average term of schools in the county,	
months	8.1
Number of male teachers employed	64
Number of female teachers	199
Average monthly compensation to	
male teachers\$	42.90
Female teachers	33.59
Number of children in the county be-	
tween the ages of five and twenty-one.	6,748

HISTORY OF CASS COUNTY...

410	131010	TUI	OF C	1
Total average attendance.			8 280	
Number of school houses			148	E
Frame			144	1
Brick			4	F
Total value of school hous			- 1	•
Total value of apparatus.				
Total number of certificat			1	
Sept. 1, 1883, to Sept. 1	, 1884:			1
First grade	• • • • • • • • • • •		123	
Second grade			152	1
Third grade			58	
Number of applicants re-	jected	• •	33	
As to the financial.	condition .	of se	chool	
matters, below is prese]
the county treasurer,]
funds pertaining to it,				
•	, for the ye	ai ei	lama	
December 31, 1883:				
TEACHERS	TAX.			
To balance from last re-				
port	\$3 , 046.86			'
To amount of tax col-				
lected	38,880.47			
_		\$41,	927,33	
Contr	ra			1
By amount paid school				
treasurers	\$39, 102.15			
By balance on hand	2,825.18			
		\$41.	927.33	
<u></u>				l
CONTINGENT S	CHOOL TAX.			
To balance from last	@1 900 09			
report	φ1, &UU, OJ		-	
To amount of tax collected	14 901 59			-
16616a		\$15	402.36	
		φ10,	TON. 00	1
Cont	ra.			1
By amount paid school	@14 941 P*			ı
treasurers				
By balance on hand	1,000.49	2 15	402.38	
_		Φīυ,	ZUD. 00	
SCHOOL HO	USE TAX.			
To balance from last				1
report	\$641.09			
To amount of tax col-				
lected	5, 780.64			1
_		\$6,	421.73	1

ira.	
\$6,080.38	
341.35	\$ 6, 421.73
CHOOL FUND	
\$2 , 455. 26	
15, 279, 55	
20,210.00	\$17,734.81
	\$6,080.38 341.35 CHOOL FUND

The Normal institute was established in 1874; but no record of meetings is found till 1876.

Contra.

Each annual session has continued twenty days. Below are given some facts in reference to them:

	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1852	1883.	1884
Total enroll- ment Average daily	58	85	100		144 104			171 134	l
Aggregate at- tendance in days				1757		_	2922		

The first information concerning items below, is found in report of 1871. We give, therefore, what is found in reports for 1871, 1875 and 1880:

	1871.	1875.	1880.
Total school population Number pupils enrolled in schools Number school houses Average compensation of male teachers Average compensation of female	\$3 \$33.25	3,068	138 \$31.18
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SCHOOL FUND COMMISSIONER.

When Cass county was organized in 1853, educational matters in Iowa were as yet in a primitive state, and were managed in a rude manner. The school fund commissioner was the only educational officer, and as the name implies, had especial control of the school funds, and, in fact, his authority extended no farther. There were no public examinations of teachers, as in later days, as the directors themselves examined the teachers they wished to employ, and if not satisfactory, the applicants were rejected.

At the first election for county officers, in April, 1853, J. E. Chapman was chosen to fill this office and entered upon the discharge of his duties with the rest of the county officials. He had come to this county the year previous. He was reelected the following year and served to the end of 1854. He afterwards removed to Adair county.

In 1855, Rev. George B. Hitchcock was elected to this office, but does not seem to have served any great length of time, and was succeeded by Samuel L. Lorah, who, after holding the office for a while, resigned on the 30th of July, 1857. Both of these gentlemen are noticed elsewhere.

In 1857 and 8, Oliver Mills, still a resident of the county, served in this office. A sketch of this gentleman appears in connection with the annals of the General Assembly, of which he was a member, in the chapter entitled, National, State and County Representation, to which the reader is referred.

During the winter of 1857-8, the office of school fund commissioner was abolished by an act of the General Assembly. The duties of that officer, as regards the management of the school funds, devolved upon the county judge, and subsequently, when the board of supervisors was created, these duties passed into their hands, and still remain there. The duties of the commissioner, so far as schools and educational matters are concerned, passed into the hands of the

county superintendent of schools, which office was at that time created. His duties then were the same as now, except that at the present time, he has charge of the normal institute fund, which, at that time, did not exist.

The first superintendent of schools of Cass county, was James W. Brown, who was elected in the spring of 1858. He entered upon his official duties at once, and discharged them faithfully and intelligently. Mr. Brown is one of the leading attorneys of Atlantic at the present, and is noticed in full in the chapter devoted to the bar.

In October, 1859, at the general election, William S. Newlon was elected to this office.

At the election in the fall of 1861, the contestants for this office were E. W. Hall and J. S. Rand, and on a due canvass of the ballots cast, it was discovered that each had received one hundred and fifty-seven votes, making it a tie. Lots were prepared and drawn and E. W. Hall drawing the fortunate number, was declared county superintendent of schools. He only served the year of 1862, when he gave way to a successor.

The next to fill the office of superintendent of schools in the county, was G. M. Smith, who was elected thereto, in the

fall of 1862, to fill the vacancy. He was re-elected in the fall of 1863, and served until the 7th of June, 1865, when he resigned.

Upon the resignation of G. M. Smith, the board of supervisors appointed II. G. Smith to fill the vacancy, which he did, and was elected his own successor in 1865 and again in 1867, holding the office for four years and a half.

E. D. Hawes was chosen by the qualified voters of the county, at the regular fall election in 1869, to fill this onerous office and was re-elected in 1871 and 1873.

Edward D. Hawes was born in Schuyler county, New York, October 18, 1828. His father, Jonas Hawes, died at his old home, many years ago. His mother, Rebecca Hawes, survived her husband about five years. Edward D. Hawes, in his youth, attended the common schools and later, the Peach Orchard academy, on Seneca Lake. He then spent one year (1856) with his brother, John D. Hawes, at East Troy, Walworth county, Wisconsin, engaged in teaching. In 1857 he went to Iowa City where he held the position of principal of the first ward school four years, and was also deputy county superintendent of schools. He went to Polk county in 1861, locating in the city of DesMoines, where he was superintendent of the city schools, also had charge of the high school. He was elected county superintendent of Polk county in 1862, and then gave up the charge of the city schools. He held this position two years, during the time, doing institute work in more than thirty counties of the State. In 1864 Mr. Hawes left DesMoines and then became identified with the in-

terests of Cass county, of which he has since been a prominent citizen. In February of that year, he located at Lewis and there engaged in the grocery business, in partnership with J. C. Yetzer of Atlantic. Six months later he sold his interest in that business, and removed to the farm on which he now resides. It is located in sections 23 and 24 of Washington township, and contains three hundred and sixty acres. The farm is under good cultivation and his improvements are of the best. He is engaged in the business of raising and feeding stock for market. Mr. Hawes was married February 4, 1864, to Mrs. Mary C. Carey, widow of Dr. J. B. Carey, who was formerly of Ohio but died in Lewis, March 5, 1863, aged forty years. Mrs. Hawes was born in Fulton county, Illinois, January 8, 1841, and is a daughter of J. P. and Mary Crosswait. The former died in Atlantic. The latter is now living in Atlantic. Mr. and Mrs. Crosswait were among the pioneers of this county, having come here from Fulton county, Illinois in 1856. They located at Lewis. He owned land in several counties in this section of the State, but was not engaged in active business after coming here. Mrs. Hawes has one daughter by her former marriage, Jennie B. Carey, born March 30, 1860. She is now teaching school at Indianola, Warren county, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Hawes have three children—Nellie C., born August 26, 1867; Ettie D., born January 24, 1872 and Louis E., born July 29, 1878. Mr. Hawes has held the office of county superintendent six years, and also nearly all of the township offices.

The successor of Mr. Hawes was H. A.

HISTORY OF CASS COUNTY.

Disbrow, who was elected in 1875-7. He is now a member of the legal fraternity of Atlantic, and is noticed at length in the chapter devoted to the reminiscences, etc.

In 1879, R. H. Frost, was elected superintendent of the county schools, and has been re-elected his own successor twice since, and is the present incumbent of the office.

Rufus H. Frost, who is now holding the responsible position of superintendent of schools of Cass county, is a native of the town of Charleston, Sullivan county, New Hampshire. His grandfather was a native of the State of Maine, but removed to New Hampshire when a young man. In that State he made his permanent home, and there our subject's father, Thomas Frost was born. His mother, Juliana L. (Shurtleff) Frost, was also a native of New Hampshire. Rufus II. was reared in Charleston, New Hampshire, and received his education there, and at New London and Meriden. He graduated at Kimball Union academy in 1865, but had taught one term of school previously. After graduation, he started west, and located in Madison county, Illinois. Here he readily obtained employment as teacher, which engagement continued one year. He then determined to commence the study of law, and went to Charleston for that purpose. While earning his support by teaching in the country, he spent his spare time in preparing himself for the legal profession in Charleston. While there he was appointed to the principalship of the public schools at Whitehall, which position he gave up to take charge of Hamilton seminary. He remained in con-

trol there one year, and then went to Springfield to accept the position of principal of the second ward school. The next year he went to Atlanta, Illinois, and re-organized the public schools of that place. But Mr. Frost had by no means laid aside his design of becoming identified with the legal profession, and after one year spent in Atlanta, he returned to Springfield, and resumed his reading, and was admitted to the bar in 1873. He practiced his profession up to 1875, when the temptation to resume his old profession of teaching became so strong that he, in 1876, came to Atlantic, and accepted the position of principal of the west side school. This position he filled with credit to himself and satisfaction to all, for three years, when he was appointed to the office of superintendent of schools of Cass county. His efforts toward the improvement of the schools of the county were justly appreciated, and he has held the office ever since, being repeatedly re-elected to the office by the suffrages of the citizens of the county. There can be no doubt that to Mr. Frost's unceasing efforts the high position which the schools of the county have attained, is largely due. He was united in marriage in July, 1867, to Miss Julia E. Stanard. She is a graduate of the State Normal University, at Normal, Illinois, and is herself an accomplished teacher. coming to Atlantic, her services have been given almost constantly to the public schools here. Two children have blessed their union-Edwin R. W., and Kathrina J. E. Mr. Frost offered his services to his country during the civil war,

but he was not accepted on account of disability. He, however, had charge of Carolina for eight months. Mr. Frost is government teams connected with the a member of the Masonic order.

bureau of yards and docks in South

CHAPTER XVII.

RAILROADS.

No factor in all the world's machinery] has contributed more to the onward stride of civilization than the building of railroads; before the rush of the iron horse on his road of iron and steel, that which was desert wilderness and arid plain becomes, as if by magic, fertile garden and blooming orchard, the camp of the aborigine gives way to the city of his more progressive brother; the smoke curling from his wigwam door is replaced by that rising from the tall chimney of the white man's factory; and human toil and drudgery becomes less and less necessary to maintain a bare existence, as the railroad, with its long trains winding o'er the prairies, brings to the pioneer who has preceded, it, the welcome machinery which shall thereafter assist in the toil his poor hands have been forced to do unaided.

And though more than a score of years had passed over the heads of Cass county's first settlers ere the first railroad pierced through her woods and prairies, yet her real prosperity and rapid advancement dates from that event.

Previously the settlers, or those who sold to them, were compelled to haul their goods from points so remote that it seems incredible at the present day, when goods are ordered and delivered at our doors from wholesale points within a few short days. And to market the stock and products of the soil required such lengthy drives and long hauling, as often render the small remuneration then received scarcely worth the trouble.

In the very early days of the county, the settlers traded at Fort Des Moines and Council Bluffs, spending days on the journey to and from those points, sometimes alone, sometimes in company with some of their neighbors; when the latter was the case, the monotony of the journey would in a great measure disappear, making the trip often one of pleasure, as well as business. And it may be that those pioneers, unaccustomed to railroad facilities did not regard them as absolute necessities, as do the present generation.

But the lack of transportation facilities of course made prices lower for the producer on his own products, as well as making him pay more for what he bought. And as other localities in the West became provided with means of rapid transit, the feeling of impatience at being left behind gradually made the people, of Cass county more restless and more eager for like favors.

Other causes, of course, sometimes modified the inconvenience felt from this source. From the time the first crop was raised in the county up to and including 1856, the constant stream of emigration following the great east and west trail through the county, on their way to California, relieved the settlers of their surplus produce, and always at good prices Corn sold from seventy-five cents to two dollars per bushel, and hay ranged from ten dollars to fifteen dollars per ton, and indeed, sold as high as twenty dollars. This state of things of course brought prosperity for the time to the county. But as this tide of western emigration slackened, and was finally brought to a stop by the civil war, this prosperous state of things took a sudden turn, and produce of all kinds was a drug on the market. transient demand having ceased, there being no local demand, and means of getting to other markets so limited, the people were glad to dispose of their products for almost any price. Before, they had received their pay in gold; now, they received what little remuneration was proffered them, mostly in trade. Corn sold in 1862 for eight cents a bushel, and wheat for twenty-five cents, in merchandise. In the summer of the same year R. D. Mc-Geehon, after hauling wheat to Council Bluffs, was compelled to dispose of it for thirty-five cents per bushel, taking his pay in trade, and among the goods which he received there was one item of one barrel of salt at nine dollars; nearly twenty-six bushels of wheat hauled sixty miles, for one barrel of salt! In 1862 stock-dealers paid in the county one and three-fourths and two cents gross, for hogs delivered to them in Lewis; in 1863 they paid three and a half and four cents, and in 1864, from five to six cents. These were driven to Iowa City, and thence shipped by rail to Chicago.

In 1864, coffee sold at Lewis and Grove City at forty five to fifty cents per pound; tea \$1.75 to \$2; sugar, fifteen to twenty cents; dried apples, thirty to thirty-five cents; dried peaches, the same; calico, forty to fifty cents per yard; unbleached cottons, seventy to eighty cents; other articles of merchandise sold at proportionately high prices. With his other products the farmer fared nearly as badly as with his stock. Wheat brought twentyfive cents; corn, fifteen cents; oats, twelve cents; butter eight cents per pound; eggs, six cents per dozen, and so on. Thus, everything the farmer had to sell was low, and everything be had to purchase was high; and this condition of things may be attributed in great measure, if not entirely, to lack of railroads.

The war deadened for the time, all hope of the speedy construction of railway lines; and the people became resigned for the time to their lot; but peace resumed, and the country once more coming

back to its normal state, the people began to clamor for a railroad in earnest. But, for many reasons, no railroad came through or near Cass county until in 1868, the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad company pushed one of their main lines through this part of Iowa, crossing Cass county in the northern part, and the same year witnessed the foundation of Atlantic,

one of the most prosperous and go-ahead towns in southwestern Iowa, and the day that saw its rise, witnessed the downfall of Grove City, then fondly hoped to be the future county seat.

In 1879 a branch road was built from Atlantic southward, and on the 1st of January, 1880, the first train was run over it to Lewis.

CHAPTER XVIII.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

The institution of slavery was always a] source of trouble between the free and slave-holding States. The latter were always troubled with the thought that the former would encroach upon their rights, and nothing could be done to shake this belief. Compromise measures from time to time were adopted to settle the vexed question of slavery, but the fears of the slaveholders were only allayed for a short time. Threats of secession were often made by the slave-holding States, but as soon as measures of a conciliatory character were passed, no attempt was made to carry their threats into execution. Finally came the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the adoption of a measure known as the Kansas-Nebraska bill. This bill opened certain territory to slavery which,

under the former act, was forever to be free. About the time of the passage of this act, the Whig party was in a state of dissolution, and the great body of that party, together with certain Democrats who were opposed to the Kansas-Nebraska bill, united, thus forming a new party to which was given the name of Republican, having for its object the prevention of the further extension of slavery. The people of the South imagined they saw in this new party not only an organized effort to prevent the extension of slavery, but one that would eventually be used to destroy slavery in those States in which it already existed.

In 1860 four Presidential tickets were in the field. Abraham Lincoln was the candidate of the Republicans, Stephen A. Douglas of the National Democrat, John C. Breckenridge of the Pro-Slavery interests, and John Bell of the Union. The Union party was composed principally of those who had previously affiliated with the American or Know-Nothing party. Early in the campaign there were threats of secession and disunion in case of the election of Abraham Lincoln, but the people were so accustomed to Southern bravado that little heed was given to the bluster.

On the 20th of December, 1860, South Carolina, by a convention of delegates, declared "That the Union now existing between South Carolina and the other States of North America is dissolved, and that the State of South Carolina has resumed her position among the nations of the earth as a free, sovereign and independent State, with full power to levy war and conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and do all other acts and things which independent States may of right do."

On the 24th Gov. Pickens issued a proclamation declaring that "South Carolina is, and has a right to be, a free and independent State, and as such has a right to levy war, conclude peace, and do all acts whatever that rightfully appertain to a free and independent State."

On the 26th Major Anderson evacuated Fort Moultrie and occupied Fort Sumter. Two days previously he wrote President Buchanan's secretary of war, John B. Floyd, as follows:

"When I Inform you that my garrison consists of only sixty effective men, and that we are in very indifferent works, the walls of which are only fourteen feet high:

and that we have within one hundred and sixty yards of our walls, sand hills which command our works and which afford admirable sites for batteries and the finest coverts for sharp-shooters; and that besides this there are numerous houses, some of them within pistol shot, and you will at once see that if attacked in force, headed by any one but a simpletion, there is scarcely a possibility of our being able to hold out long enough for our friends to come to our succor."

His appeals for re-inforcements were seconded by General Scott, but unheeded by President Buchanan, and entirely ignored by John B. Floyd, secretary of war.

On the 28th South Carolina troops occupied Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney, and hoisted the palmetto flag on the ramparts. On the 29th John B. Floyd resigned his place in Buchanan's cabinet, charging that the president in refusing to remove Major Anderson from Charleston Harbor, designed to plunge the country into civil war, and added: "I cannot consent to be the agent of such a calamity." On the same day the South Carolina commissioners presented their official credentials at Washington, which, on the next day, were declined.

On the second day of January, 1861, Georgia declared for secession, and Georgia troops took possession of the United States Arsenal in Augusta, and Forts Pulaski and Jackson.

Gov. Ellis, of North Carolina, seized the forts at Beaufort and Wilmington and the arsenal at Fayetteville. On the evening of the 4th, the Alabama and Mississippi delegations in Congress telegraphed the

conventions of their respective States to secede, telling them there was no prospect of a satisfactory adjustment. On the 7th, the conventions of Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee met in secession conclave. On the 8th, Secretary Thompson resigned his seat in the cabinet on the ground that. contrary to promises, troops had been sent to Major Anderson. On the 9th, the "Star of the West," carrying supplies and re-inforcements to Major Anderson, was fired into from Morris Istand, and turned homeward, leaving Fort Sumter and its gallant little band to the mercy of the rebels. On the same day, the ordinance of secession passed the Misssissippi Convention. Florida adopted an ordinance of secession on the 10th, and Alabama on the 11th. The same day (the 11th) Thompson, Secretary of the Treasury, resigned, and the rebels seized the arsenal at Baton Rouge, and Forts Jackson and St Philip, at the mouth of the Mississippi river, and Fort Pike at the Lake Pontchartrain entrance. Pessacola navy yard and Fort Barraneas were surrendered to rebel troops by Colonel Armstrong on the Lieutenant Slemmer, who had 13th. drawn his command from Fort McRae to Fort Pickens, defied Armstrong's orders, and announced his intention to "hold the fort" at all hazards. The Georgia Convention adopted an ordinance of secession on the 19th. On the 20th, Lieutenant Slemmer was besieged by a thousand "allied troops" at Fort Pickens. Louisiana adopted an ordinance of secession on the 25th. On the 1st of February, the rebels seized the United States mint and custom house at New Orleans. The Peace convention assembly at Washington on

the 4th, but adjourned without doing anything to quiet the disturbed elements. On the 9th, a provisional constitution was adopted at Montgomery, Alabama, it being the Constitution of the United States "re-constructed" to suit their pur-Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, was chosen president, and Alexander H. Stevens, of Georgia, vice-president of the "Confederated States of North America." Jefferson Davis was inaugurated on the 18th, and on the 25th, it was learned that General Twiggs, commanding the department of Texas, had basely betrayed his trust, and that he had surrendered all the military posts, munitions and arms to the authorities of Texas.

Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated March 4, 1861, in front of the capitol, the inauguration ceremonies being witnessed by a vast concourse of people. Before taking the oath, Mr. Lincoln pronounced in a clear, ringing voice, his inaugural address, to hear which there was an almost painful solicitude, to read which the whole American people and civilized world awaited with irrepressible anxiety. With that address, and the administration of the oath of office, the people were assured. All doubt, if any had previously existed, was removed. In the hands of Abraham Lincoln, the people's President, and himself of the people, the government was safe.

Traitors were still busy plotting and planning. Troops were mustering in all the seceded States. On Friday, April 12, the surrender of Fort Sumter, with its garrison of sixty effective men, was demanded and bravely refused by the gallant Major Anderson. Fire was at once opened on the helpless garrison by the

rebel forces, numbered by thousands. Resistance was useless, and at last the National colors were hauled down, and by traitor hands were trailed in the dust. On Sunday morning, the 14th, the news of the surrender was received in all the principal cities of the Union. That was all, but that was enough. A day later, when the news was confirmed and spread through the country, the patriotic people of the North were roused from their dreams of the future-from undertakings half completed-and made to realize that behind that mob there was a dark, deep, and well organized purpose to destroy the government, rend the Union in twain, and out of its ruins erect a slave oligarchy, wherein no one would dare question their rights to hold in bondage the sons and daughters of men whose skins were black. Their dreams of the future—their plans for the establishment of an independent confederacy-were doomed from their inception to sad and bitter disappointment. Everywhere north of Mason and Dixon's line. the voice of Providence was heard:

"Draw forth your million blades as one; Complete the battle now begun; God fights with ye, and overhead Floats the dear banner of your dead. They, and the glories of the past, The future, dawning dim and vast, And all the holiest hopes of man, Are beaming triumphant in your van."

"Slow to resolve, be swift to do!
Teach ye the False, how fights the True!
How buckled Perfidy shall feel,
In her black heart the Patriot's steel;
How sure the bolt that Justice wings;
How weak the arm a traitor brings;
How mighty they who steadfast stand,
For Freedom's flag and Freedom's land."

On Monday, April, 15th, President Lincoln issued the following proclamation:

"WHEREAS, The laws of the United States have for some time past, and are now, opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed, in the States of South Carolina, Alabama, Florida, Misssissippi, Louis. iana and Texas, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshals; now therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution and the laws, have thought to call forth, and hereby do call forth, the militia of the several States of the Union, to the number of 75,000, in order to suppress said combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly executed.

"The details for this subject will be immediately communicated to the State authorities through the War department. I appeal to all loyal citizens to favor, facilitate, and to aid this effort to maintain the honor, the integrity, and existence of our National Union, and the perpetuity of popular government, and to redress wrongs already long endured. I deem it proper to say that the first services assigned to the forces hereby called forth will probably be to repossesses the forts, places and property which have been seized from the Union; and in every event the utmost care will be observed, consistently with the object aforesaid, to avoid any devastation, any destruction of, or interference with property, or any disturbance of peaceful citizens in any part of the country; and I hereby command the persons composing the combinations aforesaid, to disperse

and retire peaceably to their respective abodes, within twenty days from this date.

"Deeming that the present condition of public affairs presents an extraordinary occasion, I do hereby, in virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution, convene both Houses of Congress. The Senators and Representatives are, therefore summoned to assemble at their respective chambers at 12 o'clock, noon, on Thursday, the fourth day of July next, then and there to consider and determine such measures as in their wisdom the public safety and interest may seem to demand.

"In witness thereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the city of Washington, the fifteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-fifth.

By the President,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

W. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State."

The last word of this proclamation had scarcely been taken from the electric wire before the call was filled. Men and money were counted out by hundreds and thousands. The people who loved their whole country could not give enough. Patriotism thrilled and vibrated and pulsated through every heart. The farm, the workshop, the office, the pulpit, the bar, the bench, the college, the school house—every calling offered its best men, their lives and fortunes, in defense of the government's honor and unity. Party lines were for a time ignored. Bitter words,

spoken in moments of political heat, were forgotten and forgiven, and, joining hands in a common cause, they repeated the oath of America's soldier statesman: "By the Great Eternal, the Union must and shall be preserved!"

Seventy-five thousand men were not enough to subdue the rebellion. were ten times that number. The war went on, and call followed call, until it seemed as if there were not men enough in all the free States to crush out the rebellion. But to every call for either men or money there was a willing and ready response. The gauntlet thrown down by traitors of the south was accepted; not, however, in the spirit which insolence meets insolence, but with a firm, determined spirit of patriotism and love of country. The duty of the president was plain under the constitution and laws, and, above and beyond all, the people, from whom all political power is derived, demanded the suppression of the rebellion, and stood ready to sustain the authority of their representative and executive officers to the utmost extremity.

Cass county was behind no county in the State in the exhibition of sublime patriotism. The news did not reach the people of the county in time to be numbered in the first call of the president for 75,000 men, but in the second, and every succeeding call, it responded with its noblest and best men, some of whom went forth never to return. The record of the county, at home or in the field, is a noble one. By referring to the chapter containing the action of the board of supervisors, it will be seen what was done in an official way. In an unofficial way

HISTORY OF CASS COUNTY.

the people took hold of the work, aided enlistments, and furnished a large amount of sanitary supplies.

In this connection is given a list of the citizens of Cass county, who in that trying hour of a nation's need, left wife, children and comfortable homes, and shouldering the musket, went to the front, in discharge of the patriot's duty. These are compiled from the adjutant-general's report, and other official and authentic sources. If there are any inaccuracies of spelling, or omissions the historians hope that they will be pardoned as the rolls have been followed as nearly as possible and none has a higher appreciation of the "boys in blue," than the writers of these annals.

FOURTH INFANTRY.

Gil. B. Kirkpatrick, Q. M. S. John A. Mills, Q. M. S.

COMPANY A.

John Binns, Eri W. Chapman,

Henry C. Chapman, James W. Whittlesey.

COMPANY B.

Augustus L. Kidder, Second Lieutenant. Thos. G. Forrester, Iradel A. Horney, Gilbert B. Kirkpatrick, W. J. Ferguson. John Auspaugh, Jasper Berry. Henry L. Bradshaw, Elijah H. Brown, Daniel Bryan, William Bryan, Nathaniel Curry, Josiah Coombs, Lloyd B. Forrester, D. Henry Haymaker. Fred. W. Humerick, John R. Kirk, William H. Kirk. Philip Michael. Alexander Morris. Orran D. Nelson. Frederick Seamon, William Seamon. Benjamin F. Walton, Victor M. Bradshaw. Harvey Bradshaw.

COMPANY E.

G. Higden,

COMPANY H.

Coursen J. Straight, First Lieutenant.

Amasa Chapman, Patrick Archer,

John Archer, Wm. J. Coon,

Geo. Rose, Geo. W. Smith,

David Wilson.

FOURTH IOWA INFANTRY.

In April, 1861, the whole country was thrilled to the heart by the news of the firing on the national fortress and flag of Fort Sumter, its surrender, and the subsequent call of the president for 75,000 men to enforce the laws. The tocsin of war was sounded throughout the whole Northland, and thousands of brave hearts sprang to arms at this call of duty. no State in the Union, that they were so anxious to preserve, had the war spirit more thoroughly taken possession of the people, nor nowhere were the inhabitants more intensely loyal than in Iowa. Before they could get together, however, such was their distance from the seat of government, the call for the 75,000 men had been filled and Iowa had to wait her time, only one regiment from this state being included among the three-months' men. Soon call succeeded call, and men poured to the front from the "Hawkeye State," until it has been said that, "in all the important movements of the four years of war, Iowa troops took an active part." The drum-beat of the brave Iowa boys was heard on the banks of every large river in the South, from the Potomac and Mississippi to the Rio Grande, and the brilliancy of their exploits on the many fields where they served, won for them high praise, in circles both military and civil. "The Iowa troops have been heroes among heroes," was the universal verdict.

Among all the famous regiments that bore the arms of Iowa into the thickest of many a stricken field, none, perhaps, have gained such high meed of praise, or covered themselves more with immortal glory, than the gallant Fourth. Brave, hardy men, sons of the pioneers that had penetrated this region of country, they had inherited all the fire and valor of their noble sires, and proved upon many a well-fought battle-field the rugged hardihood of their earlier days. This regiment was raised in the counties of Mills, Pottawattamie, Cass, Guthrie, Dallas, Decatur, Polk, Madison, Ringgold, Union, Wayne and Taylor, although many of the men came from adjoining counties. dezvoused at Council Bluffs, and was mustered into the service of the United States at that place in August, 1861, with the following officers: Grenville M. Dodge, colonel; John C. Galligan, lieutenantcolonel; W. R. English, major; James A. Williamson, adjutant. On the 9th of August, 1861, the regiment left the State and proceeded to Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, where it remained until the 24th of the same month, when it took up its line of march to Rolla, where it went into camp. Here it was thoroughly organized and drilled, doing its regular share of camp and garrison duty. Here lay what had been designated as the Army of the Southwest, that had fallen back before a less numerous foe, who was as much surprised as could be imagined at their retrograde march.

Major General Price, who was in command of the rebels, now took the initia-

tive, but General Pope by masterly manouvres, caused him to again give up his forward movement, and in several minor engagements handled Price's army so roughly that it retreated rapidly through Springfield and Cassville, until it had crossed the line into Arkansas. Here, at Boston Mountain, he made a junction with General Ben McCulloch, with a division of Texas and Arkansas confederates, which raised his entire force to about equal to that which was pursuing him. This was the army that had lain so long at Rolla, now under command of Major General Samuel R. Curtis, and among which was the afterwards famous Fourth Price now determined to fight, and retracing his steps, was joined by General Earl Van Dorn and General Albert Pike, whose forces, added to those of Price and McCulloch, numbered in all about 20,000 men. Our forces, in their eager chase after Price, had far out-traveled all their provision trains, and when the enemy halted in his march and turned, they were compelled to withdraw some outlying troops as the enemy greatly outnumbered them, and they were out of anything to eat. No tents, no blankets, no camp utensils had our brave boys, but they made the best of it and gathered huge beds of leaves, and prepared to take their rest on these. Scarcely had the Fourth Iowa boys stretched their tired limbs and closed their weary eyes when the order came for them to fall in and fall still farther back to a position where the army had determined to make a stand. Our boys had had no sleep for two days and two nights, and grumbling at their hard lot they set out on this march of twelve

miles. This was on the night of the 6th of March. Through rain and sleet, over the hills and hollows of the Ozark hills, over muddy roads, and through timber moved the regiment, many of the men sleeping in their ranks. A most dismal night to all. One of the officers declares it was the most miserable march and experience he had while in the service.

At dawn, upon the 7th, they reached Pea Ridge, near the Elkhorn tayern. where they went into camp, with a light snow upon the ground. The artillery had balky horses, which stopped on every hill, and it was all hills and hollows, and it was therefore a long and tedious march, and as the men were not allowed to build any fires upon the march, the chill had made them sleepy. Scarcely had morning dawned ere they fell into line again, this time to pass through a baptism of fire such as surpassed almost human endurance. General Curtis had made most elaborate preparations to receive the enemy, which he supposed would advance on the Fayetteville road, but the enemy, by a masterly flank movement, placed himself upon the flank and rear of the Union forces. Curtis, thus realizing the critical nature of his position, with a far more numerous foe practically between him and his resources, rendering retreat ruinous and compelling him to fight the rebels upon ground of their own choice, promptly changed front to rear, making the first and second divisions, under Siegel and Asboth, his left, the third, under Jefferson C. Davis, his center, and the fourth, under Colonel Carr, his right. In the latter division was placed the Fourth Iowa. At 10:30

o'clock Osterhaus was ordered by Curtis to advance and open the engagement; while at nearly the same moment McCulloch fell with overwhelming force upon Carr's division, at or near the Elkhorn tavern. A broad, deep ravine, known as Cross Timber Hollow, rendered almost impassable by a windfall of heavy timber, crossed the battlefield, severing the lines of either army, but especially those of the rebels.

Osterhaus advanced with great gallantry nearly to the Bentonville road, on which he found the enemy moving in great force toward the Elkhorn tavern, where Carr was making such a heroic stand against McCulloch. Overwhelmed by numbers, Osterhaus was driven back with the loss of his battery. But Curtis sent to his assistance Colonel Davis, who had been detailed to support Carr. The latter officer, with his men, had been fearfully over-matched throughout the day, that, although always presenting a bold front to the enemy, he was compelled to give ground, sending repeated and urgent representations to General Curtis that he must be re-inforced. Some little help was extended to him from time to time, but it was 2 o'clock P. M., when General Asboth moved to the right by the Fayetteville road to Carr's assistance. General Curtis, with this division, reached the Elkhorn at 5 P. M. He found Carr still fiercely fighting, notwithstanding his having several severe wounds. Many of his field officers had fallen, with about one-fourth of his entire command. The latter had been seven hours under fire, during which they had been forced back but half a mile. As Curtis came up he

saw the Fourth Iowa falling back at a left oblique in perfect order, dressing their colors as if on parade, and ordered it to face about. Colonel Dodge explained that it was entirely out of ammunition, and was only retiring to refill its cartridge-boxes. Curtis ordered a bayonet charge, and the regiment at once moved steadily back to its former position. In this, its first battle, although it had participated in some slight skirmishes, the Fourth Iowa lost about one-third of its effective men.

Just previous to the battle, on the 4th of March, Major English had resigned, and as Colonel Dodge had been made a brigadier general for gallant conduct in the field, and Lieutenant Colonel Galligan being out of place and resigning, James A. Williamson was appointed colonel, May 1, 1862. At the same time George Burton was made lieutenant colonel, - Cramer, major, and John E. Sell adjutant. the meantime, after the battle of Pea Ridge, where the Fourth Iowa behaved so heroically as to call forth the admiration even of the rebel General Van Dorn, who said, "I have never seen men stand and fight so before," and Major General Curtis incorporated in his general order the words, "The Fourth Iowa regiment won immortal honors." The army was without food, and after resting Curtis moved it in a southeast direction through Arkansas to Batesville, on the White river, where the regiment halted for about a weektis then set forth, crossing the Big Black. river by a pontoon bridge, and marched to Jacksonport. From here, following the sinuosities of the Cache, he proceeded to Clarendon, on the White; and here,

being entirely short of provisions, his train having been captured by the rebels, and in a thoroughly inhospitable region, he had no choice but to make his way to the most accessible point on the Mississippi. This was Helena, sixty-five miles away. Three days of hard marching through dust and heat, the Fourth reached this haven on the 13th of July and went into camp.

At Helena the Fourth Iowa remained until the 22d of December, 1862, when, having become a part of the Second Brigade, First Division, of the Fifteenth Army Corps, it embarked on board of transports with the right wing of the "Army of the Tennessee," under General W. T. Sherman. They passed down the river to the Yazoo, and some twelve miles up that stream, where they were disembarked, and where, on the 28th and 29th of December, it took part in that impotent and fruitless attack on the superb fortifications at Chickasaw bayou. The sluggish waters of the latter covered the entire rebel front, behind which rose the lofty bluffs of the Yazoo. Here the labor of thousands of slaves had been devoted to the complete fortifications of the line for months, until it was perfectly impregnable to simple assault, yet General Sherman dared the awful hazard of the battle, and hurled column after column of infantry upon them in simple, useless slaughter. On the 28th, the Fourth, together with the rest of Thayer's Brigade of Steele's Division, were re-embarked and landed to the right or the junction of of the bayou with the Yazoo, and the advance ordered. The Fourth, leading the brigade, plunged into the bayou, where both

banks were covered by tangled abatis, and where the bayou presents a quicksand bed three hundred feet wide, containing water fifteen feet wide and three feet deep. The rebel rifle-pits beyond were filled with sharpshooters, whose every bullet drew blood; his gunners had the range of the ford, such as it was, and poured grape and canister into their dauntless but rapidly decimated ranks. Toiling like heroes, they essayed to stem the storm until an order was received to fall back. It was raining all the time, and stung by the consciousness that they had fruitlessly thrown away many valuable lives, they retired sullenly from the contest.

The Fourth had crossed the bayou, and had by a tremendous exertion taken the first line of works, and had waited for the balance of the brigade, or some other reenforcements, some fifteen minutes under the enemy's close and deadly fire. By some mistake the other troops did not come, hence the order of recall as above mentioned. Their hardy valor, and determined courage drew forth the encomiums of all, and the regiment was instructed by general order to inscribe upon its regimental colors, the proud legend "First at Chickasaw Bayou." During the rainy night which followed the battle, our men stood or lay without fire in the swamp bordering the execrated bayou, but next morning they were embarked, and returned to Milliken's Bend. On the 10th and 11th of January, 1863, they took part in the reduction of Arkansas Post, or Fort Hindman, as it is sometimes called, where they, as usual, displayed their high courage and valor.

After the fall of this place they marched

to Young's Point, in front of Vicksbug, which camp they reached on the 22d of January. Here they lay, taking part in the digging of the canal at that place, which General Grant had caused to be made, and which proved such a lamentable failure. They moved from here to Gregg's plantation, where they remained until the 2d of April, when they embarked and went up the Mississippi river to Greenville, from which place they moved on the celebrated Deer Creek raid. It then returned to Milliken's Bend, by the river and commenced the active campaign against Vicksburg, on the 2d of May, by marching to Grand Gulf, and from thence to Jackson, Mississippi. The Fourth were not in time for the attack on this place, its defenders having evacuated the place on the assault made by McPherson's corps, but it was the first regiment to enter the city. The Fifteenth Corps now returned to the lines in front of Vicksburg, and took part in the famous assaults on that place on the 9th of May. Here the Fourth gained the outer slope of the enemy's works and held their ground until Sherman, seeing that they were being decimated to no purpose, withdrew them a short distance where the irregularities of the ground afforded them comparative shelter and safety.

On the 22d of May a more determined effort was made to carry the place by assault, but after a severe contest in which the noble Fourth behaved with its customary gallantry, the troops were all retired, and the slow operations of the siege took their course. No history of this siege is necessary, so well is it known.

On the Fourth of July, 1863, of glorious

memory, General Pemberton, the rebel commander, surrendered to General Grant. who immediately took possession of the city. Hardly had the surrender been accomplished, before Grant ordered a forward movement of troops toward the Big Black river and Jackson, where Joe Johnston was organizing a large rebel force. Not even allowing the soldiers of Sherman's and McPherson's corps, to enter the stronghold they had so gallantly won, he pushed them forward. By two o'clock p. m., July 4th, the column was in motion, the Fourth among them. The next evening they had united with the army, which had been stationed on the Big Black river, and General Sherman crossed that stream on the 6th, with an army little less than 50,000 strong. The Fourth, which was still a part of Steele's division, crossed in the center, at Messenger's ford with some little resistance from the enemy. thus advanced over a region already wasted by war, parched to sterility by sierce drouth, which maddened men and animals with heat and thirst, without food or water. The men were reduced to live on green corn and salt, and a few crackers, and as the retreating rebels had thrown dead horses into all the wells and springs, they were reduced to the expedient of boiling the water and skimming off the corruption ere they drank it. Laboring under these disadvantages, notwithstanding, they pressed Johnson back into Jackson forcing him to take refuge within its intrenchments, wherein he was soon invested.

The crafty rebel general, seeing that to remain was simply to court destruction—having sent away whatever he could, his

railroad communication to the eastward being still open-evacuated during the night of July 16-17, hurried across Pearl river and thence to Brandon. The Fourth. with other troops in the pursuit, had an indecisive engagement at the latter place without result. After some two days spent in tearing up railroads, the Fourth returned to Black river, fourteen miles from Vicksburg, where it went into camp on The regiment lay in the 29th of July. camp at this place until the 22d of September, when it embarked upon steamers and moved to Memphis, where it landed. From here it set out with the army for the relief of Chattanooga, which was closely invested by the rebels. General Grant telegraphed to General Thomas, who was in command at that important point, to hold that point at all hazards, and proceeded to go to his assistance. When they reached Bridgeport he found General Hooker, who had been transferred from the Army of the Potomac, at that town preparing to argue with General Bragg our right to supply our forces at Chattanooga by means of the river instead of sending everything over the mountains, on either side of the Sequatchie valley, a most laborious and difficult undertaking. Here Grant, after ordering Hooker to cross the Tennessee at Bridgeport with all his force, to advance to Wauhatchie, in Lookout valley, and menace Bragg by a flank attack, the division of which the Fourth Iowa formed a part, in company with one other division, was ordered to remain south of the river, to hold in check the rebel General Forrest, who, with some five thousand cavalry and a battery of flying artillery, was an-

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noying the flank and rear of our forces. This was most miserable work to the boys. No sooner were they quiet at night than Forrest beat them up, driving in the pickets and getting up a skirmish at any and all hours, and yet, owing to the celerity of his movements, easily distancing any pursuit when attacked in force.

No rest had our men night or day, nor time to get their meals, and participants in it tell that they never had a chance to undress, as there was no telling when they might be called upon to repel the enemy. Here the Fourth participated in some six different minor engagements, pursuing the rebels the last time as far as Tuscumbia, thirty miles distant. rebels would fall back until they reached a crest of a hill, bank of a creek, or some other defensible point, when they would rally and a smart skirmish would ensue until they were driven out, when they would enact the same over again. they had driven Forrest off they returned, and with the balance of the 1st division took part with Hooker in the memorable battle of Lookout mountain, where they distinguished themselves, under the command of Major S. D. Nichols, Colonel Burton having lost his head; and although the credit they should have received was swallowed up by the 20th corps of General Hooker, still they enjoy the proud consciousness of having participated in that famous "battle among the clouds." The next day the regiment took part in the attack on Mission Ridge, driving the enemy before them on the run, under the command of the gallant Major Nichols; and at a charging pace, their officer in front, swept on, pushing back all oppo

sition, the Fourth alone taking three hundred prisoners, many of them throwing down their arms to a single officer and asking quarter.

On the 27th of the same month, just two days after, they also had a hand in the defeat of the rebel general Cleburne at Ringgold, Georgia. After this engagement the regiment returned to Chattanooga, and from thence to Bridgeport, Alabama, and from there to Woodville, where it remained in camp until the 26th of February, 1864, when, it having veteranized, it started home to enjoy the short leave accorded to all veterans who reenlisted. On its arrival in Des Monies. the General Assembly being in sessior, an imprountu reception was given the battlescarred heroes of the Fourth, who had carried the flag of Iowa through so many a stricken field and fiery baptism of blood and fire. Their days of enjoyment being over in April, the regiment once more left Iowa to return to the field. They halted a few days to rest and get refitted at Nashville, and then moved forward to join the army under General Sherman, then just starting on the Atlanta campaign. By one of those singular coincidences that often occur in army life, just as the regiment came to the land the place of the Fourth in the line was before them, and hastily disembarking they stepped into it and were once more a part of the "grand army."

General W. T. Sherman, with this force, now numbering a little less than one hundred thousand men of all arms, with two hundred and fifty-four guns, was about to start on an ever-memorable campaign, to penetrate the heart of the

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confederacy, draw off the attention of a large portion of the forces of the South, so that they could not re-inforce the hardpressed army of Virginia. The country to be traversed was almost chaotic in its upheaval. Rugged mountains, deep, narrow ravines, thick, primitive woods. crossed by narrow, ill-made roads, succeed each other for forty miles; then intervenes a like distance of comparatively open country, only to be suceeded by another rugged, difficult region of mountains and passes which reaches nearly to the Chattahoochee river, across which, eight miles distant, lay the important The gallant band of city of Atlanta. heroes called the Fourth Iowa, now under command of Lieutenant Colonel S. D. Nichols, of Guthrie county, participated in all of the movements and engagements that led up to the siege of Atlanta, and honorably acquitted themselves at Snake Creek Gap, Resaca and Dallas. In the latter engagement the Fourth occupied the extreme right flank of the army, and by the rapidity and elan of the Confederate charge were forced to retire a short distance, curving the line back like a fishhook, and suffered extremely from a fire in both front and rear. W. Delluxley, a sergeant of company C, was killed by a shot from the rear, over the line of battle in that direction, and several men were wounded.

In the immortal charges on Kenesaw Mountain the Fourth also participated, and it was here that Colonel Nichols, seeing his men fall around him, deployed his men into open order, but to press on to the charge. This they did, he in the lead; they met with a withering fire, but being

in some degree sheltered by the trees, escaped much injury.

General Sherman now invested Atlanta, and settled down to take the place, which was strongly fortified. On the 22d of June, General Hood fell, by a long flank movement, upon our left and rear, at or near Decatur. Our boys were in the thickest of this engagement, having been ordered forward to occupy a small abandoned earthwork in front of the rebel line. In charging from this place on a battery, which they captured, Lieutenant Charles W. Hill, of company C, was struck in the breast by a shot, and fell to the ground, his comrades charging over him, thinking him killed. But he soon rallied, and made the discovery that a dime novel and another small book had stopped the ball and saved his life. Colonel Nichols was wounded, but not severely. On the night of the 26th of June the regiment moved, with the balance of the Fifteenth Corps, to the right, near Ezra church, and behind rude rail parapets received the charges of Hood's army and repulsed him.

Again at the fight at Jonesborough, the Fourth was in line, and to quote the words of Greeley in his history of the war: "These soldiers stood as still as though bullet proof."

In all the after campaigns and marches of that famous captain, W. T. Sherman, including his march to the sea, the Fourth bore its part manfully, and in May, 1865, participated in the grand review of the army at Washington. From thence to Louisville, where it was mustered out, and then to Davenport, Iowa, where all were discharged in August, 1865, was the grand windup of its career. It has been said of

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the Fourth Iowa Infantry that it was essentially a marching and fighting regiment, having marched some five thousand miles and been present in thirty-six engagements, and covered themselves with glory and helped to place the military name of Iowa at the head of the States. Honor to the bravest of the brave Iowa regiment is due by all true patriots, and their meed of praise is beyond all danger of overthrow.

• TWELFTH INFANTRY. Pembroke H. Branen, company unknown.

THIRTEENTH INFANTRY.
James Turner, unassigned.

FIFTEENTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY E.

John A. C. Whitney,

TWENTY THIRD INFANTRY.

COMPANY I.

Captain,
James R. Coe.

First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenant, Newton M. Whited. John C. Brown.

John J. Van Houton, First Sergeant, Edward P. Mi ls, Second Sergeant. Joseph G. Warnock, Third Sergeant. Harvey Ingsbe, Fourth Sergeant. Nehemiah C. Moffitt, Fifth Sergeant. Hudson Reynolds, First Corporal. James Saint, Second Corporal. Amasa Chapman, Third Corporal. Morriman Carlton, Third Corporal, John C. McMillen, Fourth Corporal. Samuel B. Stewart, Fifth Corporal. William S. Everett, Sixth Corporal. Samuel Wilson, Seventh Corporal. Hen y Bishop, Seventh Corporal. Milton H. Stanton, Eighth Corporal. Edward C Mills, Musician. Rufus L. Praslee, Musician. Stephen T. Campbell, Wagoner.

Privates.

Calvin Bradshaw. Jacob H Baldwin. Ebenezer Cummings. William I. Cecklin. John Collins. Warren L. Dean, William Denny, Ebenezer Friel. Francis R. Howard. Richard Haworth, Allen E. Hawkins. Rufus P. Irwin. Augustus Just. William Kennard, Joshua M Kear. Alfred Leak. Burr Mosier. William McCormick. Augustus McClintock. Joseph Northgraves, Granville Pierson. Samuel Place. William H. Smith. Frederick A Seamon. Harrison Stevens Daniel O. Toothaker, Francis C. Wilson. William L. Whistler. Richard Worth. James A. Trent. James W. Bond. David Duckett. Simeon Field. Lyman J. Jardine, Martin Obrecht. Daniel S. Parker. James F. Smith. William R. Ferry,

Garralenus Burris. Peter Cocklin. William R. Collet. William S. Chapman. Lorenzo Decker, Hiram A. Disbrow. John Emmons. James M. Gill, Gerhard A. Hebing. David Heckathorn. John W. Haag. William Jarvis, William F. Judd. Jacob Ketner. Meritt Littlefield. Edwin Lowe. Joseph McConnell. Allen J. McCarty. Pierce Maher. Jacob Neth, Daniel W. Porter, James Roberts. David Stype. Horace H. Smith, William S. Torrence, John W. Tunnell. John Wilson, Wooster J. Woodward, Newton L. Mills. Hezekiah Baughman. Stephen T. Campbell. Jesse Casteel, Isaiah Duckett. George W. Hardy, John Mathew. William W. Pike, William A. Pugg, Milton H. Stanton.

TWENTY-THIRD IOWA INFANTRY.

This regiment, one of the bravest and most gallant of that noble army of heroes who bore the State flag of lowa into the jaws of death on many a strongly contested field, was organized at DesMoines, and mustered into the service of the Uni-

ted States, at that place, on the 19th of September, 1862. The officers at that time were, William Dewey, of Fremont county, Colonel; W. A. Kinsman, of Council Bluffs, Lieutenant-Colonel; S. L. Glasgow, of Corydon, Major. After a short time spent in training and drilling the men, the regiment was forwarded to Missouri and assigned to active duty. It became a part of the Second Brigade, Fourteenth Division, and took part in many of the engagements of that body of men.

Col. W. M. Stone, afterward governor of Iowa, but then commanding the brigade, in making his official report of the engagement at Thompson's, or Anderson's, hill and Port Gibson, says: "The following part was taken by the Second Brigade, consisting of the Eleventh Wisconsin, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Wood; the Twenty-first Iowa, commanded by Colonel Samuel Merrill; the Twentysecond Iowa, commanded by Major Asherton; the Twenty-third Iowa, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Glasgow; and the First Iowa Battery, commanded by Captain Griffiths, in the bloody engagement of May 1, 1863, on Anderson's Hill. About ten o'clock on the night of the 30th of April, when the Fourteenth Division was on its march from Bruins-Port Gibson, the Second Brigade being in advance, I was called upon to take charge of it, and went immediately to the front. My instructions were to reach Port Gibson at as early an hour as possible, and occupy the several bridges across Bayou Pierre, at that place. Four companies of the Twenty-first Iowa, and one howitzer from Captain Griffiths' Battery, were sent forward as an advance guard. Two of these companies under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Dunlap, a brave and skillful officer, were deployed as skirmishers, and the other two, under command of Major VanAnda, were left back as a support to the howitzers. The balance of the brigade moved in column in supporting distance behind. The road over which we moved passed through a country much broken by gorges and ravines, and thickly covered with tall timber, underbrush and cane, so peculiar to the southern country.

While moving forward in this order, and about three-quarters of a mile from Magnolia church, our skirmishers were fired upon by a heavy picket force of the enemy, posted in an angle of the road. I immediately formed the advance columns in line on both the right and left of the road, and ordered Colonel Merrill forward with the remaining companies of his regiment. I then moved them slowly forward, covered by skirmishers, until I became satisfied that we had not yet reached the immediate vicinity of the enemy's main force. We then moved forward in column in the previous order, and as our shirmishers reached the head of the lane in front of Magnolia church, they received a tremendous volley of musketry from the enemy, strongly posted on the right and left of the church.

I again formed the advance companies in line, and sent an order back for the entire brigade to move forward to our support. The advance howitzer was placed in a position in the lane; but while these dispositions were being made, the enemy opened a battery upon us at short range,

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throwing shell in rapid succession all around us. Finding myself in the face of the enemy in a position carefully selected with a perfect knowledge of the ground, I concluded at once that we had reached the place where the battle of the night was to be fought. The infantry were formed in line and the batteries ordered in position on the rear of our advance. In the meantime the howitzer in the lane, cammanded by Sergeant William K. Leebert, was replying to the rebel battery with great spirit and apparent accuracy. Soon our entire battery opened upon the enemy, in conjunction with Captain Clouse's First Indiana Battery, and continued to return the enemy's fire with great rapidity until two o'clock in the morning, when by mutual consent the firing on both sides ceased, and our men lav down upon their arms to await the coming dawn, when they were to meet the rebel infantry face to face in bloody combat. This artillery duel was one long to be remembered by those who witnessed it. The fire of the rebel batteries, on account of their knowledge of the ground, was quite accurate, and many of our men and horses were disabled by them. The extreme darkness, the screaming and bursting of shells, and the rattle of grape through fences and timber, conspired to render the scene presented by this midnight battle one of most terrific grandeur.

Soon after sunrise, the battle was renewed by the enemy, who held their position during the night. Their batteries opened upon us with great vigor, and their infantry moved forward to the attack. My command was promptly in line, and Captain Griffiths vigorously returned

their fire with his admirable battery. Other brigades and batteries were soon engaged on our right and left, and the two contending forces became hotly engaged. Our position being in the center of the line, I was ordered by Gen. Carr to hold my infantry in readiness to charge the enemy's lines, when the decisive moment should arrive, though we were all the time in range of the rebel artillery and musketry. About ten o'clock it became evident that the enemy were massing their forces upon our immediate front, as their musketry was increasing in volume, and rapidly advancing towards us. At this juncture, I moved my brigade forward in double lines of battalions for the purpose of charging upon the advancing columns of the enemy. We were compelled to cross a deep hollow, thickly covered on both slopes with underbrush and cane, but my men moved forward with the spirit and steadiness of veteran troops, and with unbroken lines. When the thicket was passed, and as we advanced into the open field, close to the enemy's lines, we opened our fire upon them with such rapidity and precision, that, unable to resist it, they soon broke and retreated in utter confusion. This ended the battle of the morning. Our victory was complete. The dead and wounded of the enemy lay thickly scattered over the ground, while their prisoners and small arms that feel into our hands were counted by the hundreds. We remained but a few minutes on the victorious field. I moved at once in pursuit of the retreating foe, and when about one mile from late field, my advance ment, the Twenty-third Iowa, was

fired upon from the timber. I saw at once that the enemy had been strongly reinforced, and were determined to make Their position was well another stand. chosen, on a high hill covered with timber, and commanding the entire ground over which we were compelled to ap-My command was soon in line, with Captain Griffiths' battery in position, which soon opened with its usual spirit upon the enemy. Simultaneous with this the rebel batteries opened upon us with accurate range, and for about half an hour we sustained alone the concentrated fire of their infantry and artillery. Finally, other brigades and batteries became engaged, and the battle raged with terrific fury along our lines; my command, however, remained in front during the entire engagement, and all the time under the enemy's fire. They retired only after the battle had ceased, and the enemy had again retired from the field.

During these five hours' hard fighting, I am proud to say that the officers and men of the brigade acted with the utmost coolness, and with a determined courage that would have done honor to the bravest of troops. They promptly obeyed every command, and displayed a degree of heroism which nothing but the influence of exalted patriotism could have produced.

To Colonel Merrill, of the Twenty-first Iowa; Lientenant-Colonel Glasgow, of the Twenty-third Iowa; Lientenant-Colonel Wood, of the Eleventh Wisconsin; and Major Anderson, of the Twenty-second Iowa, I am under great obligations for the coolness and promptitude with which they

obeyed my orders in the various movements of the field. Their associate officers, too, are entitled to great credit, all of them, as far as I have been able to learn, performed their duties nobly. To the dauntless and heroic men of the ranks, and the line officers, all honor is due. Never did brave men endure more, with less murmuring than they, during these thirty consecutive hours of hard marching and severe fighting, and when the history of the war is fully written, they will be remembered among the bravest defenders of the Republic. I desire to make particular mention of Captain L. II. Whittlesey, of the Eleventh Wisconsin, acting Assistant Adjutant General, for his great energy and activity throughout the battle. He was always at the right place at the right time, and almost constantly in the hottest portion of the field. No braver man or truer soldier ever entered the field of battle, and I shall be much pleased to see him occupy a position where his talents and bravery could be more successfully employed. Lieutenant Jackson, of the Eleventh Wisconsin, and Lieutenant Waterbury, of the Twenty-third Iowa, acting Aids, rendered me essential service, and they both displayed the greatest coolness and bravery in carrying orders under the hottest of the fire.

I must also avail myself of this opportunity to express my admiration of the gentlemanly deportment, the coolness and conspicuous bravery of the Brigadier-General commanding the division, during all the severe fighting. His presence on the field during the heaviest of the battle, and the clearness and self-possession with which his orders were given, con-

tributed much to infuse confidence among all who were under his command.

With me there is a higher significance attached to the victory of yesterday than the mere defeat and rout of the enemy. We fought the veteran troops of the Confederacy, who gloried in the laurels won upon the earlier fields of the war. They were gathered from several States, and were led by a general who fought us at the memorable battle of Shiloh over a year ago. We have met them again, upon more equal terms and in a contest as fierce as Shiloh, considering the number engaged. Hand to hand we fought them, and demonstrated the fact, beyond all dispute, that the fiery valor of the South is no match for the cool and stubborn courage of the Western soldier."

General E. A. Carr, commanding the division, issued the following general order to the troops under his command, congratulating and praising them for their heroic conduct in this conflict:

"I desire to congratulate the officers and soldiers of this division on the brilliant and successful manner in which they have performed their duty in the different conflicts of the late battle near Port Gibson.

Coming from Missouri, where you had endured great hardships during the last winter, you were honored by being placed at the head of the grand army of the Mississippi, and you have proved yourselves well worthy of that honor.

You have encountered and defeated the same men against whom we have so long contended in Missouri and Arkansas, and you have added another wreath to those you won at Black Water, Blackwell's Station, Frederickton, Pea Ridge, Round Hill, Hartville, Haines' Bluff, and Post of Arkansas, and I am sure you will go on with your glorious achievements until the demon of rebellion shall be destroyed and our land shall once more rejoice in the blessings of peace and prosperity.

While we mourn our fellow-comrades, we cannot forget that they have offered up their lives for the noblest of purposes—that of preserving to their country a government at once free and stable, which shall give, in conjunction with the largest liberty to the citizen, the greatest security for his life and property.

To their friends and to our wounded comrades we tender our sympathies, and hope that time and the thoughts of what they suffer for will soothe their pain and sorrow.

The loss of the First Brigade was—killed, twenty-six; wounded, one hundred and forty-three. That of the Second Brigade was—killed, fifteen; wounded, seventy-nine. Total in the division, two hundred and sixty-three. This comprises only those placed hors du combat. Scratches are not reported.

When all have done their duty, it is invidious to make distinctions, but the conduct of some individuals seems to merit special mention, even at the risk of leaving out deserving men whose names have not been reported to me. These shall receive their due credit as soon as I am informed of their merits.

Brigadier-General W. P. Benton distinguished himself in daring gallantry and good management during the whole battle.

Indiana continues to be glorified in her sons.

Colonel C. S. Harris, Eleventh Wisconsin, though he had been obliged to give up the command of his brigade on account of illness, was on the field and shared the dangers.

Colonel William M. Stone, Twenty-second Iowa, who succeeded to the command of the Second Brigade, took his place with the extreme advance guard, at night, during the advance upon the enemy, exposed himself freely, and exerted himself so much that he became completely exhausted in the afternoon, and was compelled to relinquish his command to Colonel Samuel Merrill, Twenty-first Iowa, for above an hour. By his bravery and admirable management of his brigade, he reflects his new honor on his noble State.

In this engagement, the Twenty-third lost the following men:

Killed—Calvin Johnson, A; J. G. Webb, C; C. C. Batterille, D; Mortimer W. Goss, E; W. H. Cumming, F; Henry Burns, K. Total, six.

Wounded.--Lieutenant D. P. Ballard, G. W. Smiley, J. E. Banning, H. J. Hiestand, A; W. Bissel, Henry Carr, G. W. McLaughlin, William Musgrove, B; William Woodward, James O'Blennis, C; W. Hogue, Jacob A. Tabler, D; Captain William R. Henry, Marshall Craig, E; George T. Cavender, A. A. Brown, William Franks, D. H. Skidmore, E. A. Jones, F; N. W. Hiatt, H; Frank R. Howard, Peter Cocklin, Jacob Neth, I; Alvey Smith, James Hoile, Harrison Hubbard, David Inman, K. Total, twenty-seven.

In the same month, the Twenty-third Iowa achieved immortal honors at the

battle of Black River Bridge, of which they were the acknowledged heroes. At that place but a few minutes were occupied in the assault and carrying of the works raised by the rebels, but these were of so serious a nature, and the resistance so stubborn, that although the Twentythird carried them by storm, it was only at fearful loss. They were supported and assisted by the Twenty-first Iowa, and after the fight, General Lawler passed down the lines and shook each man by the According to Horace Greeley, General Grant called it one of the most brilliant and daring achievements of that momentous campaign.

In all the other engagements that resulted in the fall of Vicksburg this celebrated regiment took a prominent part. On the 7th of June, 1863, about a month prior to the fall of that city, about a hundred and twenty of the men of the Twenty-third, were surprised by a body of the rebels and although the engagement lasted but a few moments, over sixty of the little band of heroes were either killed or wounded. Captain J. C. Brown, of company I, was among the latter, and was sincerely mourned by his comrades.

In many a stricken field the Twenty-third bore off honors. The principal battles participated in by them, were Jackson, Fort Esperenza and Spanish Fort, and was finally mustered out at Harrisburg, Texas, on the 26th of July, 1865. It lost while in the service, forty-one killed, two hundred and thirty-three died, and three captured.

Captain Coe, of company I, resigned soon after the regiment got into Missouri, on account of ill-health, and was succeeded by J. C. Brown. The latter was killed at Milliken's Bend, in 1863, and was succeeded by Capt. J. J. Van Houten.

The ladies of Lewis presented company I, of the 23d with a beautiful flag, which became the regimental flag, and was the winding sheet of the regiment's Colonel (Dewey) when he died.

Captain J. J. Van Houten, who commanded company I, of the Twenty-third Iowa regiment of Infantry, died in Atlantic, during the latter part of October, 1884. The *Telegraph* spoke of him thus:

"Captain J. J. Van Houten died at the store of J. C. Yetzer, in Atlantic, last night, between 11 and 12 o'clock. He had been in the employ of Mr. Yetzer for several years and boarded at his house and slept at the store. He had been unwell for several days and last evening was found in the yard back of the store by Charles Chapman, lying down and unable to get up. Mr. Chapman summoned help and carried him into the store. Dr. Reber was immediately summoned and attended him, but he was past medical help and he gradually grew weaker, suffering greatly until death relieved him of all pain. Mr. Van Houten came to Lewis in January, 1861, and has lived in this county ever since. He was a printer by trade, and set the first type ever printed from in this county. He learned his trade in Des Moines, and was foreman of the Cass County Gazette, published at Lewis, from the time it was established in January, 1861, until August 1, 1862, when he enlisted in company I, Twenty-third Iowa Infantry, and was made orderly sargeant. He served three years in defense of his country, and that he was a brave and

faithful soldier all his comrades will testify. He was promoted and when mustered out August 16, 1865, was captain of the company. During the many years he had been in the employ of J. C. Yetzer here a friendship had grown up between the two men which rivaled that existing between Damon and Pythias. Van was well known to the citizens of this county, and no man had more friends. He had long been a member of the order of Odd Fellows and also of the Grand Army of the Republic, and the members of those orders as well as the printers of this city will escort the remains to the train this evening. The funeral will occur at Des Moines to-morrow at 2 o'clock, and his ashes will be laid to rest beside those of his parents. Of the family there are now Living, one brother and seven sisters, all of whom reside in Des Moines, except two sisters, who live in Florida."

THIRTY-NINTH INFANTRY,

COMPANY B.

Harvey R. Hitchcock.

THIRTY-NINTH IOWA INFANTRY.

The several companies composing the Thirty-ninth Regiment of Iowa Infantry Volunteers were from the following counties: Two from Madison, two from Dallas and Guthrie, two from Polk, one from Greene, one from Clarke, one from Decatur and one from Des Moines. These companies were assigned to the regiment, and its colonel commissioned September 12, 1862; and he was directed to order the companies to rend zvous at Des Moines, and assumed command at once.

The first company reported at Des Moines on the 20th day of September, and within a week all were in camp, except the company from Des Moines county, which did not join the other companies until the removal of the regiment from Des Moines to Davenport. The whole energies of the officers while remaining at camp, Burnside (near Des Moines), were devoted to instructing the men in drill and other duties of soldiers. On the 26th day of October, pursuant to an order from the governor and commander-in-chief, the regiment moved to Camp Herron, Davenport. Here the men were speedily uniformed, and, on the 4th of November, armed with Enfield rifled muskets, it requiring seven hundred and seventy-three muskets for that purpose.

The regiment was mustered into the United States service by Captain H. B. Hendershott, Second Artillery, November 24, 1862. The delay in mustering was caused by two or three companies not having the minimum number of men, and when mustered, it was upon a special order of the war department, to accept the regiment as it was. Captain Hendershott mustered in an aggregate of eight hundred and two officers and men. A minimum regiment consists of eight hundred and forty-two rank and file.

While at Davenport (counting a few cases at Des Moines) the regiment had nearly three hundred cases of measles, and the usual proportion of other camp diseases. Many of the men were only convalescent when the regiment was ordered from Davenport to the front, and forty-one men were unable to move with the command, and were left behind in hospital.

On the 13th of December the command left Davenport by rail, with orders to report to Brigadier General Tuttle, commanding at Cairo, arriving there on the 14th inst. The regiment lay at that point two days, during which time it received a disagreeable taste of a Cairo rain and sleet. The men were then transferred to a steamboat, but were so crowded that very many experienced for the first time the exposure they soon learned to endure. From the effects of that exposure many were dropped from the rolls during the next six months, under the head of "died" or "discharged."

On the 16th the regiment was ordered down the river, with orders to report to General Davies, at Columbus, Kentucky, who, on their arrival at that place, ordered them to take cars for Corinth, Mississippi, to report to General G. M. Dodge. This day the rebel General Forrest first approached the railroad near Jackson, Tennessee, and upon the arrival of the regiment at that place about dark, the command was ordered to debark by Brigadier General Sullivan, commanding the district of Trenton, Forrest cut the road that evening a few miles north of Trenton, about half an hour after the train conveying the Thirty-ninth passed over, cutting The regiment off the train following it. was kept lying behind earth-works at Jackson for four days, a momentary attack being expected by the commanding general. Here the men suffered much from short rations, and were unable to cook what they had. It finally became apparent that the move on Jackson was but a feint to hold troops there while Forrest cut the road north of the town. On the 22d instant, the regiment, with two others, was sent up the road to drive off the enemy and repair the road. It arrived at Trenton on the 26th, having been much exposed to rain, and deprived almost entirely of sleep on the road and at Humboldt. Forrest was known to be at Huntingdon, some thirty miles east. Other troops were ordered to Trenton, and two brigades were organized, the Thirty-ninth Iowa, One Hundred and Twenty-second Illinois, and Fiftieth Indiana comprising the brigade.

The regiment was ordered to march at dark on the 27th, every man to carry five days' rations and one hundred rounds of ammunition. Not a team or ambulance with the regiment. This was the first march of the regiment. Just from Iowa. many but a couple of weeks out of hospital, all worn out by short rations and loss of sleep, and over-burdened by carrying rations and ammunitions-those who have been in the service will appreciate the condition of the men. The boys marched all night, going in camp when nearly daylight. At eight o'clock were ordered to again resume the march, and marched all day. The next morning many of the men were completely worn out, others were too foot-sore to proceed, and they were compelled to leave over one hundred men. During the day they attempted to make their way back to Trenton, but at Shady Grove were surrounded by a regiment of Forrest's cavalry and one hundred and one were made prisoners. (They did not rejoin the regiment until in October, 1863).

That night arrived at Huntingdon. The next day commenced moving south

towards Lexington. Both brigades were at Huntingdon. The Second Brigade moved out alone. December 31, 1862, at Red Mound or Parker's Cross Roads, ten miles south of Lexington, the Second Brigade, consisting of the three regiments named, a section of artillery, and a company of cavalry, came in contact with Forrest's whole command, numbering between six and seven thousand men, and eleven pieces of artillery. The Second Brigade had 1,545 men and two pieces. Our forces fought from nine in the morning until three in the afternoon under great disadvantages of numbers, artillery and position. At three o'clock the First Brigade made its appearance, and Forrest fled precipitately, leaving in our hands some three hundred prisoners, four hundred horses, seven cannons and a large number of small arms. The loss of the Thirty-ninth was three killed, thirty-three wounded and eleven prisoners.

January 1, 1863, the regiment again took up the line of march for Jackson, arriving there the evening of the 2d. On the 6th it took cars with orders to report To Brigadier General Dodge at Corinth, according to the orders we received at Columbus. At 7 P. M., we arrived and were by General Dodge assigned to the Third Brigade (Colonel M. M. Banes), Second Division (Brigadier General Dodge's), Sixteenth Army Corps (Major General Hulburt). The Thirty-ninth remained at Corinth until the 2d of November, 1863, doing usual garrison duty. The regiment made several marches guarding trains that took up two or three days at a time, and once moved to Lagrange, Tennessee, to ward off a threatened attack on

the railroad. The raid into Alabama to cover Colonel Streight's movements was made during this time. At Corinth it laid out a regular camp and erected excellent log barracks for officers and men, some eighty in number, admitted by all to be the best quarters in the division. On the 15th day of April, 1863, General Dodge's division moved out as before stated, to cover the raid of Colonel Streight into Georgia. The regiment marched by easy marches to Bear Creek, where our advance encountered the enemy, who disputed our passage. A pontoon was, however, soon thrown over the creek and our forces moved on to Tuscumbia, skirmishing almost every mile, until they arrived at Town Creek, Alabama.

The enemy who were under General Roddy were re-inforced by General Forrest, and the united forces seriously endeavored to prevent the crossing. The whole forenoon was occupied in artillery duels. The Union forces had four fine batteries, and the whole, together with the movements of the troops being within observation, gave us a lively and pleasant day. After noon there were built three bridges over the creek under their fire, when our whole force advanced and the enemy prudently retired. Colonel Streight had started in a south-westerly direction around them the night before, and our object having been accomplished, our men marched back unmolested, General Forrest having turned in pursuit of Colonel Streight. The regiment arrived at Corinth on the 2d of May.

May 6th, company H, which was on duty guarding a corral a few miles from Corinth, was surrounded by eight hundred rebel

cavalry, and the captain and most of his company made prisoners. November 2, 1863, the regiment, together with the entire command of Brigadier General Dodge. left Corinth en route for Pulaski, Giles county. Tennessee, a distance of one hundred and twenty-five miles. The march occupied ten days, including four days' delay at Iuka. Nothing worthy of mention occurred on the trip. The weather was fine, the daily marches short, and the regiment seemed delighted, as on some holiday excursion. It reached Pulaski, on the Nashville and Decatur railroad, on the 11th. On the 12th a portion of the force was sent south on the railroad, and a portion went north, General Dodge's headquarters being fixed at Pulaski. Our brigade went north, and the regiment was stationed on the railroad at Reynolds' Station, Giles county, seven miles north of Pulaski. Five companies were stationed at regimental headquarters at Revnolds' Station above mentioned. companies were posted at two grist mills, grinding flour and meal for the command, and two companies were stationed at railroad bridges, guarding them, All the companies erected comfortable log barracks, and the detached companies good stockades. January 21, 1864, regimental headquarters was moved to Culleoka, twenty miles farther north, with six companies. The companies detached at the mills were relieved, and two of them stationed at railroads bridges, thus giving the regiment twenty-five miles of railroad and country to hold and maintain quiet. On the 26th of January, 1864, the enemy made an attack on Athens, Alabama, and fearing another raid on the road, the regiment was ordered to immediately throw up strong earthworks or stockades. Work was immediately commenced, and the citizens, white and black, in the town and vicinity were ordered to assist. About one hundred and fifty helping, a very strong stockade was soon erected. On March 12, the regiment with the brigade, took up the line of march for Athens, Alabama, where it arrived on the 15th, where it went into camp, after a very pleasant march.

General Sherman now began his preparations for the Atlanta campaign, and the march to the sea, and the Thirty-ninth, as a component part of the heroic Sixteenth Corps, took part in all its engagements. What need is there here to write the history of that campaign, so well known to all; simply to say that wherever found, the Thirty-ninth always added laurels to their regiment and credit to the State, and were mustered out at the close of the war, at Washington, June 5, 1865.

 ${\bf FORTY-SIXTH\ INFANTRY}.$

COMPANY B.

James C. Gleason.

FIRST CAVALRY:

COMPANY B.

Japheth Ball.

SECOND CAVALRY.

COMPANY B.

David G. Wooster. Henry K. Macomber.

COMPANY D.

Alexander Umpherson.

FOURTH CAVALRY.

COMPANY F.

Harrison M. Catlin.

COMPANY I.

Francis M. Ammon.

FIFTH CAVALRY.

Henry Tice.

Henry Adams.

NINTH CAVALRY.

COMPANY M.

Walter B. Temple.

FIRST BATTERY, LIGHT ARTILLERY.

Solomon Longshore.

FIRST NEBRASKA CAVALRY.

COMPANY F.

Lewis H. Frost, Second Corporal.

James M. Garret, Third Corporal.

ROLL OF HONOR.

The following embraces a list of the brave patriots from Cass county, who laid down their lives in defense of the Union. Words were feeble in the expression of the gratitude to these gallant, but unfortunate comrades; weak in the expression of honor with which their names are held in remembrance by those whom they died to benefit. May their names be handed down from generation to generation; may their children, and children's children. speak of them and recount their deeds with reverence, inspired by the remembrance and admiration of their noble sacrifice. May their sufferings, their death, and rude burial upon the hot and dusty battle fields of the South, all tend to strengthen the land they died for, and make patriotism's watchword, "Tis sweet and honorable to die for one's country."

The muffled drum's sad roll has beat
The soldier's last tattoo;
No more on life's parade shall meet
The brave but fallen few.
On fame's eternal camping ground
Their silent tents are spread,

And glory guards, with solemn round, The bivouac of the dead.

7

No rumor of the foes' advance
Now sweeps upon the wind;
No troubled thoughts at midnight haunt,
Of loved ones left behind;
No vision of the morrow's strife,
The warrior's dream alarm;
Nor neighing hords nor screaming fife,
At dawn shall call to arms.

Their shivered swords are red with rust,
Their plumed heads are bowed;
Their haughty banner trailed in dust,
Is now their martial shroud;
And plenteous funeral tears have washed
The red stains from each brow,
And the proud forms by battle gashed,
Are free from anguish now.

Now, 'neath their parent turf they rest,
Far from the gory field,
Borne to a Spartan mother's breast
On many a bloody shield;
The sunshine of their native sky
Smiles sadly on them here,
And hundred eyes and hearts watch by
The soldier's sepulchre.

Reston, embalmed and sainted dead,
Dear as the blood ye gave!
No impious footsteps here shall tread
The herbage of your grave,
Nor shall your glory be forgot
While fame her record keeps,
Or honor points the hallowed spot
Where valor proudly sleeps.

Yon faithful herald's blazoned stone
With mournful pride shall tell,
When many a vanquished age has flown,
The story how ye fell!
Nor wreck, nor change, nor winter's flight
Nor time's remorseless doom,
Shall mar one ray of glory's light
That gilds your deathless tomb.

Fred. W. Humerick, died of typhoid fever, at Rolla, Missouri, December 11, 1861.

David Wilson, died of consumption, December 4, 1862. William R. Collett, died November 3, 1862, at St. Louis, Missouri, of pneumonia.

Japheth Ball, died at Little Rock, Arkansas, July 20, 1864, of chronic diarrhea.

Captain J. C. Brown, killed in action, at Milliken's Bend, June 7, 1863.

Lieutenant G. B. Kirkpatrick, died November 16, 1864.

Jasper Berry, died at Rolla, Missouri. George Rose, killed at battle of Pea Ridge, Missouri, March 10, 1862.

David Wilson, died 1862.

Patrick Archer, killed at siege of Vicksburg.

Ebenezer Cummings, died June 4, 1863, at Memphis, Tennessee, of typhoid fever.

David Duckett, died July 25, 1863, at * Milliken's Bend, of diarrhæa.

Isaiah Duckett, died July 15, 1863, at Milliken's Bend, of diarrhœa.

George W. Hardy, died October 19, 1862, at the Arcadia hospital, of measles.

Lyman J. Jardine, died June 27, 1865, at Columbus, Texas, of chronic diarrhea. Joshua M. Kear, died July 6, 1863, at Milliken's Bend, of typhoid fever.

M. L. Littlefield, died August 4, 1863, at Memphis, Tennessee, of wounds received in battle.

John A. Mahew, died of dysentery, at Milliken's Bend, July 20, 1863.

Daniel W. Porter, died at St. Louis, Missouri, of typhoid fever, April 15, 1863.

Hudson Reynolds, died July 31, 1863, of typhoid fever, at Milliken's Bend, Louisiana.

William R. Terry, died July 6, 1863, at Memphis, Tennessee, of wounds.

Samuel Wilson, died July 13, 1863, at Milliken's Bend, of intermittent fever.

HISTORY OF CASS COUNTY.

ROSTER OF VETERANS.

Besides those who have been mentioned as having enlisted from Cass county during the great civil war, there are now resident within the county, many who wore the army blue, who, at that time resided in other localities and enlisted there, but came to Cass, since, and are now citizens of the county. Endeavor has been made to include all of these brave patriots but it has been impossible. The following list, however, is partially complete, and their names are enrolled that when a few short years have rolled by, that they may not be entirely forgotten:

H. M. Brown, 176th Ohio inf'y. G. Jillich, 166th and 197th Ohio inf'y. F. W. Montgomery 11th Illinois cavl'y. J. Green, 9th Iowa infantry. Watson Trego, 102d Illinois infantry. Enos Sayers, 26th Ohio infantry. A. J. Gillespie, 1st Iowa cavalry. S. J. Roe, 39th Illinois infantry. Edwin Perry, 2d Iowa cavalry. L. L. Dunham, 6th Iowa infantry. Jacob Trego, 101st Illinois infantry. C. W. Mountain, 8th Iowa infantry. D. P. Roberts, 28th Iowa infantry. G. A. Hebing, 23d Iowa infantry. W. L. Whisler, 23d Iowa infantry. J. W. Graham, 31st Iowa infantry. W. B. Edwards, 3d Illinois cavalry. John McKnight. Capt. J. O. H. Spinney, 9th Illinois cav. W. F. McKee, 3d Maryland infantry. Henry Moore, 9th Iowa infantry. P. W. Pigsley, 33d Illinois infantry.

Hugh Kimpson, 17th Iowa infantry.

John Leslie, 23d Iowa infantry.

John Archer, 44th Iowa infantry. C. W. Dutcher, 9th Kansas. M. M. White, 60th Ohio infantry. R. A. Shearer, 11th Pennsylvania inf'y. L. S. Olsen, 64th Illinois infantry. Henry Chapin, 42d Ohio infantry. William Smither, 4th Iowa cavalry. E. D. Allen, 35th Iowa infantry. O. H. Whitcomb, 52d Illinois infantry. J. R. Johnson, 2d New Jersey. Michael Tabasinski 104th Illinois inf'y. Abraham Briggs, 102d Ohio infantry. Jonathan Gates 13th U.S. regulars. J. II. Vinson, 53d Illinois infantry. R. K. Okell, 4th Iowa cavalry. J. W. Callaway, 112th New York inf'y. G. II. Hosfelt, 12th Illinois. L. Stone, 15th Massachusetts. Capt. C. W. Huff, 19th Iowa infantry. William Porter, 70th Indiana infantry. Elias Willis, 151st Illinois infantry. Hiram Blake, 12th Illinois. William Kreamer, 26th Illinois inf'y. Leander Prall, 7th and 33d Indiana. S. H. Tucker, 40th Indiana. Gottlieb Holdorff, 105th Illinois. C. A. Hully, 30th Iowa. George Youngblood, 22d Michigan. L. Mountain, 6th Pennsylvania artillery. S. R. S. Horton, 147th New York inf'y. J. Pringey, 14th West Virginia inf'y. Lewis Pray, 35th Iowa. C. E. Myers, 106th New York. J. E. Stocking, 138th Ohio. H. C. Saunders, 106th Pennsylvania. A. Koob, 5th Iowa. John G. Gibson, 31st Iowa. Adolph Hewitt, 23d Illinois. Merritt Hewitt, 28th Iowa. M. Hotchkin 24th and 114th New York. James Dunn, 28th Michigan.

G. L. Edwards, 2d Iowa.

CHAPTER XIX.

CASS TOWNSHIP.

The township of Cass, at present comprises all of congressional township 75 north, range 37 west, although it at one time consisted of a much larger territory It is in the western tier of townships of the county, the second from the north line and is bounded on the north by Brighton, on the east by Bear Grove, on the south by Pleasant, and on the west by Pottawattamie county. It contains about 23,000 acres of arable land, and some of the most productive farms in the county. The Nishnabotna river meanders, with tortuous course through the township in a general southwesterly course, and with its numerous affluents, thoroughly drains the land, and affords excellent facilities for stockraising, as there is hardly a section that has not running water upon it. This fine stream enters Cass township on the north line of section 2, and flowing about half a mile south, makes a confluence with the water of Turkey creek, which flow from the northeast corner of section 1, in a southwest direction to this point. Proceeding on in its course, after the accession of the waters of its tributary, the river crosses section 10, and winding off to the east makes a loop into section 15, and runs northwest through sections 16 and 17, where it once more assumes its southerly course and crosses sections 19, 30 and 31, making its exit on the west

line of the northwest quarter of the latter. There are several fine water-powers along this stream, some of which have been improved. Indian creek another important affluent, enters the township on the north line of section 5, and pursues a winding course, south, until it joins the parent stream, in the northeast quarter of section Spring creek, entering on the north line of section 4, traverses sections 4,9 and part of 16, in the northwest quarter of which it empties into the Nishnabotna Numerous other small streams, without names, or at least having only local ones, wander about throughout the whole township but with a general tendency of waters toward the larger streams.

The Atlantic Southern railroad crosses the township in a diagonal line, nearly, entering on the north line of section 2, and crosses that and sections 10, 15, 16, 21, 20, 29 and 32. There is but one station on this road in the township, and that the important one of Lewis, on section 10, at the town of that name.

Along the banks of the principal streams are numerous and fine groves and in fact it is generally conceded that Cass township has more acres of timber than any other sub division of the county, a fact which explains the reason of the settlement of this locality before the rest of county, as the pioneers usually sought the

vicinity of the timber. In an early day there was, of course, a greater abundance of timber, but the ax of the woodman has somewhat diminished the supply, although enough remains for all the uses for which it is used at the present day.

The soil is a dark, sandy loam in general but in some sections it is composed of light clay and vegetable mould. There are many desirable farms. The surface is gently rolling, back from the river bottoms, drainage good, and the land fully occupied by an industrious class of people.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The earliest settiements were made in this township by the Mormons, in the winter of 1846 and 1847, as already detailed in the chapter on early settlement in the general history, in the beginning of this volume. These were not permanent settlers, nor could they be viewed in that light, as they did not come with the intention of settling, but simply staved here awhile to recuperate, while on their way to Deseret, or Salt Lake City, Utah. Their location was in the vicinity of Indiantown, west of the Nishnabotna river. Among the most prominent of these were A. G. Pettengill and his brother, James, Jacob and Joseph Ferran, Marsh, Bunnell, Weeks and Warner. Some of these people remained here until as late as 1852, when the last of them left for their destination, in the city of the Church of Jesus Christ and the Latter Day Saints, With the arrival of the so-called Gentiles, then really began the settlement of the township and of the county.

The first man to take up land within the present township of Cass with the the intention of making a permanent settle-

ment was V. M. Conrad. He came to this locality in the spring of 1850, from Dubuque, where he had been engaged in mining, bringing with him his family and household goods. He took up a claim on section 9, where he erected a log cabin 15x32 feet in size, in which he installed his furniture and family. He found no people here but the remnants of the Mormons, who yet lingered in this county. In the fall of the same year running out of provisions, it was determined in family council, to go back to Dubuque to spend the winter, so putting the house and stock in charge of a man by the name of Weeks, a Mormon, they left, with the intention of returning when spring had opened. In the early part of 1851, the heavy rains, and melting snows so swelled the numerous rivers and streams between him and his farm, that he found it utterly impossible to make the journey. so waited until the spring of 1852, when he once more ventured, and succeeded in reaching this vicinity, where he is still living, one the few surviving memorials of the early days of Cass county. A detailed biograpical sketch of Mr. Conrad, is given in the chapter entitled, National, State and County Representation, under the sub-head of recorder, he being the first to occupy that office.

William S. Townsend was the next to make a settlement, locating in a cabin, which he built on the banks of the Nishnabotna river, between the sites of the towns of Lewis and Indiantown. This was in the fall of 1850. In 1852, he removed from here, to what is now Edna township, being the first settler in that section of the county. He was a native of Kentucky. He remained in the south

HISTORY OF CASS COUNTY.

part of the county until 1855, when he removed to Pottawattamie county, and later to Nebraska.

The next settlers were Jeremiah Brad-Jesse Hvatt. Lewis Hvatt. James Sprague, John Stout, and V. Bradshaw and their families. These Argonauts left Mahaska county in the early part of May, 1851, and arrived at Cold Spring postoffice on the 15th of the same month. They did not stop here, but went on west to Kanesville, now Council Bluffs. On their arrival at that place, they held a council, and concluded that they had seen no place that suited them for a permanent location, as well as the country about what is now Oakfield, in Audubon county. Thither they retraced their steps, but on coming to the Nishnabotna just west of the chosen land they found that stream was swollen by the spring rains, and filled the whole bottom, from bluff to bluff. The men, by hard struggles managed to cross the turbid torrent, and blaze the timber and stake out their claims upon the prairie, but they could devise no means to get their families, their wagons or tools across, so that they might improve their claims, so they turned their teams southward into Cass county, arriving at Indiantown in September, 1851. On their arrival they found no settlers in the county except W. S. Townsend, J. D. Campbell, and the Mormons, Mr. Conrad having gone back to Dubugue in the interim. They decided to remain in this vicinity, so they all purchased claims of the Mormons, who were about to leave.

Mr. Bradshaw commenced keeping a store between the villages of Indiantown and Iranistan in 1852; this was the pioneer mercantile establishment of the county. In 1853, he removed into the latter village. Mr. Bradshaw purchased this stock in Sidney, Fremont county, where he continued to buy what was needed to replenish it. On moving to Iranistan, he went down to Savannah, Missouri, and bought a large stock of dry goods and groceries, and bringing them here, put them in his store. He had kept dry goods, cutlery and a little bit of everything, except groceries, previous to this, but for the latter necessaries, the settlers had to go to Council Bluffs. He operated this store until his entering the army, when he sold it. Mr. Bradshaw was a great hunter in his time, and has killed as many as seven deer in one day, when they were more plenty than now. Five wapiti or elk, have bit the dust in one day, before his rifle. He was a great hand for pets and had at one time seven elk, two deer, two badgers and two sandhill cranes, two pair of the elk he had trained to work, in place of horses. A sketch of Mr. Bradshaw is given in connection with the history of the office of the county judge, he being the first to fill that important office.

Among the early settlers of the township was Amos F. Vaughn who located west of the site of Lewis, in 1852, on section 9. He endeavored to play a sharp game in the county, when the commissioners had made the selection for the county seat, by going to Council Bluffs, and entering that identical piece of land, hoping to make something out of it as a speculation. But he had his labor for his pains, as he was compelled to relinquish

all title to the property, and was glad to get his money back again.

W. W. Haworth, came to Cass township in 1854, reaching Indiantown on the 10th of June, and purchased the claim of Baxter Vinnage, on section 17, where he remained several years. He is still a resident of the township.

William W. Haworth, born on the 24th of January, 1831, is a native of Vermilion county, Illinois, and is the son of William and Ruth (Wright) Haworth. He was married on the 13th day of July, 1851, to Miss Sytha Cox, who was born in Indiana, in October, 1828, and died in July, 1873, leaving five children to mourn his loss. Their names are-Mahala, wife of James Jones, of Kansas; Amanda, wife of Edward Johnson, of this township; Anselm, at home; Simon and Alice, at home; Pamelia, deceased; Samantha D., deceased. Mr. Haworth's second marriage occurred on the 7th of October, 1879, to Miss Martha Baughman, of West Newton, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. his first marriage, Mr. Haworth resided in Vermilion county, for about two years, and was there engaged in farming, and in 1854, he came to Cass county, Iowa, where he is classed among the pioneers. He reached Indiantown on the 10th of June of that year, and spent some time in looking for a location. At last he bought a claim on section 17, Cass township with ten acres already broke. He built a rude log cabin and there remained until 1863. and then built a frame house on the same grounds, and remained there until his wife's death in 1873. He then moved on section 20, where he has improved his farm and has a fine residence. His land is well supplied with water, and, including his large tract of timber, he owns 815 acres, and gives attention to the raising of cattle and other fine stock. Mr. Haworth has served his second term as school director, and is very satisfactory to all. And at present, in 1884, acting as justice of the peace.

Daniel Stanley came to this vicinity during the year 1854, and located on section 9. He is another of the old pioneers who have still been spared to the world and his family.

Daniel Stanley, a native of Trumbull county, Ohio, was born on the 12th of November, 1824, and is the son of John and Elizabeth Stanley. He remained at home until twenty years of age, when he started out in life for himself. He at first started to learn the carpenter trade, but in the course of a few years he became a mill wright, and has been a follower of that occupation a greater part of his life. He went at first to Ohio, and was there working in different places until 1848, when he came to Mahaska county, Iowa, and there remained one winter, when he was gone to several different places two or three years, when he returned to Mahaska and was there married in 1853, to Miss Lois Parsons, who was born in Ohio, in 1831. Mr. Stanley came to Cass county in 1854, and rented a farm, which he afterwards purchased, and has since improved. He lived in a shanty until he could erect a dwelling, but before many years had elapsed he had improved his land, built his house and began raising stock. In 1860 he crossed the plains and went to Central City, Colorado, and in the winter of 1861, came back, and returned

to the mountains with his family. He was there engaged in mining a short time, and in building saw mills and quartz mills, until 1872, when he returned to his farm in Cass county. He now owns three hundred and forty-five acres of nice land near Lewis, on sections 9, 15 and 16, his residence being on section 9. Mrs. Stanlev died on the 10th of July, 1868, leaving six children-Mary Helen, born in May, 1854, and died in November, 1857; Melangthon, born in May, 1864, and died in 1883; Horace M., now living in California; Charles I., born in 1858, also in California; Frank S., now in California; Betty, at home. Mr. Stanley was married again in July, 1875, to Mrs. Nancy Everly, a widow of Leonard Everly, who died in 1871, leaving seven children, whose names are -Milton P., now in California; Milvon, now in Kansas; Sarah, who died 1876; Charles, living in Omaha; Edward, residing in Lewis; Sophronia, who died in 1867; John, who died in 1875; and William, who died in 1874. Mr. Stanley has served as deputy sheriff two years, and as a member of the school board. He is an honest and upright man, and has received the respect and trust of the people.

Mrs. Nancy Stanley was a native of Vermilion county, Indiana, and lived in that county until she married Leonard Everly. She then came with her husband in the fall of 1854, to Cass county, Iowa. In the fall of 1855 her husband purchased a farm in Pottawattamie county, and moved on it, their nearest neighbor being two miles away. They owned a number of farms in Cass and adjoining counties. He was a noted trader, and was drafted into the army, and remained in service till

he was honorably discharged at the close of the war.

Hiram Smith located on sec'ion 30, during the year 1855, where he lived until his death, which occurred November 9, 1858. His widow and son are still residents of the old homestead.

Cornelius M. McClintock was brought into Cass county by Charles Baldwin, a relative, in December, 1856, and spent the winter in Lewis. He is still a resident of the county.

Cornelius M. McClintock was born in Warren county, Ohio, on the 29th of October, 1849. In the spring of 1850, he started with his parents for Iowa, and at Keokuk his father died of cholera. with the rest of the family, came on to Mahasha county, and started a hotel at Oskaloosa, but not liking that business, they began farming in the same county. In the winter of 1856, the family was brought into Cass county by Charles Baldwin, a relative, and as that was the winter of the heavy snows, there was much suffering from cold and fatigue, by the wearied travelers. They reached the Nodaway Valley, where they became lost in a snow storm, but later in the evening they reached a small log cabin, which was occupied by John Dyer. They were obliged to remain in this rude structure until the storm ceased, which was about three days, when with six yoke of oxen they started for Lewis, where Charles Baldwin was then keeping a hotel, and there the family remained that winter, and in the spring moved to a dwelling, which was constructed in Lewis. nelius helped earn the living with his mother, and renting a few acres of land,

began farming, and making a success of their occupation, they purchased a tract of land in Cass township, and one in the township of Atlantic. They sold all but eighty acres, north of Lewis, which they improved and in later years sold. McClintock is now living with her daughter, Mrs. Smith. Cornelius was married, on the 11th of September, 1878, to Miss Ida Upson, a daughter of one of the early settlers of the township. They have three children-Mabel, Philip P. and Neil Clayton. Mr. McClintock owns 190 acres of land in Cass township, his land being the pioneer farm of Cass county, being the old residence of Jeremiah Bradshaw.

Samuel Upson made a settlement at Indiantown in 1858, and is one of the prominent men of the township.

Samuel Upson came to Cass county, in 1858, and purchased a fine residence in what was then Indiantown. He bought at first forty acres of land on section 4, and has since added seventy acres on section 14, and fifty-eight acres on section 9. He was born in Summitt county, Ohio, on the 23d of October, 1833, his parents being Asa and Chloe Upson. They moved to Bureau county Illinois, in 1854, where the old folks died. Samuel then bought a farm and began to cultivate the land, and make general improvements, but not liking the country, he sold his farm and came to Cass county. Mr. Upson was united in marriage with Miss Jane R. Herrick, on the 15th of January, 1855. She was born in Tompkins county, New York, on the 15th of February, 1837. They have been blessed with six children -Ida, wife of Cornelius McClintock; Sarah Jane, wife of Horace Stanley, a resident of California; Frank, Fred, May and Burt. Mr. Upson has been honored with the position of township treasurer, which he has held six years, and has also been a trustee of the township.

Samuel Davis purchased a farm on section 18, on coming to Cass county, in 1859, and put up a house thereon. Here he lived until the day of his death as related below. Samuel Davis, born in 1828. was a native of Herkimer county, New York. He was married in Madison county, New York, in 1852, to Miss Amanda Eastman. She was born in New York State, in January, 1833, and when an infant, came with her parents to Madison county. Mr. Davis worked at the trade of wagon and carriage making, and was so engaged until April, 1859, when he came to Cass county, Iowa, and purchased a farm of eighty acres of fine land on section 18, Cass township. He built a nice house and was succeeding on his farm, when, in August, 1859, he was instantly killed, by lightning. He had been threshing with his neighbor, Mr. Strong, and in the evening when returning home, was instantly killed about forty rods from the house. His wife supposing he had remained at Mr. Strong's, on account of the storm, was not worried, and in the morning, sent one of the boys to inquire if he had became ill. Thus his body was found and taken to the house. Mrs. Davis now resides at the old homestead with her children, who are not married-Samuel, a resident of New York; Neil, a resident of Cass township; Amanda, wife of James Griffith, of Whitneyville; Franklin, a resident of Pottawattamie county; Delavan, now at home; Lillian, wife of John C. Connor, and Philip.

Henry L. Sampson, son of Jonathan and Lois Sampson, was born in Cass county, Michigan, August 28, 1840. Jonathan Sampson died in that county in 1868. His widow is now living at the homestead with her son Lafayette Sampson. Henry L. left home at the age of eighteen years, in the fall of 1858, and came to Iowa. He spent one winter in Jasper county, and the following spring in company with his elder brother, Edson Sampson, went to Kansas, where they remained less than two months, and then went to California, crossing the plains with ox teams and three cows. They made a leisurely and pleasant trip, consuming six months of time. They spent five years in that State, engaged in mining and transportation business. The two were together the greater part of the time. They went from that State to Nevada, where they kept hotel and boarding house, nine miles from Austin. While in this business they made and lost money. Henry L. Sampson was married in Nevada, January 2, 1865, to Maggie Perkins, a daughter of E. G. and Rachel Perkins, who were at that time residents of that State, but now live in this township. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. P. Culver, who was the only clergyman known of in that vicinity, and who proved to be an old acquaintance of Mr. Sampson's. Mrs. Sampson was born in Bureau county, Illinois, September 16, 1844. They left Nevada and returned to the east, via San Francisco, Panama and New York city. They spent two months at Mr. Sampson's old home in Michigan, then went to Bureau county, Illinois, and remained four years, engaged in farming. In 1869, they removed to Stearns county, Minnesota, where he was engaged in the agricultural implement trade at St. Cloud, also worked a rented farm. Two years later they came to Cass township, Cass county, Iowa, purchasing then (December, 1871,) their present farm, which contains forty acres, located in section 12. Mr. aud Mrs. Sampson have eight children—Elijah, Rachel, Mary, William, Carrie, Viola, James and Isaac.

Henry Miller was born in Augusta county, Virginia, on the 17th of August, 1829, and is the son of Martin and Mary Miller. Henry left his home when twenty-one years of age, and went to Montgomery county, Indiana, where he remained about five years, and during that time was engaged in operating a steam saw-mill, built and owned by himself. In 1855, he sold his property, and moved to Warren county, Illinois, and was there engaged in manufacturing wagons and carriages. He continued in that business eleven years, when he erected a planing mill, and began operation. He continued in that work about two years, when he sold out, and was engaged in the furniture business about two years, when he came to Cass county, and located in the city of Atlantic, and built a house where the Park hotel now stands. He remained in that city until 1871, when he moved to his present location in Cass township, where he owns two hundred acres of land, forty acres on section 20, and one hundred and sixty acres on section 21. He has some fine stock, and is known as one of the best farmers in the county. Henry

was married in Tippecanoe county, Indiana, on the 22d of March, 1853, to Miss Sarah Davis, a native of Vigo county, in that State. They have four children, Anna Eliza, a resident of Har lan, Iowa; George W., now living in Atlantic; Benjamin D., at home; and Stella, at home. Benjamin D. was married on the 24th of October, 1883, to Miss Ella Haworth, a native of this county. He now resides on his father's farm, but has a separate house.

Holton G. Cotton is a native of Wvoming county, New York, and was born on the 8th of June, 1836, his parents being Owen and Laura (Adams) Cotton. His father was born in Vermont, and died in Wyoming county, New York, on the 5th of September, 1872, while his widow survived him two years. Holton G. left his home in 1856, for Omaha, Nebraska, and worked the first season at general labor, but being later engaged in farming until 1860. He then crossed the plains to Colorado, and was there engaged in lumbering and mining until the winter of 1863, when he returned to his old home in New York for a month's visit, when he returned to Omaha and was there employed as surveyor for the Union Pacific railroad, and was afterwards engaged in the government transportation service, delivering goods from the Missouri river, west, to forts and Indian agencies. In June, 1865, Holton came to Lewis, and has since been a resident of Cass county. He was married on the 4th of March, 1866, to Miss Luella M. Tefft, a daughter of Samuel H. Tefft, one of the pioneers of this county. Holton commenced his married life on a rented farm, owned by Dr.

Carey, and in the fall of 1868 he moved to the place he now owns and occupies, on sections 2 and 3. This farm of one hundred and twenty acres was first improved by Mr. Tefft, but he soon sold it to his son-in-law. Mr. Cotton is a member of the Lewis Lodge, No. 137, A. F. and A. M., and is the secretary of the school board. He is a prominent and substantial citizen, and has been a candidate for county clerk. While in Colorado, he was the first justice of the peace, and also the first clerk and recorder of Douglas county, Colorado, and in the fall of 1863 run for the State Legislature on the Democratic ticket, being beaten by a small Republican majority. Mr. and Mrs. Cotton have had three children: Laura, born in November, 1868, and died in December, 1868; Cora, born in October, 1870, died in 1878; and Harlow, born in 1877.

Samuel H. Tefft was born in Hopkinton, Rhode Island, on the 28th of October, 1821. He learned the trade of harness and carriage making, which he followed for some time. He was also employed in a cotton mill, but this being about the time of the war, he was discharged on account of political preference. he left his family, and embarked for California, arriving in San Francisco on the 4th of April, 1849. He was engaged in mining until 1851, when he returned home with the intention of removing his family, having a claim of 160 acres of land near the city of Oakland. He returned to the great mining district and sold his claim, keeping only his stock ranche, which, if remaining now, would be right in the center of the city of San Francisco. He at last sold all his shares in the mines.

and returned east in 1855, and soon located in the Hawkeye State. He went to Montgomery county, and erected a mill at Stennett's Grove, and in the spring of 1867 sold out and came to Lewis, and has since made it his home, with the exception of a few months' visit to Colorado. In the spring of 1863 he bought 480 acres of land on sections 2, 3, 4 and 10, and has given his sons-in-law, H. G. Cotton and F. C. Jones, forty acres of land each. Mr. Tefft was married in 1841 to Miss Maria Johnson, and by their union four children have been born-Luella, wife of II. G. Cotton; Addie, wife of Charles Buel; Georgia, wife of F. C. Jones; and Ida, now living with her father, their mother having died in May, 1863. Mr. Tefft has been a member of the school board, and has also been trustee.

Henry Norton, a native of Derbyshire, England, was born on the 29th of March, 1831. When twelve years of age he commenced the tailoring trade, and so continued until March, 1865, when he came to the United States, and directly settled in Henry county, Illinois. bought eighty acres of land there, and was a resident of that county and State until the fall of 1868, when he came to Cass county, Iowa, and bought a farm on section 34, Cass township, where he has become one of the prosperous and successful farmers. He has since added to his original purchase 800 acres, which he has also nicely improved, beside a farm in Pottawattamie county, of eighty acres. He is devoting his attention to the raising and purchasing of cattle and hogs, having some of the finest in the township. Mr. Norton was married in Sheffield, England, on the 30th of November, 1851, to Miss Jane White, a native of that country. Their union has been blessed with nine children—Anthony, a resident of this township; Anna, wife of E. S. Jones, and a resident of this township; Mary, wife of J. Merritt, of Pleasant township; John, married, and now living with his father; Clara, wife of G. F. Scar, a resident of Montgomery county; Charles, Edward, Matthew Furmis and Winfred, at home.

F. C. Jones, born in Jefferson county, New York, on February 19, 1856, is the son of K. W. and Rowena Jones. F. C. came to Cass county with his parents in 1872, and made his home with them until his marriage, which occurred in 1877, with Miss Georgia Tefft, a daughter of S. H. Tefft, one of the prominent men of this township. Mrs. Jones was born in this county on the 19th of September, 187. They have had three children, whose names are-Erma B., born in December, 1877; Clarence P., born in March, 1879, and Carlisle L., born in October, 1881. Mr. Jones has a farm of eighty acres on sections 3 and 10, his residence being situated on section 3. He is setting a good example to farmers and other citizens of this township, by showing them his integrity and honesty, and has gained their confidence in work and deed.

James Dunn, born in Ingham county, Michigan, on the 27th of May, 1847, is the son of John and Mary Dunn, both of whom died when James was a boy. When fourteen years of age, he began to provide for himself, while the younger children were to be cared for. He fought his way through the world, and when sev-

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entern years of age, enlisted in company A, Twenty-eighth Michigan Volunteers. He joined Sherman's army at Raleigh, and served in that capacity until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharg-His brother, Ezra A., who was a member of the Eighth Cavalry, died in the Andersonville prison. James came to Cass county in 1873, and worked five years for William Hopley, of Atlantic township, and a few years later bought the farm he now occupies, of eighty acres on section 1, and seventeen acres of timber on section 2, Cass township, where he is among the enterprising and intelligent farmers. Mr. Dunn was united in marriage in March, 1878, with Miss Helena Hopley, a daughter of John Hopley, a resident of Atlantic township. They have been blessed with three children-Earl Tennimore, Ina Louise and Grace Alma.

Jeremiah Murnan, a native of Hancock county, Indiana, was born on the 16th of June, 1846, and is the son of John and Sarah Murnan. When about ten years of age, he moved with his parents to Stark county, Illinois, and was there reared to manhood. He was married in Stark county, on the 8th of January, 1868, to Miss Emma Orr, a daughter of F. G. Orr. Her mother died when Emma was young, and until her marriage, she resided with her father, who now lives in Woodbury county, Iowa. Mr. Murnan brought his family to this county in October, 1873, and settled in Cass township, where he purchased three hundred and twenty acres of land on sections 20 and 29, and later, bought eighty acres on sections 19 and 30. was engaged in stock raising until the

fall of 1882, when he sold his farm and located on section 11, and has since made that his home. He owns two hundred and fifty-six acres at his residence, one hundred and sixty acres in Woodbury county, and three hundred and thirty-four acres in Plymouth county. He at one time owned a stage line from Atlantic to Lewis, and thence to Red Oak, and in connection with his stage, run a livery stable at Lewis. He raises a large number of fine stock, and is continually buying and selling. Mr. and Mrs. Murnan have six children-Lora, Charley, Harry, Clifton, Bertie and Josie.

Merritt E. Hotchkiss was born in Mexico, Oswego county, New York, on the 9th of August, 1842, his parents being Stephen and Tryphena Hotchkiss. On the third day of May, 1861, he enlisted in Company D, Twenty-fourth New York Volunteers. He was with McClellan at Bailey's Crossroads; was in the engagements at Fredericksburg, Cedar Mountain, and many others. On the ninth day of May, 1863, he was discharged, and soon returned to his home in Oswego county, New York, where in January, 1869, he was married to Miss Helen E. Henyon, of that town. They have had five children, none of whom are now living: Willie, born in 1870, died in March, 1872, and four died in infancy. He remained at home until September, 1863, when he again enlisted in Company A, New York Infantry, and thus served until the close of the war. He then returned to New York City, and there remained until the spring of 1867, when he removed to Olmstead county, Minnesota, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1868, when he

came to Cass county, and the spring following purchased a farm in section 5, Cass township, where he now resides. His farm contained one hundred and twenty acres of land, a nice residence, and many other farm buildings. Mr. Hotchkiss is a prominent and substantial citizen of this township, and his high standing in the community is chiefly owing to his ambition and successful management. He is a Mason of high degree, and is Worshipful Master of the Lewis Lodge, No. 137, A. F. and A. M., and also a member of the Ophir Chapter, No. 84.

I. W. Baker was born in Jersey county, Illinois, February 22, 1843, his parents being Ira and Sarah Baker. The family, when I. W. was about seven years old, removed to Chicago and there remained one year, and then removed to Lee county, Illinois. The most of the life of the subject of this sketch was spent in the country, and he received a limited education in the common schools of the "Sucker State." He was possessed of natural business tact, and in 1868 went to LaSalle county and engaged in mercantile trade, handling groceries, dry goods, etc. In 1877 he returned to Lee county, and there remained until coming to Iowa in January, 1881. He was married in LaSalle county in November, 1878, to Miss Anna E. McDonnell, a native of Pennsylvania. They have three children-Charles E., Bertha A. and Willie M. Mr. Baker is a member of the Baptist church at Lewis, and a man who has the respect of the community in which he lives. He enlisted in Company K, Seventy-fifth Illinois Infantry, on August 9, 1862, and during a service of nearly three years was always found at the front, except a few months while suffering from a gun-shot wound in the right thigh, received at the battle of Atlanta, Georgia, July 22, 1864.

In Fayette county, Pennsylvania, on the 17th of November, 1828, Henry B. Rossell was born. At the age of eighteen years he entered an apprenticeship to learn the carpenter trade. He continued working at his trade in Washington county, about three years, and in 1858, came to the Hawkeye State, and purchased a tract of wild land on section 29, Bear Grove township, Cass county. He brought with him to his new home fifty standard apple trees, and planted them, thus making the pioneer orchard of Cass county. He improved his farm of 120 acres, kept his infant orchard in a good condition, and there suffered the hardships of our pioneers. He soon saw that his labor was successful, and remaining there about ten years he sold his farm and bought 232 acres of land at the old settlement of Iraniston. His farm is now nicely laid out with sufficient trees, farm buildings, and is now one of the finest places in the township. He is engaged in general farming and is obtaining a good reputation as a fine farmer. Mr. Rossell was married in Washington county, Pennsylvania, to Miss Sarah A. Stocking, on the 28th day of April, 1854. She was born in New York, in 1833. They have three living whose names are-Mary B., wife of Joseph Leonard, a resident of Pleasant township; Charles, now in Pottawattamie county; Frank, now at home.

Harrison Bruce, was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, on the 16th June, 1816. In 1856 he came to Hamilton county, Iowa,

where he buried his wife, Mrs. Eliza Ann Bruce. By her he had one child, Samuel, now a resident of Fremont county, Iowa. Mr. Bruce was again married in 1859, to Mrs. Mary Woodward, of Webster City, Hamilton county. Her husband died on the 16th of August, 1855, in Jefferson county. Mrs. Bruce was born in Fayette county, Illinois, on the 7th of November, 1852, and by her first marriage two sons were born to her-Iven, now a resident of Atlantic, and John A., now living in California. Mr. Bruce owned and operated the pioneer mill of Hamilton county, and in an early day, people from several neighboring counties came to his mill, some having to travel a distance of sixty miles. In 1861, the high water and ice in the Boone river carried the mill away, and Mr. Bruce, not wishing to rebuild it, came to Cass county, and bought a homestead of 160 acres, on sections 27 and 28. Mr. Bruce, in the prime of life was carried away by the angel of death, leaving his family and friends to mourn the loss of their loved one, from their circles and fireside. Mrs. Bruce now resides at the old home purchased by her husband, and with her, now are living her sons, who are her only companions in her declining years.

George S. Brown, one of the prominent citizens of Cass township, was born in Lee county Iowa, on the 16th of February, 1848. His father was a native of Massachusetts, and in former days was a merchant, and was so engaged many years, when he became a farmer. He was one of the pioneers of Lee county, settling there in 1846. He died in Lee county, in 1877. His widow is now living on the

old homestead with her daughter Lucy H. Their. Eight children are all living, all married but one. George, the subject of our sketch, became identified with Cass county in November, 1872, and the following spring bought 120 acres of land on section 14 and 23, Cass township. He has since purchased 665 acres of land, and has built a fine set of frame buildings. He pays particular attention to the raising of stock, and buying them for the market He has received the confidence and respect of the people, and as a farmer and stock dealer he is numbered among the first. Mr. Brown was united at Lewis, on the 24th of February, 1870, to Miss Sophia Mills, a daughter of Hon. Oliver and Sophia Mills. Mrs. Mills died in December, 1876, at Lewis, where her husband still resides. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have been blessed with four children: Fred Oliver. born in 1871; William G. and Edward F., twins, born in July, 1875; and Edith, born in Dccember, 1879.

Joseph Stevens is a native of Derbyshire, England, and was born on the 9th of December, 1840. At the age of fifteen years he began to learn the machinist trade, and was so engaged until twentyone years of age, when he went to Sheffield and located in that place until 1870, when he came to America and has since made this his home. Mr. Stevens was united in marriage in New Mills, in December, 1866, to Elizabeth Morton. Directly on reaching the shores of the New World, they came to Cass county, and located in Cass township, where he now owns 147½ acres of the finest farm land in the county, and is raising some of the finer qualities of stock. He is a man

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of more than ordinary ability and should each and every farmer, have his business under as good management, and be progressive and trustful citizens as our subject, our country would be much more wealthy than at the present time. Mr. and Mrs. Stevens have four children: Ernest J. B., Katie E., Beatrice M. and George A.

William S. Snell was born October 28, 1825, in Plymouth county, Massachusetts, and is a lineal descendant of one of the "Pilgrim Fathers." His father, Ansel Snell, owned a farm, but was by trade a carpenter and joiner. William S. was brought up on the farm, and at the age of sixteen years, learned the trade of shoemaking, at which he worked until he came west. He was married in Massachusetts, in 1850, to Miss Parthenia C. Sherman, a native of Grafton, Worcester county, Massachusetts. In 1859 they went to Lee county, Illinois, where he opened a shoe shop at Franklin Grove, and remained till 1870. In that year they came to Cass county. Mr. Snell purchased one hundred and five acres of land on section 35, Washington township. This he improved and lived upon two or three years. He then sold his farm. Since then he has lived a portion of the time in Lewis, and for four or five years kept hotel and boarding-house in the old town. In the spring of 1882 he moved to the place where he resides. It contains forty-six acres, adjoining the town plat on the north, and also town lots. Mr. and Mrs. Snell, have three children: Francis F., a resident of Michigan; Frederick W., also in that State, and Addie May, living with her parents.

Hiram Smith was a native of Virginia,

having been born there on the 14th of January, 1805. He moved to Vermilion county, Illinois, at an early age, and was there married in December, 1832, to Miss Naomi Dillon. In 1855, Mr. Smith and wife came from Vermilion county, Illinois, to Cass county, Iowa, and were among the early settlers. Like all pioneers, their work was hard, and many a day of hard labor was performed before the ground was cultivated, and the land became improved so as to plant groves and orchards. He was taken from his loved ones in 1858, and his widow now resides on the homestead, where they settled in November, 1855. Mr. and Mrs. Smith had nine children-Levi, died in 1878; Hannah, wife of Fred Muherter; James D., a resident of Atlantic; Luke, William H., Abigail, married Samuel Wilson; Reuben, resident of Griswold; Oliver and Henry. Mr. Smith was a prominent man, and was honored with the office of justice of the peace, and held that position several years.

Henry C. Smith, a son of the above deceased, was born some time after his parents came to Cass county, his birth occurring in November, 1857, and has always made his home with his parents until three or four years ago, when he went away, but soon returned to the old folks. Since his father's death, he has looked after the welfare of his mother, who is now growing quite old Henry was united in marriage on the 1st of May, 1880, with Miss Sophronia E. Pierson, a daughter of Granville and Elizabeth Pierson, of Pottawattamie county. They have been blessed with one child—Ira O., born in 1880, and died on the 28th of December, 1881.

William R. Perkins was born in Bureau county, Illinois, on the 29th of January, 1850, being the son of Elijah and Rachel Perkins. He was married in Illinois, in August, 1869, to Miss Maggie Thompson, a native of that State. In the fall of their marriage, William moved to Wright county, Minnesota, in company, with his parents. Both families rented farms and there lived about two years, when they came to Cass county, Iowa, and purchased one hundred acres of land on section 12. William occupies this farm, and is now one of the prosperous and successful farmers of the township. He is raising a fine stock of cattle, and is known as a fine stock breeder. Mr. and Mrs. Perkins have five children living-Mary. Alice, John, Ellis and Minnie. William's father now resides in the township, on two hundred acres of cultivated land on section 12. There were five children in that family, named-Maggie, wife of H. O. Samson, of this township; David, a resident of Lewis; Emma, wife of Albert Allen, and Frank.

T. J. Hoose is a native of Wyoming county, New York, and was born on the 5th of June, 1846, and is the son of Peter and Marion (Simmons) Hoose. When eight years of age Jefferson came west with his parents, and settled in La Salle county, Illinois, where his father die-1, and his mother is now living in Lewis, with a daughter. T. J. came to Cass county in 1871, and located on section 24, Cass township, where he owns eighty acres of as fine land as can be found in the county. Mr. Hoose was married on the 12th of April, 1877, to Miss Mary Keys, a daughter of James and Bridget Keys, and a

native of Pike county, Illinois. Her parents came to this county in 1871, where her father died in the winter of 1883-4, while her mother still resides in Lewis. Mr. and Mrs. Hoose have been blessed with three children—Edward, born in 1879; Mary, on February 22, 1881, and Arthur, born on August 19, 1884.

Edward Johnson, son of Henry and Bashaba Johnson, was born in Coshocton county, Ohio, on the 23d of December. 1852. In November, 1858, his parents came to Iowa, and located in Clark county, where his father died in 1867. Edward being the eldest of the children, was looked upon as the support of the family. He went to Page county, Iowa, in 1868, and there did farm work for nearly one year, thence to Red Oak, and was there engaged in the same occupation. He remained there about four years, when he came to Cass county, and worked for himself. He purchased a team and began breaking the prairie and threshing his grain. He was married on the 9th of November, 1876, to Miss Amanda, daughter of W. W. Haworth. She was born in Cass township, this county, in October, 1859. Mr. Johnson bought eighty acres of land on section 29, and resided there two years, when he exchanged with J. S. Haworth, for two hundred and eighty-two acres on sections 16 and 17. His farm is one of the finest in the township, and it is greatly owing to Mr. Johnson's intelligence and good management. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have three children-Forest, born in 1878; William, born in November, 1880, and Lillie M., born in

John W. Scott, son of James and Polly

1861, he enlisted in company A, of the Seventh Kansas Cavalry. The first engagement in which he participated was at Bruce Springs, Missouri. He was in the battle of Corinth, the siege of Vicksburg, and the battle of Holly Springs and Iuka. Up to the date of his enlistment as a veteran, he had taken part in forty-seven battles and skirmishes. After that time he was in all of the engagements of his regiment, the last being the battle of Tupelo. He was a gallant soldier and always at the post of duty. He was honorably discharged September 29, 1865, and returned to Richardson county, Nebraska, where he remained till 1874. He then came to Cass township, Cass county, Iowa, his father having previously settled here. About two years afterwards, he, in partnership with his brothers, Jacob B. and Daniel Stevens, purchased the Iranistan mill, which they now operate. Jacob Stevens, of the firm of Stevens Bros, was born in Canada, in 1847, and came with his father's family to this county. He now lives at Iranistan, with his brothers. George H., Daniel and John, all of whom are unmarried. Daniel Stevens was born in Dodge county, Wisconsin, in 1849, and came to Cass county with the family. After attaining his majority he went to Richardson county, Nebraska, thence to Table Rock, Pawnee county, of the same State, where he learned the trade of millwright. He returned to Cass county and was employed as a builder, in Lewis, working upon the construction of some of the best buildings in that town. He is now one of the firm of Stevens Bros. John Stevens was born in Canada, January 28, 1842. He came to Cass county

Scott, was born in Montgomery county, Indiana, April 6, 1837. His parents were among the earliest settlers of that county. His father made a farm in Linn, now Bertram township, where he still resides. His wife died there in 1846. John W. Scott was married September 7, 1865, to Miss Eliza Ann Oxley, a native of the same county, born April 30, 1845. Her parents are Perry and Catherine Oxley, the former, born in Fayette county, Kentucky, January 21, 1815, and the latter in Knox county, Indiana, in 1821. They now reside in Linn county, Iowa, where they settled in March, 1838. They were among the earliest pioneers of that county. John W. Scott settled at the time of his marriage, on a part of the homestead where he remained till March, 1882, when he became a resident of Cass county, purchasing then, the farm on which he now lives. It is located on section 11, of Cass township and contains eighty acres. He bought the same of L. K. Andrews. It was well improved at the time of his purchase. Mr. and Mrs. Scott have three children-Olive C., born May 30, 1867; Perry C., born August 22, 1869, and Jennie C., born September 7, 1875. Mr. Scott enlisted August 20, 1862, in the Thirty-first Iowa Infantry, company A., and was mustered out as sergeant. He participated in all the battles of his regiment.

George H. Stevens, son of Jacob Stevens, was born in Canada, November 6, 1835. When he was twelve years old his parents settled in Dodge county, Wisconsin, where he remained till 1858, then went to Nebraska and engaged in farming till the war broke out. August 20,

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A.M. Wakefuld



Mrs Ida Wakefuld.

with his father, with whom he lived until twenty-one years of age. He is now engaged in farming in Cass township, owning a farm of eighty acres in section 25. He is also unmarried, and makes his home with his brothers at Iranistan. Another brother, William Stevens, was born in Canada, in 1837. He left home while his parents were living in Wisconsin, and went to Richardson county, Nebraska. He enlisted at the same time, with his brother, George H., and in the same company. He died at Kansas City in the fall of 1862. James, another brother, born in Canada, enlisted in Dodge county, Wisconsin, and died while in the service. Peter Stevens was born in Canada. in 1840. He left his home in Dodge county, Wisconsin, and went to Richardson county, Nebraska, and later to Pawnee county of the same State, where he still resides. He has a large family. He served one year as a member of the Second Nebraska Cavalry doing duty upon the frontier.

Jacob Stevens was born in Herkimer county, New York, in the town of Fairfield, on the 4th day of January, 1814, of German parentage. His father was born in the Duchy of Holstein, in Germany, and came to this country about a century ago. He was a shoemaker by occupation. He died three months before Jacob was born, leaving his wife a widow and very poor. with seven children to care for, six of whom were bound out by the county authorities. Their names were as follows -James, Nancy, George, Conrad, Eliza and Sylvester. In 1817 his mother married a man by the name of Smith, and soon after removed to Jefferson county,

New York. There they settled on a piece of government timber land, and cleared themselves a farm, but afterwards lost it. When about sixteen years of age, Mr. Stevens went to Canada, and squatted on a piece of government land. He then returned for his parents, took them to Canada, and began life as a frontiersman. He cleared eighty acres for himself, and about one hundred acres for other parties. While in Canada he married Mary A. Monk, he being twenty-one years old, and she eighteen. Mr. and Mrs. Stevens began married life with only their willing hands and an axe, and one hundred and ten dollars in debt. Now commenced a struggle for the newly married pair, such as but few have ever experienced. Settling far back in the woods away from neighbors and roads, the necessaries of life had to be carried in on their backs. Their bedsteads, chairs, tables, etc., were shomemade, and of the cheapest kind, but answered the purpose. Mr. Stevens chopped and cleared his land at odd spells, and his faithful wife often assisted him by gathering and burning brush. Mr. Stevens having but little education, his wife taught him to read and write, and by this means he acquired a fair education, sufficient at least to meet the requirements of business in after life. Mrs. Stevens took in sewing and weaving, and so assisted materially in the race. In clearing their land, the ashes were saved, and manufactured into black salt (potash), which was a legal tender in those days. Mr. Stevens traded his wedding suit for a pair of two-yearold steers, which was his first team. Then he began clearing a farm of one hundred acres for himself, on Clergy Reserve land. He afterwards sold his improvements, paid up all obligations, and made a small payment on fifty acres of other land. he improved, and about the year 1848 he sold and removed to Wisconsin, with eight hundred dollars. He next bought one hundred and sixty acres of wild land in Dodge county, Wisconsin, and commenced anew in the woods, and chopped and cleared eighty acres of heavily timbered land. This he sold for sixteen hundred dollars, and bought adjoining it ninetyseven acres for eight hundred dollars. About the same time he bought in Michigan two hundred and eighty acres, for eighty cents per acre. Off of this land he cut and sold pine logs, to the amount of three thousand five hundred dollars, and after holding the land twelve years, sold it for four dollars per acre. Off the ninety-seven acres, he afterwards chopped and cleared seventy-five acres. He invested in railroad stock and lost two thousand dollars by it. About the year 1867, he sold this farm for three thousand two hundred dollars and moved to Nebraska. He stayed there one winter, and then moved to Cass county, Iowa, and bought his present farm, of two hundred and twenty acres, lying in sections 9 and 10, Cass township, for twenty-two and one-half dollars per acre, of F. H. Whitney. He also owns one hundred and ninety-three acres in section 15, of same township. Mr. and Mrs. Stevens have raised a family of thirteen children. The oldest son, George, was born in Durham, Oxford county, Upper Canada, November 6, 1835. He enlisted in company A, Seventh Kansas Volunteers, and served through the war. The second son, William, was born in the

township of Norwich, county and province above named. He enlisted in company A. Seventh Kansas Volunteers and died in the hospital at Kansas City, December 5, 1861. The third son, Peter, was born in the township of Durham, on the 12th day of May, 1840. He enlisted in the service of the United States and served on the frontier against the Indians. The fourth son, John, was born in the township and province above named on the 28th day of January, 1842. The fifth son, James, was born on the 8th day of January, 1844. He enlisted in company B, Twentieth Wisconsin, Volunteers, and died the 9th day of May, 1863, at Rolla, Missouri. The oldest daughter, Ann, was born in the place above named on the 10th day of November, 1845, and died at Hubbard, Dodge county, Wisconsin, on the 22d day of May, 1851. The sixth fon, Jacob B., was born in the town of Norwich, Upper Canada, on the 7th day of September, 1847. The seventh son, Daniel, was born in Hubbard, Dodge county, Wisconsin, on the 13th day of October, 1849. The second daughter, Mary, was born in Hubbard, Dodge county, Wisconsin, on the 26th day of December, 1851, and was married to O. H. Conrad, October 3, 1871. The eighth son, Paul, was born in the county and State last named, on the 23d day of March, 1854. The ninth son, Jessie, was born on the 13th day of November, 1856, and died at Hubbard, Wisconsin, September, 28, 1862. The third daughter, Martha, was born on the 17th day of January, 1860, and died, at Hubbard, Wisconsin, August 30, 1863. The fourth daughter, Ann Jane, was born at Hubbard, Wisconsin, November 26, 1861, and was married

HISTORY OF CASS COUNTY.

on the 31st day of March, 1884, to C. L. Goudy. The above sketch is a short record of the most important incidents of a stirring and eventful life, and shows what may be accomplished by an earnest, determined, and honest purpose, coupled with industry and economy. Mr. and Mrs. Stevens are both in good health, and on the 1st day of January, 1885, will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage which will be a rare occasion.

George M. Elsey, a native of Marion county, Ohio, was born in May, 1828. His father, George Elsey, was one of the pioneers of Mahaska county, Iowa, where he died in 1882. He was twice married. His first wife, Elizabeth Elsey, the mother of George M., died in Ohio in 1840. Mr. Elsey was married the second time, to Nancy Gerhart, who died about seventeen years ago. George M. Elsey is one of the pioneers of Cass county, having been identified with its interests since 1854, at which date, he came to Lewis, bringing a general stock of goods from Oskaloosa, and, in company with Charles Baldwin, opened the first general store in Lewis, the name of the firm being Baldwin and Elsev. They continued in partnership till the summer of 1855, when Mr. Elsey bought the interest of his partner, and, same year, sold the business to Joseph Wannock. The winter following, Mr. Elsey taught the pioneer school of Lewis. Among his pupils were the sons of Jehu Woodward, Chester and Wooster; Neil McClintock and his two brothers, Frank and Augustus. December 1st, 1827, George M. Elsey and Ariminta Littlefield were united in marriage. She is a daughter Horace Littlefield, and a native of

Switzerland county, Indiana, born in 1838. They began keeping house, in the house of Mr. Dan Stanley, where they remained till July, 1858, then removed to their present residence on section 14, adjoining the town plat of Lewis, where he owns eighty acres. He also owns one hundred acres in sections 22 and 16. They have had seven children-Warren, died at the age of one year; Carrie, wife of H. A. Shade. of this township; Sophie, wife of George G. Gillispie, of this township; Iola, Bessie, Effie and Georgie, at home. Mr. Elsey is a prominent and much esteemed citizen. He is at present assessor of Cass township. He has also held the office of township trustee and clerk.

James M. Baxter, one of the pioneers of Cass county, lives upon section 1, township of Cass. Mr. Baxter was born July 12, 1831, in Norwich, Windsor county, Vermont. He is a son of Charles and Lora (Partridge) Baxter, both of whom are now deceased. James M. Baxter received the education commonly given to sons of Vermont farmers, and was reared to agricultural pursuits. He emigrated to this State in March, 1856, arriving here on the 11th of that month, since which time he has been a resident and identified with the interests of Cass county. When he came here the country was very sparsely settled. One small dry goods store at Lewis was the only one in the county. There was no blacksmith shop and they were obliged to go to Council Bluffs for their blacksmithing. There was occasionally a school, but not a school house in the county. Mr. Baxter worked for two years as a farm laborer, but the first summer bought eighty acres of land six miles

southwest of Lewis. He began improving his land in 1858. He was married August 12th, of that year, at Lewis, to Euphemia Richardson, a native of the State of New York. Her parents, William and Sallie Richardson, removed when she was a child, to Trumbull county, Ohio. She and a brother, Emory Richardson, came to this county in 1857. A married sister, the wife of William Arnold, then lived at Lewis.

Mr. Baxter has contributed largely to the development of Cass county. He has broken and improved two thousand acres of the prairie soil, built many houses and at least twenty-five miles of fence. He has put down wells and built barns in proportion. He has bought, improved and sold a number of farms, and now owns sixteen hundred acres in Bear Grove and Cass townships, all under fence and in tame grass, pastures or crops. He farms about one thousand acres himself, renting the remainder of his land. Mr. and Mrs Baxter have six children-Charles M., living on his father's farm, and married to Emma Granger, of Atlantic; Roxa A., wife of H. D. Sheets; Lora P., William D. C., Henry P. and Jedley I. The last named died in March, 1880, aged eight years. Mr. Baxter was elected in 1880, supervisor of district No. 4. In 1883, he was elected chairman of the county board of supervisors, and is at present school director of district No. 1, Cass township. Mr. Baxter is an enterprising and public spirited citizen, and one of the prominent men of the county. June 10, 1880, a cyclone passed over his place, doing much damage. His loss was estimated at thirtyfive hundred dollars. The storm destroyed

three tenement houses, carried away small barns and sheds, a hog house, one hundred and twenty-five feet long, and one hundred and twenty-five hogs, not one of which were ever seen again, ninty-five pigs and four horses. Mr. Baxter is the largest farmer in the county. He pays much attention to improved stock of all kinds, and is the owner of three fine imported stock horses.

Kendrick N. Jones, born in Jefferson county, New York, on the 26th of October, 1827, is the son of Gardner Jones, who was a carpenter by trade, and who in his latter days became a farmer. He died in Jefferson county in 1856, where his widow now resides. Mrs. Jones was born in New Hampshire, and had always been a resident of that State. Kendrick N. came to the Hawkeye State in 1869, and located in Lee county, where he was engaged in farming about two years, when he came to Cass county, and settled in Washington township. He was there engaged in farming until 1874, when he came to Cass township, and purchased a farm, which is now owned by Oliver Mills. In 1879 he sold his farm, and moved to Lewis, but not liking the town as well as his farm life, he moved on a farm owned and improved by Jacob McClain, on section 25, which he bought, and has since made it his home. Mr. Jones was married in July, 1861, to Miss Rowena Epps, a native of New York. She was a daughter of Francis and Olive (Thompson) Epps. They have had two children—Fremont C., born in 1857, now resides in this township; and Ella, born in 1868.

Among the prosperous and enterprising farmers of Cass township, John T.

Garner stands among the first. He was born in Huron county, Ohio, on the 13th of March, 1851. His father died when John was an infant, and his mother dying in 1866, John was left alone with an uncle -Dix Ryan, with whom he lived until he became of age. He then began farming, and was so engaged in Stark county, Illinois until 1878, when he came to Fremont county, Iowa, where he bought a farm in Locust Grove township. He sold his place in 1882, and came to Cass county. and bought a farm of one hundred and sixty acres of nice land in Cass township, where he now resides, and has one of the finest places in the county. Mr. Garner was married in Stark county, Illinois, on the 29th of March, 1871, to Miss Lydia Himes, a native of that county. Her mother, Maria Ilimes, died in July, 1884, at the residence of Mr. Garner, and her father died in Fremont county in 1881. Mr. and Mrs. Garner have three children -Della M., Lillie and Minnie.

Frank Hunt, one of the substantial and enterprising men of Cass township, was born in Grafton county, New Hampshire, on the 7th of July, 1832, and is the son of Nathan and Harriet Hunt. His father died at the old homestead in New Hampshire, in March, 1884, at the age of eightyfour years. Frank left his parental roof when twenty years of age, and made his way westward, first stopping in Story county, Iowa, where he worked at carpentering until 1862, when he came to Polk county, and was there engaged in selling merchandise through the country. was employed in such pursuits about two years, when he became identified with Cass county, where he has since made his

home. He drove the stage from Atlantic to Lewis for one year, and was then engaged in a general store at Lewis, for about two years. He was then employed in a drug store about one year, when the store burned, and Frank was again out of employment. But being eager to make a living, he established a livery stable, and did a flourishing business until 1870, when he began farming in Wright township, Pottawattamie county. He returned to Cass county in 1873, and has ever since followed the occupation of farming. the spring of 1877 he bought eighty acres of land on section 26, Cass township, and has improved and cultivated it until he has one of the finest farms in the township. Mr. Hunt was married in December, 1870, to Miss Ellen L. Baxter, a daughter of C. and R. Baxter. They have been blessed with one child, Nathan Frank.

Thomas J. Likens was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on the 26th day of November, 1847, being the son of Jesse and Rachel (McConnell) Likens. In 1848 his parents removed to Stark county, Illinois, where his father farmed and kept a meat market, and there Thomas was reared and educated. In the fall of 1857 he removed to Cass county, and located in Cass township, where he purchased his present farm on section 13. He owns eighty acres of land, nearly all under cultivation, and raises large herds of cattle and hogs. He has a fine young orchard, which will, in the course of a few years, be one of the finest in the township. On the 8th of October, 1877, Thomas was united in marriage with Miss Elmaza Murnan, a native of Indiana. Her parents, John and Sarah Ann Murnan, are

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now residing in Lewis. Mr. and Mrs. Likens have one child, Myrtle, born on the 16th of December, 1882. Mr. Likens is an intelligent and successful man, and is honored and respected by all of his neighbors.

The early settlement of Cass township together with the early events connected therewith, are in a manner, interwoven with the history of the villages of Indiantown, Iranistan and Lewis, and will necessitate to be related in connection with the annals of those places.

ORGANIZATION.

Cass township, which then composed the whole of the county, was first organized as a township of Pottawattamie county in the fall of 1851, and an election held at that time, resulted in the choice of John Pettengill, as justice of the peace, and Elihu Pettengill as constable. Both of these parties were of the Mormon persuasion. Fifteen men voted at this election, and their names were as follows: Jeremiah Bradshaw, Victor M. Bradshaw, Jesse Hyatt, Lewis Hyatt, John Pettengill, Elihu Pettengill, James Ferran, Joseph Ferran, Jacob Ferran, John D. Campbell, W. S. Townsend, A. J. Milschlagel, Weeks and Elliott. V. M. Bradshaw was the clerk of the election. No record of this election exists as far as could be found, and the historians have had to depend upon the memories of those of the participants who are still living in the county. The election was held at the house of Jeremiah Bradshaw, in Indiantown. The vote stood fourteen Whigs and one Democrat, the latter party being represented by A. J. Milschlagel.

IRANISTAN.

This, the pioneer village of Cass county, was located on the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 8, about two miles west of the present site of the town of Lewis. From the time of its birth until the location of the future county seat it was the principal trading point for all the settlers in the neighborhood. This village and Indiantown were but a mile and a quarter apart, and there was considerable rivalry between them, but Iranistan, having been started first, held its own. F. E. Ball was the original owner of the site, but sold it to Stephen T. Carey, for \$500. Carey laid out the town in the winter of 1852-3, and the plat was filed for record on the 1st of March, 1854. Carey was a resident of Council Bluffs, but when at Iranistan he boarded at the house of Nelson T. Spoor.

In 1854 Nelson T. Spoor bought an interest in the town site and the mill, but Mr. Carey dying the same year, the property passed into the hands of W.N. Dickerson, a man by the name of Jones and others.

The construction of the saw mill was commenced in 1852, by F. E. Ball, but he shortly after sold it, with the town site, to S. T. Carey, who completed it in the spring of 1853. This was the first mill of any kind in the county, and was of great service in furnishing the settlers with what lumber they required.

The first building erected in the town after the saw mill was commenced, was W. C. Croft's house, a temporary structure. He kept boarders, among whom were the Buckwalters.

The blacksmith shop was the next building. It was built by George Shannon, who came from Ohio early in 1852, and came to Lewis in 1853. He was married while here, to Melinda Hedges, daughter of Peter Hedges, in the summer of 1854. Shannon went to California, by way of Pike's Peak in 1859.

Peter Hedges' small hotel, Leander McCarty's dwelling, and McCarty's store, were built soon afterward, and all three were building about the same time.

Taylor was the first school teacher in Iranistan; he taught a short time in 1853, and was drowned while bathing.

Leander McCarty carried a stock of general merchandise. He came from Winterset early in 1853, with his family.

As has been stated, Jeremiah Bradshaw was one of the pioneer merchants, of this town, having moved into the village in 1853, and continued here until 1861, when he sold out.

Eber and William Buckwalter came to Iranistan from Philadelphia early in 1853. They took up their quarters at the residence of W. C. Croft, the blacksmith, they being both single men. They had no settled occupation, but kept hotel, farmed and carried passengers to Council Bluffs. They went to Nebraska in 1858.

O. O. Turner, came to Cass township in 1853, and settled on a farm near Iranistan. In 1855, he sold this place and moving to Iranistan opened a saloon which he ran for two years. He removed to northwestern Missouri about 1860.

Dave Cooper was the only man who claimed to be a professional gambler in the early days at Iranistan. He came in 1853, and although he at once commenced

an outlook for "greeneys" to practice his card-sharp arts upon, it is not recorded that he ever won any considerable amount of money, and, in fact, it is said he was nearly as often loser as winner. He was a single man, and boarded at W. C. Croft's and H. K. Cranney's while at Iranistan; he removed to Pymosa township, and died there, at Brinkerhoof's house, in 1857.

Dr. John Welch was the pioneer physician of the county, and located at Iranistan during the year 1853, and remained one year, when he departed for other quarters, the country being to sparsely settled, as yet, for him to thrive at his profession.

Job Haworth kept a store at Iranistan in 1853-4, and in 1855 disposed of it to II. B. Jolly, who shortly after departed suddenly.

William Cadwell, Samuel Peters and Caleb Brown, three carpenters, came to Iranistan in 1852 or 3, and are believed to be the first of that trade in the county. Peters and Brown were both violinists and furnished the music upon all festive occasions.

In 1853-5, a good sized hotel was kept in this village by the Buckwalter Bros. and did quite a flourishing business. Another hotel was, also, well patronized.

John R. Kirk visited Iranistan in the summer of 1853, for the first time, having been in the country but a short time, and says he remarked to his brother-in-law, R. D. McGeehon, who was with him that if the rough element that he saw at play were a specimen of the civilization which prevailed in Cass county, he would have to go back to Illinois. He did not go back, however, but soon became convinced

that the Iranistan roughs were not fair specimens of the county's citizenship.

Iranistan was a live place before Lewis was started, and in its palmy days had its horse races, foot races, and all kinds of athletic sports. On Saturday the people would gather from all the surrounding country, and it was always a busy day, as well for those who came to trade, as those whose purpose was amusement. It was fondly hoped that the town would go forward in the march of improvement and attain eminence as a city, but, alas, for the hopes of its founder, as the business of the town was swallowed up by the large town of Lewis, in 1856, the buildings being mostly moved to the latter place, and Iranistan has quietly died out, and is now numbered with the things of the past. Where its streets were laid out, now nods the bending corn, or golden grain, when the summers sun is high, and where its citizens trod, with the proud step of the metropolitan, now echoes only to the tread of lowing kine, or whistling ploughman.

INDIANTOWN.

The town with the above name was located on the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 9, near the spot where stood the collection of wigwams of the Pottawattamie Indians, known to them as Mi-au-Mise, or Little Miami, and to the whites, as the Indian town. On account of its being, in a measure, the successor of this Indian village, the new town was known by name far and wide, while its more important rival, Iranistan, had but a local celebrity. Travelers would begin to inquire, we are told, for the Indiantown by the Nishna-

botna, before they were within a hundred miles of the spot.

Indiantown stood within a mile of the present site of Lewis, on the west side of the river. The land was originally owned by V. M. Conrad, but he sold it to W. N. Dickerson, who laid out the town, in the summer of 1853, filing the plat for record on the 10th of October, 1853. V. M. Conrad, shortly afterwards, laid out an addition to the town, which was placed upon the records of the county on the 27th of March, 1856. Mr. Conrad always took a great interest in the town, and felt aggrieved that the commissioners appointed for the purpose did not select the embryo village for the county-seat, instead of locating it where there was no town or settlement.

V. M. Conrad opened the first store in the new town in 1854, and kept a general stock of dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, etc.

The next merchant was John Cooper. He came later in 1854, and started in business, keeping a general stock. He was not the sole proprietor of the store, the firm being Rudisell and Cooper. Mr. Rudisell remained at Rockport, Missouri, from which town Cooper had come. The latter remained about eight months, and then went back to Rockport. When last heard from, he was keeping a land office in a town north of Council Bluffs.

Horatio Ferrell came to Indiantown late in 1854, and put in a small general stock. He run the store but a short time, and sold out to Mr. Conrad. He still managed to keep in business for about a year, part of the time in partnership with Mr. Conrad. He then went to teaming,

and in 1859 went to Colorado. A short time after his return here he died at Indiantown. He had a wife and four children; the youngest, a boy, died at Indiantown; the rest were married.

The blacksmithing of the town was done by Jacob Seltzer, who came from Ohio in 1855. He was a German, and his family, which was very large, conversed mostly in that language among themselves. He remained in Indiantown about two years, and then went to Nebraska.

Messrs Brewster and Krewson kept a store at this place during a part of the year 1854.

Messrs. Cook, Sargent and Haycook had a real estate office at Indiantown in 1854, but did not continue for a very long time. These parties lived at Des Moines and Davenport.

A. J. Millschlagel made a settlement near the site of Indiantown as early as the summer of 1851. A sketch of this pioneer having already been given in the chapter on the early settlement of the county, the reader is referred to that, as space forbids repetition.

Philander and H. K. Cranny came to Indiantown in the first part of 1853. Philander was a shingle maker by trade, but devoted a good deal of his attention to dancing and giving lessons in the Terpsichorean art. He taught dancing in Mr. Conrad's house at first, and afterwards moved over to Iranistan, and taught dancing at Wilson Smith's house.

H. K. Cranny located, with his family, on a farm between Indiantown and Iranistan, where he tilled the soil, doing very well. He was chosen clerk of the court in 1855, and held the position one term.

In 1859, he and his brother Philander started west. In Nebraska he deserted his wife and went to Logan, Utah, where he became thoroughly Mormonized, taking unto himself three wives. He commenced practicing medicine there, and is now a prominent "doctor."

R. C. Gordon came to Indiantown and bought a little house and lot, in the fall of 1855. He followed the occupation of freighting and teaming, and did a little farming. He removed, in the spring of 1871, to southern Kansas. He had a wife and family, and his daughter, Sarah, commenced teaching school after they arrived in Kansas.

These were about all the residents, and all the merchants who did business in Indiantown, and none now remain to take their place. A short time after the county seat was located at Lewis, all of the business, and most of the buildings at Indiantown, as well as Iranistan, were removed to the new town.

LEWIS.

When the Fourth General Assembly of the State of Iowa ordered the organization of the county of Cass, on the 6th of December, 1852, Robert McGaven, of Pottawattamie county; Thomas G. Palmer, of Mills, and Milton Richards, of Fremont, were appointed as commissioners to locate the seat of justice of this county. They were ordered to meet on the first Monday in March, 1853, and transact this business, and to receive two dollars a day for the service, to be paid out of the proceeds of lots in the said town.

Two of the commissioners accordingly met, in pursuance of this order, and located the county seat on the east half of

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the southeast quarter of section 10, and the west half of the southwest quarter of section 11, in township 75 north, range 37 west.

The town site of Lewis belonged to the county, and the selling of lots in the town rested with the county judge. After the commissioners located the county seat, the settlement of the town began, and people began to remove from Iranistan to Lewis, even moving their buildings in most instances. Although the first house was built in Lewis by S. M. Tucker in 1853, the public sale of lots did not occur until October, 1855. At that sale the following were the buyers: S. M. Tucker, C. E. Woodward, J. E. Chapman, Moses Martin, Beyington and Hutchings, James Queen, Aaron Dolph, J. W. Benedict, J. M. Watson, Cornelius Soper, S. K. Shields, Joshua Bales, R. E. Gordon, David Hitchcock, S. Wilson, Bowater Bales, Barton Garvin, William S. Townsend, S. Mahan, S. K. Myers, Moses Shinn, W. B. Stone, the M. E. Church, J. S. Rand. The lots sold at from ten to seventy-six dollars apiece. The Methodist church and the pastor, Rev. J. S. Rand, paid ten dollars apiece for theirs. S. M. Tucker bought the first lot at fifty dollars and built the first house in the then new county seat, which house still stands. The lots were sold and the money handled by the county judge. O. O. Turner cried the sale, for which he was paid five dollars.

The town was surveyed prior to the sale, and the plat of the same filed for record on the 6th of February, 1854. An addition to the town was surveyed, platted and filed for record by George M. Elsey, on the 9th of November, 1857. Dicker-

son's addition was filed for record Februaro 1, 1858, by C. Soper, Westley Spurlock, W. N. Dickerson and J. F. Deaver, and on the 4th of May, 1858, Evans and Macon, also, filed an addition to the town which bears their names. In the fall of 1865, a resurvey of the town of Lewis was made by the county and the plat filed on the 25th of February, 1866.

The town now, with its various additions covers the west half of the southwest quarter of section 11, the southeast quarter, the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter, and the east half of the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 11, and the east half of the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 14, or nearly three hundred and twenty acres in all.

The business of Lewis, before the railroad was built in, was done in what is now known as the "East End," about one-half mile from the present center of business. There are still standing there some eight or ten store buildings, as mementoes of the past. Some of these are now used for dwellings, while the remainder are going to decay. Many buildings were removed to the west end when the business went there, and now only one establishment, of any kind, remains. That is the tin-store of E. L. D. Mardin. It is in the old building once used by Yetzer and Wright as a grocery and hardware store, and their sign still adorns its front.

The trade of Lewis is confined almost entirely to Main street, though some business is carried on on the side and cross streets. Main street is quite level from the rise above the depot for a considera ble distance towards the old town, though it, as well as the other streets, are slightly rolling further east. Considering the population of the place, it has a very large proportion of elegant residences, and in that particular has the appearance of being inhabited largely by a class of citizens above the average in wealth. A number of retired farmers and land owners have located in the town. Perhaps the principal business of Lewis is in stock and grain, though the lumber interest is well represented, and considerable mercantile trade is carried on, all the leading branches of trade having representatives.

There are two hotels, the Commercial House and Pennsylvania House.

The rink affords amusement to the young people, in the way of skating, and besides can be used for entertainments and dancing. Botna Hall is also devoted to the latter purposes. The railroad runs diagonally through the town from southwest to northeast, and in the north part is below the grade of the streets.

In 1853, S. M. Tucker built the first house in Lewis. It is a frame structure, about 16x24 feet in size, one story in height. It is still standing, in the southeast part of town, and is owned by J. N. Martin, but is unoccupied at present.

The first store Lewis had was that of Dr. Buckham. He came here from Rockport, Missouri, in 1854, and put in what was then considered quite a large stock of general merchandise, three or four rods outside of the present limits of Lewis, just opposite where S. H. Tefft's residence now stands. He had a family but they remained in Missouri. While living here he was well liked, and was considered fair in his dealings. He sold out in 1856,

to Charles Woodward, and went back to Rockport, where he was living at last accounts.

Isaac Dickerson ran the next store. and the first one actually situated in Lewis. The building was about 20x30 feet, and had been moved over from Iranistan, where it was known as the McCarty store. It was opened up in 1855, with a fair stock of dry goods, groceries, etc., and Mr. Dickerson was the proprietor until 1856, when James F. Deavers, who had come over from Oskaloosa, took control. Deavers kept the store about a year, then closed it out, and went to keeping restaurant and saloon. This he continued one winter, and then went into the brickmaking business. In 1859 he discontinued this to again start a saloon. This was in the east end of town. He went to Colorado during the mining excitement of 1860.

John M. Ripley came to Lewis in 1854, and the house which he then erected was the best in the place. He also put up a store, in which he placed a good line of tinware, in partnership with a man named Page. As he did not stay long, the peodle did not have much of an opportunity to get acquainted with him, and hence not much is remembered.

E. W. Bartlett was also among the first merchants of Lewis; he kept a general store; Joseph Warnock started in the grocery business; then George Elsey, general stock, commenced business. Keyes and Peck bought out Bartlett, and increased the stock largely; E. W. Henderson and M. T. Jones each commenced business about the same time, both having general stocks;

these stores were all started in 1855 and early in 1856.

M. T. Jones afterwards bought the Lewis mill, and conducted its affairs and his mercantile business until his death, which event occurred in Lewis in 1863. Childs and Chapel then took the mercantile business, and Keyes and Peck the mill.

E. W. and Daniel Bartlett were brothers. They came to Lewis in 1856, and E. W. started in the mercantile business soon after his arrival. This he carried on until the following year, when he erected a steam saw-mill on section 2, Cass township. He ran it a short time, and then sold it to E. W. Davenport.

E. W. Davenport came to Lewis in 1857, from Massachusetts. He and L. W. Ross bought the steam saw-mill which had been erected by E. W. Bartlett, and put it up in Pottawattamie county, about a half or three-quarters of a mile over the line, and ran it there till 1862. In the meantime Mr. Davenport had acquired sole proprietorship of the mill, and in 1862 he removed it to Lewis, and ran it one season. In the spring of 1864, he removed it to Eight-Mile Grove, and ran it a short time, and then sold it. He removed to Council Bluffs. He was a n.arried man, but had no children. He was county surveyor in 1861 and 1862, and was known as a good surveyor. Mrs. Davenport was a fine teacher, and taught in Lewis.

E. W. Henderson came to Lewis in 1858, and embarked in the dry goods and hardware trade, but failed in 1859, and removed to Colorado. A sketch of Mr. H. is given under the head of clerk of courts, in the Representative chapter, in a pre-

ceding part of this work, he having filled that office.

Among the arrivals of 1857, in the town of Lewis, was Samuel Disbrow, who opened a blacksmith shop, which he is still running. When he came here, he found two shops of this kind in operation, one kept by R. Temple, the pioneer blacksmith, and the other by a man by the name of - Ford. The latter removed from this locality shortly after Mr. Disbrow opened his forge, and Temple moved to Red Oak, Montgomery county, in 1861, where he now lives. Mr. Disbrow located at first in the west end of the town, where he remained eight years, then moving to the east end, but in May, 1881, he again removed to the west end, removing the blacksmith and wagon shop adjoining. The former is 20x46 feet in ground area. Mr. Disbrow does horse-shoeing and general blacksmithing.

Samuel Disbrow is a native of Schoharie county, New York,-born June 21, 1822. His parents were James and Polly (Knapp) Disbrow, natives of Connecticut. They removed to Lorain county, Ohio, when Samuel was four years of age. There he was reared and educated, and. remained until 1854. He then went to Van Wirt county, of the same State, where he resided till 1857. In that year he came to Cass county, Iowa, and located at Lewis. He learned his trade at Wellington, Ohio. Mr. Disbrow was married in La Grange county, Ohio, April 27, 1844, to Miss Orilla Langdon, a native of Schoharie county, New York. They have four children-Levi E., Helen A., Horace and Dellmer S. Mr. Disbrow is a member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has

held all of the offices, except that of Master. His parents both died in Ohio, his father in the fall of 1858, and his mother in 1850. Mr. Disbrow is much respected, as an old resident and a worthy citizen.

Levi E. Disbrow, son of Samuel, was born August 24, 1847, in Lorain county, Ohio, and was ten years old when his parents removed to Cass county. He learned the blacksmith's trade early from his father, and in 1868 commenced as a journeyman in his father's employ. ducted a photograph gallery from 1874 to 1877, then closed out the business, and went again to blacksmithing. He was married in Lewis, June 26, 1870, to Nellie Grant, a native of Illinois. They have four children-Minnie, Roy, Lulu and Rachel. Their child Willie died at the age of one and one-half years.

Thomas A. Hardenbergh came to Lewis in 1859, and remained there till 1864, when he removed to his present location, in Atlantic township.

The Atlantic Southern Railroad was built through Lewis in 1880, the grading having been done in 1879. The depot is a nice frame structure.

E. S. Phillips is agent for the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad company. He was born at Deerfield, Massachusetts, in November, 1854. His parents were S. C. and Rosie (Ballard) Phillips, the latter of English descent. S. C. Phillips was, by occupation, a contractor and builder. He now resides in Gill, Massachusetts. The subject of this sketch grew to manhood and obtained his education in his native State, attending Powers' institute at Bernardston. He subsequently taught school and penmanship. He

also learned the carpenter's trade, of his father, and followed the same for three years. In 1877 be went to Chicago, where he was employed for a few months, in the freight office of the railroad company above mentioned. He then went to Shelby, Iowa. Here he was station agent in the employ of the same company, two years, after which he came to Lewis, where he is at present agent and telegraph operator. Mr. Phillips was married in Lewis, December 4, 1883, to Jessie Myers. Mr. and Mrs. Phillips have one child-Rassy B. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. During his residence here, Mr. Phillips has, by his strict attention to business and polite and gentlemanly treatment of the public generally, gained many warm friends.

The grading for the Kansas City, Atlantic and Northern railroad, was finished in 1883, from a point three miles below Lewis to Atlantic, and runs parallel with the Atlantic Southern, or C. R. I. and P. branch.

PRESENT BUSINESS INTERESTS.

Lewis has a flourishing trade, and numbers among its merchants some of the largest dealers, and most enterprising business men in Cass county, and who have, many of them, helped to make the town what it is, one of the trade centers of this section of the country. The following account of the different mercantile houses will not be without interest to the general reader, while to the tradesman and business man, it will be an invaluable guide, in many ways:

In 1864, the firm of S. M. Childs and Company, commenced the dry goods trade in the east end of town. In 1867, L. O. Reinig bought the interest of Mr. Chapel,

the "Company" of the firm, and the business was conducted by Messrs. Reinig and Childs, until 1879. In the meantime, in the winter of 1868-69, the firm established a store in Atlantic, just after the railroad had been built into that place. In 1879 the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Reinig taking the Lewis store, and Mr. Childs the Atlantic business. From that time until 1881, Mr. Reinig conducted the business alone, when he took in Messrs. R. C. Kennedy and W. J. Woodward, as partners. Since that time the style of the firm has been L. O. Reinig and Company. They handle a general stock of merchandise, including dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, etc. The firm is known as one of the largest in their line of business, in the county, and their store is a credit to Lewis. Their trade extends far into adjoining townships, and into Pottawattamie county. Their goods fill up a building twentyfour by eighty feet in dimensions, and two stories in height. The upper floor is used principally for a carpet show and salesroom.

L O. Reinig is a son of John M. and Johanna Reinig, and was born in the Rhine province, Germany, November 5, 1841. In 1850 he emigrated with his parents to America, locating in New York city. Two years later they removed to Attica, Wyoming county, New York, where the subject of this sketch was partially educated. In 1855 they moved to Lancaster, Fairfield county, Ohio; there he completed his education, and in 1857, came to lowa with his brother, who had been in business in Ohio. They located at Des Moines. In the spring of 1862,

L. O. Reinig went south, was connected with the army until 1865; then went to New York city, where he was offered a position as salesman in a wholesale house, remaining there until the fall of 1867. at which date he came to Cass county, and located at Lewis, engaging in the dry goods trade. His parents died in Des Moines, his father in December, 1879, and at the age of eighty-two years; his mother in February, 1882, aged seventy-nine years. L. O. Reinig was married in Lewis, November 8, 1869, to Laura J. Woodward, a daughter of one of the early settlers of this county. They have two children living-Frederick Woodward and Hugh Marshall. They lost one child in infancy. Mr. Reinig owns real estate in Lewis, a farm in Bear Grove township. and land in Sioux county. He was the second mayor of Lewis, succeeding Mr. Stuart, who was the first. He is a member of the Masonic order, and has held the offices of president, director and secretary of the school board. He is one of the prominent business men of Lewis, and a highly respected citizen.

R. C. Kennedy was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, May 19, 1849, and is a son of William and Rachael (Carson) Kennedy, the former of whom was born in the same county, and the latter, in Lancaster county of the same State. William Kennedy died in 1881. His widow is still living in Washington county. R. C. Kennedy was educated in his native county, where he lived upon a farm until he came to Iowa and settled at Lewis, Cass county, in 1869. He engaged with Childs & Reinig, with whom he continued till 1880, since which he has been

HISTORY OF CASS COUNTY.

a partner of L. O. Reinig, in general merchandising. Mr. Kennedy was married in June, 1882, to Carrie Gardner, a native of Illinois, and daughter of William A. and Lucretia Gardner. He belongs to the I. O. O. F., and is one of Lewis' most enterprising and popular business men.

W. J. Woodward, of the firm of L. O. Reinig & Co., is a son of Jehu and Jane (Marshall) Woodward, pioneers of Cass county, who came here in 1856, and settled on a farm near Lewis. W. J. Woodward was born, January 18, 1844, in Trumbull county, Ohio. He came here with his parents in 1856, remaining with them on the farm until 1870, excepting one year in the army. He then engaged in the grocery business in Lewis, which he continued till 1876. In September, 1880, he purchased an interest in the business of the firm above mentioned, since which time he has been engaged in mercantile trade. Mr. Woodward was united in marriage, July 15, 1871, with B. J. Strong, a native of Oneida, Madison county, New York. They have two children-Theodore W. and Adolph S. Mr. Woodward is a member of the I, O. O. F.

C. W. Baker commenced the general merchandise business in 1869, at the east end of town, and removed to the east side of the new square in 1880. He handles clothing, gents' furnishing goods, boots and shoes, jewelry, etc. C. W. Baker was born in Maine, in 1823. He came to Iowa in 1853, and to Cass county early in 1858, locating in Lewis. In February, 1858, he made the first set of harness ever made in Cass county, for

Dr. Carey. He was married in Lewis, January 1, 1862, to Sarah Allen. They have two children. He is a member of the Masonic Order.

The business now carried on by Perkins & Wherry was established by Alexander McKinney. In February, 1881, D. M. Perkins bought a half interest, and March 10, 1882, the other half. On May 28, 1882, J. P. Wherry purchased a half interest in the business, and no changes have been made in the proprieship since that time. They handle a general stock, including dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, crockery, flour and feed. Their building is 20x70 feet.

McEndree and Son are also engaged in the mercantile trade in Lewis, handling a stock of dry goods and clothing.

The first hardware sold in Lewis was by Joseph C. Yetzer. He conducted that business in connection with his general trade.

S. F. Martin kept the first exclusive hardware store in Lewis.

The largest hardware and stove store in Lewis, and one which would do credit to a place of much greater pretensions, is that of Kennedy Bros. This firm is composed of W. A. Kennedy and D. C. Kennedy, both well known in every enterprise having for its object the advancement of the interests of their town and county. The business was started by C. C. Reynolds in the old east end of town, in 1871, and when the railroad was built into Lewis, he erected the building now occupied by the firm, and removed his stock to it. In September, 1880, the present proprietors purchased the stock and building. The latter is 46x75 feet in dimensions, and two stories in height. It is well stocked with a thoroughly complete line of light and heavy hardware, of every kind, stoves, tinware, lanterns, buckets, tubs, etc. Their specialty in stoves is the Riverside both heating and cooking. The firm also has a building in the rear of their store, for the storage and sale of agricultural implements. This building is 22x50 feet in size, and contains all the latest and best improvements in farm machinery.

William A. Kennedy was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, December 4, 1842, his parents being William and Rachel (Carson) Kennedy. He reared and educated in his native State, and on the 25th of March, 1869, was married to Maria Case, from Lee county, Iowa. They have two children-W. Homer and M. Ethelwyn. A daughter, Bessie, died when two years old. Mr. Kennedy enlisted in the army raised for the preservation of the Union during the "great American conflict," in May, 1861, in the Twelfth Pennsylvania Infantry. September 3, 1861, he re-enlisted in company K, First Pennsylvania Cavalry, and by Governor Curtin was commissioned first lieutenant. They were assigned duty in the army of the Potomac, and he was under Pleasanton and Sherman, also with the Cavalry Corps under Sheridan when they almost reached the gates of Richmond. He was wounded just before the battle of Cold Harbor. by a gun shot wound through the head, just between two arteries, which was a narrow escape from almost instant death. Notwithstanding this disability he was able to rejoin his command, and was honorably discharged in September, 1864, at Philadelphia. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., having passed through the chairs of that organization, and is now secretary of the Legion of Honor. He is also a member of the G. A. R., and has been quartermaster of the post, ever since its organization. He came to this county with his brother, D. C., in October, 1865, settled in Cass township, and was engaged in farming until entering into business in the village of Lewis.

W. A. Gardner is one of the hardware dealers of Lewis. The business was started by Steele and Hamlin, on the east side of the square, in August, 1880. After three months there, they removed to the present location on Main street. had been in that place some three months when Mr. Steele purchased Mr. Hamlin's interest, and in a short time sold it to W. A. Gardner. The latter became sole owner by purchase, June 23, 1884. He handles light and heavy bardware, stoves, tinware, The building is 20x70 feet in size, and two stories high. He has an implement store, 25x60 feet. W. A. Gardner was born in Middlesex county, Massachusetts, in 1830. He grew up to manhood there, and in 1875 removed to Illinois. During the same year he removed to Grinnell, Iowa, and was in the hardware business three years in that place, then followed farming until he came to Lewis. He was married in 1857 to Selena Andos. They have two children-Carrie (Kennedy), and Edwin. Their child William, died in 1860, aged seven months. Mr. Gardner is a member of the Masonic order.

Dr. M. J. Davis commenced the drug business in 1867, in partnership with James

Morris. This partnership lasted six months when Dr. Davis bought the interest of Morris. He then carried on the business until July 1, 1869, when Dr. Findley, now of Atlantic, purchased an interest. This partnership continued some eighteen months, when Dr. Findley sold out to W. W. Walton, in the spring of 1871. In the summer of 1876 Dr. Davis purchased the interest of Mr. Walton, and since then has been sole proprietor. His building measures 20x50 feet. He handles a fine line of drugs of all kinds, druggist's sundries and fancy articles, paints, oils, lamps, wall paper, cigars, school books, etc. He is known as one of the public spirited men of Lewis.

Dr. E. B. Downs commenced the drug business in Lewis in July, 1880, at his present location, on Main street. At that time he erected the building, at present occupied by him, which is 22x40 feet in dimensions. He handles a general line of drugs, and some school books, and attends in person to prescriptions. Downs was born in Berkeley county., Virginia, in 1827, and is a son of Charles and Anna Downs. He received his preliminary education in Virginia and Maryland. He attended three terms at Dickinson college, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and then engaged in the mercantile business in Virginia. In 1861 he studied medicine with Dr. Fiser, near Toledo, Ohio, and in 1862 he attended medical lectures at Cincinnati Medical college. He has practiced in several counties in Iowa, and also in Missouri, but since coming to Lewis has devoted his attention to the drug business. He was married in 1868 to Jennie Okell. They have four children.

H. A. Gifford runs the only furniture and undertaking establishment in Lewis. The business was commenced by C. F. Hamlin, in March, 1880, and Mr. Gifford bought the business in March, 1883, and has continued the same since that time. He handles furniture of all kinds, parlor, kitchen, etc.; also wall paper, curtains and picture frames. A. H. Gifford carries on the sewing machine and organ business in the same building.

S. R. Barhite commenced business in the east end of town in 1879, and in 1881 removed the building and contents to its present location, near the west end. The stock consists of groceries, queensware, glassware, etc. The building is twenty by thirty feet in dimensions.

Jones & Shindley is the style of a firm which does a considerable portion of the meat business in Lewis. The business was established by Horace Baker. He sold to W. A. Terry, Sr., who continued the trade till 1880, and then disposed of it to W. A. Terry, Jr., and C. B. Halsey, who conducted the business one year under the name of Terry & Halsey; then Mr. Halsey purchased Mr. Terry's interest, and ran the shop for one year. In the winter of 1882, A. H. Chase took the building, which had just been vacated, and put in a stock of groceries. spring he closed out the business, and the place remained vacant till April 9, 1884, when Lowe and Jones commenced the meat business in it. In September, 1884, M. E. Shindley bought Mr. Lowe's interest, making the firm Jones and Shindley. Mr. Jones has also been engaged for years in the machinery business, and still handles the Enterprise wind mill, pumps, pipe and fittings.

J. R. Jones, Jr., is a native of Utica, New York, and a son of J. R. and Amanthis E. (Newell) Jones. J. R. Jones, Sr., is a native of Westchester county, New York. Mrs. Amanthis E. Jones was born in Utica, where she died in 1853, at the age of forty-one years. When the subject of this sketch was fourteen years of age his parents removed to Iowa county, Wisconsin, where he resided sixteen years, engaged principally in farming. He came from that county, to Cass county, Iowa, in the summer of 1878, and in the following fall his father also came. They located in Lewis, where they have since resided. Mr. Jones was married in Iowa county, Wisconsin, October 25, 1869, to Elizabeth B. Bainbridge, a native of that State. Her father, William Bainbridge, was one of the earliest settlers in Dubuque, and is now a resident of Iowa county, Wisconsin, where he operates a grist mill. Mr. and Mrs. Jones have four children living-Mary B, John R., Julia E., and Louisa A. One daughter, Carrie A., died April 30, 1883, at the age of twelve years.

The meat market of M. W. Sumers is located on Main street, and furnishes the best of fresh meats to the inhabitants of Lewis and vicinity. The building is 18x48 feet in dimensions, and well appointed. The business was commenced in the spring of 1884.

In October, 1879, the grain and stock firm of Myers, Harris & Robberts commenced business in Lewis, and built an elevator, in the following summer. In August, 1881, Mr. Myers withdrew from

the partnership, and the firm remained Harris & Robberts until 1883, when Mr. Robberts retired, and since that time W. J. Harris has conducted the business alone. His elevator is 28x42 feet, and twenty-six feet in height, with an annex 24x32 feet in dimensions. Its full capacity is 16,000 bushels. Mr. Harris also has corn cribs which will hold 50,000 bushels. He ships mostly to Chicago.

C. E. Myers, was born in St. Lawrence county, New York, on the 21st of February, 1846, and is the son of Benjamin and Jennie Myers. His mother died in New York, while his father is still living with him. Charles E. was reared in New York, and there remained until sixteen years of age, when he went into the army. He enlisted in company D., One Hundred and Sixth New York Infantry, and was assigned with his regiment to the Sixth Corps. He participated in the engagements of Cold Harbor, in the whole fight at the Wilderness, at Winchester, Cedar Creek, Sailor's Run, Petersburg, Manor Junction, fall of Richmond and at Lee's surrender. discharged on the 3d of July, 1865, in New York. He remained in that State until 1869, when he came to Grinnell, Iowa, and was there engaged in the grain business nearly ten years. He then came to Lewis and has since been engaged in his present business. Mr. Myers was married in 1868, to Miss Merilla Shirland, a native of New York. They have two children-Wilber and Orson. Mr. M. is a prominent member of the Masonic order of Lewis and Atlantic.

The lumber and coal office of I. W. Baker is located on Main street, not far

from the depot. He commenced the business in January, 1881. He carries about \$6,000 worth of stock in his yards. His trade is principally from the southeast, and extends several miles from Lewis.

J. W. Baker was born in Jersey county, Illinois, February 22, 1843, his parents being Ira and Sarah Baker. The family, when J. W. was about seven years old, removed to Chicago and there remained one year, then returned to Lee county, Illinois. The most of the life of the subject of this sketch was spent in the country, and he received a limited education in the common schools of the "Sucker He is a person of natural business tact, and in 1868 went to La Salle county and engaged in mercantile trade, handling groceries, dry goods, etc. 1877 he returned to Lee county and there remained until coming to Iowa in January, 1881. He was married in La Salle county in November, 1878, to Anna E. McDonell, a native of Pennsylvania. They have three children-Charles E., Bertha A. and Willie O. Mr. Baker is a member of the Baptist church at Lewis, and a man who has the respect of the community in which he lives.

E. J. Porter, blacksmith, came to Lewis in March, 1881, and went to work for John H. Winn. In February, 1884, Mr. Porter took possession of the shop. He does blacksmithing and horseshoeing. The shop is 22x36 feet in dimensions.

E. C. Newcomb opened a photograph gallery in Lewis in May, 1881, and sold it March, 1883, to George Adams, who converted it into a portable gallery. When Mr. Newcomb started it, he had the first stationary gallery ever in Lewis.

T. Worthington, proprietor of the leading bakery and restaurant of Lewis, opened business here in June, 1881, at his present stand. He keeps on hand a fine and complete line of canned goods, confectionery, cigars, tobacco and everything usually found in a first-class establishment of that kind. He was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, September 14, 1830, and is a son of Seth and Cynthia (Good) Worthington, both of whom were natives of Germany. They are now deceased. Mr. Worthington lived in Pennsylvania till nineteen years of age, then moved to Ohio and engaged in a brewery in Columbus. He remained there one and a half years, then went to Keokuk, Iowa, and there engaged in a carriage making establishment, having learned that trade in Philadelphia. From Keokuk he went to Grinnell in the same State, where be was in the livery business for a number of years, after which he opened a carriage shop which business he carried on until the date of his coming to Cass county. He owns his store building and is doing a prosperous business. He was married in Warren, Lee county, Iowa, in October, 1854, to Sarah C. Harris. They have four children -- Mary A., Susan F., Carrie B. and Nellie M. Mr. Worthington is a member of the board of trustees of Lewis, also belongs to the I.O.O.F., the A. O. U. W. and the I. L. II.

E. C. Newcomb commenced the restaurant business August 8, 1883. His building is 18x40 feet in dimensions. He also does gold, silver and nickel plating.

Mrs. H. Langdon, milliner, commenced business in the east end of town in 1876, and removed to her present location in

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the west end, when the railroad was built in. Her place of business is 15x20 feet in dimensions. The stock carried by this lady is quite complete.

Mrs. Royal is, also, a representative of the millinery business of Lewis.

Misses Campbell and Worthington, dressmakers, occupy a commodious building near Main street, and are kept busy in the making of attractive costumes for the ladies of Lewis and vicinity.

S. A. Keil is the shoemaker of Lewis. He came in 1883 from Iowa county. He makes boots to order, and also keeps a ready-made stock.

Hiram J. Graham was born in Montgomery county; New York, in 1822, and is the son of Hiram Graham. He was reared in that county, and in 1843 went to Fulton county, Illinois. He was in the mercantile business. In August, 1855, he came to Lewis, and located land in this and adjoining counties. He went to Colorado in 1859, and returned to Lewis in 1868. He was murried in 1853 to Ellen Dean, in New York. They have five children. Mr. Graham is a farmer and surveyor.

A. A. Case was born in Ashtabula county, Ohio, January 10, 1812, his parents being A. and Cynthia (Chapel) Case. He was reared in that county, and was married there in 1837 to Maria A. Tuttle. In 1839 he removed to Portage county, Ohio, where their first child, Persis M., was born. In 1840 he removed to Lee county, Iowa; in 1857 he came out and located land in Cass and Pottawattamie counties, and went back and brought out his family, locating at Iranistan in 1858. Since coming to Iowa seven children have been

born to them—II. M., Henry L., Harlan P., Howard, Maria J., Alice and Mary A. The two latter have since died. From 1872 to 1878 the family resided at Atlantic, since which time they have lived in Lewis.

BANK OF LEWIS.

L. O. Reinig established this bank, which was the first in the town, in 1879, immediately after he dissolved partnership with Mr. Childs. It is a private bank, and does a regular commercial business. He buys and sells exchange on Europe, as well as on American banks. Many people of the contiguous territory in Pottawattamie and Montgomery counties transact their monetary business at this bank. The size of the building is 20x40 feet, two stories in height.

HOTELS.

The construction of the first hotel in Lewis was commenced in the spring of 1854, and the building was finished and occupied the same fall. S. K. Myers was the pioneer landlord. His house had no name, but was well known, at it was made the stage station. Myers kept the hotel. two years, when Charles Baldwin purchased it. He gave it the name of the Henderson House, in honor of one of Lewis' prominent merchants. Mr. Baldwin kept it some years, and T. K. Chapel took charge. In 1866, Peter Hedges bought it, and presided as landlord for about two years. B. Parker Lewis was the last host of the Henderson House, for it burned down while occupied by him and his.

S. K. Myers, the pioneer hotel-keeper of Lewis, came from Wisconsin in the fall of 1854. He had a wife and child.

His child Lewis was the first born in Lewis, and was so-called in honor of the town. Mr. Myers was well liked by the towns-people, and kept fair accommodations for travelers at this hotel. He remained until 1856, when he went to Audubon county, where he was living at last accounts. He was tax-collector the last year he lived in Lewis.

The old Union House was built in 1859, by Charles Baldwin. Its first landlord was David Johnson, who did not keep it a great while. Joseph Everly was the next in that capacity, and while he was there, Jeremiah Bradshaw kept a picture gallery in the building. The house changed hands very rapidly after this. until March, 1863, when G. I. Chizum took charge, and ran it one year; Frank Whitney had it the next year; then S. Shields took charge, and continued the business till 1866, when it was destroyed by fire.

The Commercial House is located near the center of business, and is patronized largely by the traveling community. It was erected by J. W. Fuson, in 1880, just after the railroad was built into Lewis. Mr. Fuson conducted the business about two years. The next landlord was William Sturtzel, who presided as host until March, 1884. At that time the present proprietor, M. W. Sumers, took control, and also purchased the building and grounds from the owners, Barton and Lahman. Since then improvements have been made in its appointments, and the traveler can now feel at home at the Commercial. It has twenty-four rooms, with spacious dining room and complete culinary department.

C. T. Sumers was born in Hesse Darmstadt, June 25, 1824, and is a son of Charles and Maria (Lap) Sumers. When he was eight years of age, his parents emigrated to America, and settled at Janesville, Muskingum county, Ohio, where they remained three years, then moved to Sandusky county, of the same State. Shortly after, they moved to Seneca county, also in Ohio, where they resided till 1850. It was in that county that C. T, the subject of this sketch, obtained his education. In 1850 he returned to Janesville, and then engaged in mercantile business, which he continued six months, then went to Lexington, Perry county, and engaged in the same business. One year later he moved his stock of goods to Zanesville and continued business two years. He then went back to Lexington and remained until the fall of 1858, then again to Janesville, and two years later, went to California. He resided in that State four and one-half years, engaged during the time, in different occupations. He returned to Zanesville, Ohio, and purchased an interest in a meat market and grocery, and remained there three years. then went to Columbus, Ohio, and within a year removed to Cass county, Iowa. He located on a farm and commenced business by breaking eighty acres. The following year he went to Atlantic and opened a meat market, which he run three months, then returned to his farm and remained one year, then again moved to Atlantic and engaged in running a a meat market, and grocery, continuing one year and then dropped the meat and put in a stock of hardware and agricultural implements. During the time he

erected a large store building in that city. He occupied this building for two year, when he sold his stock of goods. He then rented his property here and went to Red Cliff, Colorado, where he built a hotel, which he run two and a half years, when it was consumed by fire. He returned then, to his farm in this county, upon which he lived one year, then sold and came to Lewis and engaged in his present business. Mr. Sumers was married January, 7, 1845, to Miss Rinehart, a native of Pennsylvania. They had six children, five of whom are living-Matilda, Lucinda, Charles, Maria and Samuel. One son, George, was a member of the Twenty-second Regiment of Ohio Infantry, and was killed by sharp-shooters at Vicksburg, while engaged in digging entrenchments. Mr. Sumers was married to his present wife, Mary W. Johnson, September 18, 1865. He has been a justice of the peace, two years, and is a member of the Atlantic Lodge, No. 175, I.O.O.F. Mr. Sumers and family, like all pioneers, endured many hardships and privations, during the early years which they spent in Cass county, and the family, particularly his wife, were very homesick, longing to return to their home in Ohio, but this feeling gradually wore away until Mrs. Sumers declared, on returning from a visit to Ohio, that her home in Cass county was far preferable to her former one in that State, and that for no ordinary inducement would she return there to remain permanently.

The Pennsylvania House was built for a boarding school and was purchased by Frank II. Whitney, in 1866. He ran it as a hotel till December, 1867. Mr.

Myers had bought it in August preceding, but did not take possession till December. Trade was booming then, and in the spring of 1868 the house was made the station of the Western Stage company. Mr. Myers has run the hotel since that time. The house has a goodly number of rooms, and furnishes comfortable accommodations to guests.

Henry Myers is a native of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, born March 20, 1817. He is a son of Jacob and Mary (Toot) Myers. of whom the former died in June, 1883, aged eighty-nine years, and the latter in 1874, at the age of seventy-seven. Both were natives of Pennsylvania, where they died. Henry Myers resided upon a farm in the neighborhood of Gettysburg, until he removed to Cass county in the spring of 1867. A division of the Union army was encamped on his land both before and after the memorable battle which occurred at that place. He had at that time, 7,500 rails burned, horses stolen and crops destroved. In consequence of his losses he sold his property there, and came, as before stated, to Cass county. He had previously traded for two hundred and forty acres of land in Cass county, the same amount in Calhoun county, and one hundred and twenty.acres in Harrison county, and eighty acres in Pottawattamie county. He located on Seven-Mile creek, and that year purchased Frank Whitney's hotel. He then returned to the East for his family. He has since that time been engaged in keeping the Pennsylvania House, at Lewis. He was married in Pennsylvania, in 1837, to Lydia Eppley, a native of York county, Pennsylvania. By this union there were thirteen children: Mary

Margaret, married to Albert L. Barr, a native of Pennsylvania; Ann Elizabeth Jane, who died infancy; his two eldest sons, Jacob E. and John A. B., were in the Union army during the rebellion. Neither of them were of age when they enlisted. Jacob E. was a number of the Third Maryland Cavalry, and John A. B. of the One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. Both served three years. The other children by this marriage, who are living, are: Isaac D., Belle Jannette, wife of D. W. Woodward, and James II. T. Of those deceased, six died in Pennsylvania, of dipththeria. Their names were: Ann Elizabeth, Edward D. S., Ella Virginia. Sam. F. D., Lillie Sue and Albert Williams, all of whom died between the twenty-first and twenty-seventh days of January, 1861. Mrs. Myers died September 25, 1859. Mr. Myers was married September 4, 1860 to B. Lizzie Eppley, a native of Adams county Pennsylvania. By this marriage there were seven children, three of whom are living: Cora May. married to Calvin F. Duphorn; Luther G. and Jessie Kate, married to E. S. Phillips, a native of Massachusetts. The other four are dead. Their names were George McClellan, Kate Eppley, Julia Grace and Linnie Sophia. Mr. Myers is a member of the Congregational church, and has been a member of the Odd Fellows' organization since 1844.

SKATING RINK AND OPERA HOUSE.

In June, 1884, M. W. Sumers commenced the construction of the Lewis skating rink, with the object of furnishing amusement to the young people of the town, and the building was rapidly pushed to completion. In size it was 30x86 feet, and fifteen feet from floor to ceiling. A stage 16x30 feet been constructed in the rear end of the rink, so that it can be transformed into an opera hall when occasion requires. The rink is well supplied with the best of roller skates, and there is a disposition on the part of the young people to show their appreciation of the efforts in their behalf by liberal patronage.

MIIL.

The water power facilities afforded Lewis and vicinity were early recognized, and was taken advantage of in 1856, by Keyes, Peck and Company, who built a dam, and constructed a grist mill. After conducting the business a short time, they disposed of the mill to M. T. Jones, who was then in the merchandise business in Lewis. Mr. Jones continued the business until his death occurred, in 1868, when the mill reverted to Keyes and Peck. They did not keep it long, but sold to S. M. B. Wheeler, the present proprietor. Additions and improvements have been made from time to time, but the mill is not supplied with the late improvements in machinery, and until these are put in the water power will continue to be the most valuable part of the plant. The dam is about eighty feet in width, and nine feet in height, furnishing a very valuable power. The building is 30x60 feet in dimensions, and three stories high. The business done is mostly custom work, though some flour is made for the trade. Mr. Wheeler has retained the ownership of the mill since his first purchase, but has rented it out part of the time.

S. M. B. Wheeler is a native of New York State, and was born January 6, 1816. He came to Lewis and bought the mill in 1863. He was married in 1836 to Rebecca Ann Wedding. They have twelve children living.

SOCIETIES.

Lewis Lodge No. 137, A. F. and A. M., met July 5, 1858, under dispensation, by authority of the meeting of the Grand Lodge of the State of Iowa, held at Fort DesMoines, June 16, 1858. Those present were: B. Bales, D. Stanley, E. Manley, J. B. Johnson, J. Carey, H. S. Carey and S. L. Lorah. They proceeded to organize with the following officers: B. Bales, W. M.; D. Stanley, S. W.; G. Manley, J. W. By order of the W. M. the lodge of Master Masons was opened in due and ancient form for the disposition of business. The W. M. appointed the following officers for the ensuing year: J. B. Carey, secretary; H. S. Carey, treasurer; S. L. Lorah, S. D.; S. C. Vance, J. D.; G. B. Johnson, tyler; S. L. Lorah, G. B. Johnson and S. C. Vance, finance committee.

The first one who petitioned for membership was Thomas R. Chapel, whose application was made on the evening of the first meeting.

The Lodge was organized under charter dated Davenport, June 8, 1859.

The Masters, up to 1884, have been as follows: Bowater Bales, 1853-9; Dr. J. B. Carey, 1860; E. W. Davenport, 1861; William Waddell, 1862-3-4; William II. Bailey, 1865-6; William Waddell, 1867-8; C. W. Baker, 1869; Frank Hunt, 1870; C. W. Baker, 1871; Dr. M. J. Davis, 1872-6; G. I. Chizum, 1877-8; M. E. Hotchkiss,

1879-80; G. I. Chizum, 1881-2; A. F. Rickey, 1883.

The lodge is in good condition financially. Of its charter members, Daniel Stanley and S. L. Lorah are the only ones known to be living in 1884. Regular meetings are held on Saturday, on or before full moon of each month. The lodge room is well furnished.

The officers for 1884 are: M. E. Hotchkiss, W. M.; George Gillespie, S. W.; Peter Hopley, J. W.; G. M. Elsey, Treas.; H. G. Cotton, Sec'y; J. S. Crawford, S. D.; J. A. Barton, J. D.; L. M. Andrews, S. S.; C. W. Baker, J. S; K. A. Parrish, Tyler; L. O. Reinig, J. A. Spoor, E. S. Phillips, Finance Committee.

The charter of Lewis Lodge, No. 140, I. O. O. F., bears date October 17, 1866, and is signed by J. J. Edgington, Grand Master, and William Garrett, Grand Secretary.

The officers for the years 1866, 1867 and and 1868 could not be obtained with any degree of historical accuracy, and are for this reason omitted. Beginning with the year 1869, the officers have been as follows:

1869—First half: Isaac Dickerson, N. G.; G. H. Cushman, V. G.; H. A. Baker, Sec'y; V. M. Conrad, Treas. Last half: II. A. Baker, N. G.; J. B. McMillan, V. G; W. J. Woodward, Sec'y; V. M. Conrad, Treas.

1870—First half: J. A. McClintock, V. G.; K. A. Parrish, Sec'y; H. E. Bacon, Per. Sec'y; V. M. Conrad, Treas. Last half: II. A. Baker, N. G.; K. A. Parrish, V. G.; II. E. Bacon, Sec'y; V. M. Conrad, Treas.

1871—First half: K. A. Parrish, N. G.; Dr. D. Findley, V. G.; W. J. Woodward, Sec'y; H. Myers, Treas. Last half: H. A. Baker, N. G.; L. Wright, V. G.; W. J. Woodward, Sec'y; W. W. Haworth, Treas.

1872—First half: V. M. Bradshaw, Sec'y. Last half: L. Wright, N. G.; W. S. Snell, V. G.; V. M. Bradshaw, Sec'y; H. A. Baker, Treas.

1873—First half: W. W. Haworth, N. G.; John Vermilion, V. G.; H. A. Baker, Sec'y; C. C. Reynolds, Treas. Last half: W. S. Snell, N. G.; D. C. Davis, V. G.; V. M. Bradshaw, Sec'y; C. C. Reynolds, Treas.

1874—First half: C. M. Cherry, N. G.; D. C. Kennedy, V. G.; R. C. Kennedy, Sec'y; C. C. Reynolds, Treas. Last half: D. C. Kennedy, N. G.; C. C. Boget, V. G.; D. M. Perkins, Sec'y; R. C. Kennedy, Treas.

1875--First half: C. C. Boget, N. G; W. W. Haworth, V. G.; D. M. Perkins, Sec'y; V. M. Conrad, Treas. Last half: C. M. Cherry, N. G.; D. M. Perkins, V. G.; L. Hardenbergh, Sec'y; J. Garretson, Treas.

1876—First half: D. M. Perkins, N. G.; J. G. Rishel, V. G.; L. Hardenbergh, Sec'y; R. C. Kennedy, Treas. Last half: J. G. Rishel, N. G.; L. Hardenbergh, V. G.; W. J. Woodward, Sec'y; C. E. Mead, Treas.

1877—First half: L. Hardenbergh, N. G.; H. L. Sampson, V. G.; N. N. Jones, R. S.; D. M. Perkins, P. S.; W. J. Woodward, Treas. Last half: J. Vermilion, N. G.; W. R. Perkins, V. G.; J. G. Rishel, R. S.; W. J. Woodward, Treas.

1878—First half: W. R. Perkins, N. G.; N. N. Jones, V. G.; O. H. Conrad, R. S.;

D. M. Perkins, P. S.; C. C. Reynolds, Treas. Last half: H. L. Sampson, N. G.; O. H. Conrad, V. G.; G. W. B. Fletcher, R. S.; D. M. Perkins, P. S.; R. S. Kiehl, Treas.

1879—First half: N. N. Jones, N. G.; C. C. Weaver, V. G.; G. W. B. Fletcher, R. S.; P. G. Hindorff, P. S.; R. C. Kennedy, Treas. Last half: O. H. Conrad, N. G.; G. W. B. Fletcher, V. G.; L. V. Crum, R. S.; R. C. Kennedy, Treas.

1880—First.half: C. C. Weaver, N. G.; G. L. Miles, V. G.; J. E. Cowan, R. S.; D. M. Perkins, P. S.; P. G. Hindorff, Treas. Last half: G. L. Miles, N. G; J. E. Cowan, V. G.; W. J. Love, R. S.; P. G. Hindorff, Treas.

1881—First half: J. E. Cowan, N. G.; P. G. Hindorff, V. G.; S. R. Barhite, R. S.; D. M. Perkins, P. S.; R. S. Kiehl, Treas. Last half: P. G. Hindorff, N. G; S. R. Barhite, V. G.; L. Hardenbergh, R. S.; W. H. Gaynor, P. S.; W. W. Haworth, Treas.

1882—First half; R. D. Hopkins, N. G.; G. W. B. Fletcher, V. G.; W. A. Kennedy, R. S.; J. E. Cowan, P. S; P. G. Hindorff, Treas. Last half: G. W. B. Fletcher, N. G.; Paul Stevens, V. G.; P. G. Hindorff, Treas.

1883—First half: R. S. Barhite, N. G.; W. A. Kennedy, V. G.; C. F. Hamlin, R. S.; J. T. Brearley, P. S.; P. G. Hindorff, Treas. Last half: W. A. Kennedy, N. G.; R. S. Kiehl, V. G.; J. R. Jones, Jr., R. S.; D. A. Peters, Treas.

The officers for 1884 are: First half: R. S. Kiehl, N. G.; J. R. Jones, Jr., V. G.; J. T. Brearley, R. S.; J. B. Erion, P. S.; D.

A. Peters, Treas. Last half: J. R. Jones, Jr., N. G.; J. T. Brearley, V. G.; P. V. Quick, R. S.; J. B. Erion, P. S.; D. A. Peters, Treas.; H. L. Sampson, Warden; D. M. Perkins, Conductor; W. A. Kennedy, O. G.; C. C. Weaver, I. G.; W. S. Shell, R. S to N. G.; G. W. B. Fletcher, L. S. to N. G.; O. H. Conrad, R. S. to V. G.; George Case, L. S. to V. G.; V. M. Conrad, R, S. S.; H. Myers, L. S. S.; George Carr, Chaplain.

There have been very few deaths in the lodge since its organization. The lodge had its ups and downs for years, but is now in a flourishing condition, owns its own building, and has money loaned out on interest. The present membership is 72.

Constance Lodge, No. 64, Rebecca degree, of Lewis, has a charter which bears date Burlington, October 13, 1874; H. D. Walker, Grand Master; William Garrett, Grand Secretary.

The charter members were: V. M. Bradshaw, Mrs. Mary A. Bradshaw, R. C. Kennedy, William S. Snell, Mrs. P. C. Snell, D. M. Perkins, V. M. Conrad, Mrs. Mary J. Conrad, John Allen, Mrs. Sarah Allen, H. A. Baker, Mrs. M. K. Baker, Henry Myers, Mrs. B. E. Myers, W. J. Woodward, Mrs. W. J. Woodward, C. C. Reynolds, C. C. Boget, Lyman Wright, D. C. Kennedy and C. M. Cherry.

The first officers were the following named: H. A. Baker, N. G.; V. M. Bradshaw, V. G.; Mrs. H. A. Baker, Treas.; Mrs. H. Myers, Sec'y.

The present officers are: B. L. Myers, N. G.; H. L. Sampson, V. G. J. G. Rishel, Sec'y; W. J. Woodward, Treas.

C. A. Abbott Post, No. 201, Grand Army of the Republic, was organized at a meeting held July 7, 1883, at Botna Hall, with the following charter members:

A. H. Chase, W. A. Kennedy, R. H. Okell, J. A. Loudenback, E. C. Kennedy, D. A. Burkhalter, V. M. Bradshaw, Dennis Keeler, W. T. Ward, G. A. Krise, C. R. Saitzer, John A. B. Myers, J. W. Scott, William Warner, J. H. Coe, J. F. Franklin, Jeremiah Bradshaw, D. W. Cherington, W. J. Archer, L. M. Andrews, J. B. Erion, J. S. Morgan, D. Grant, Jacob Wissler, J. G. Rishel, W. J. Hull, T. Parks, G. W. Niver, J. R. Rhodes, Stuart Craig, L. D. Hoffman, C. B. Black, Jacob Harmes, M. W. Martin.

The organization was completed by the election of the following officers: A. H. Chase, P. C.; J. B. Erion, S. V. C.; L. M. Andrews, J. V. C.; D. A. Burkhalter, Chap.; W. A. Kennedy, Q. M.; W. S. Morgan, O. D.; J. G. Rishel, Surg.; C. R. Switzer, O. G.; E. C. Kennedy, Adjt.

There was no change made in the officers until the January meeting, 1884, when new officers for the year were elected as follows: J. B. Erion, P. C.; J. S. Morgan, S. V. C.; J. Franklin, J. V. C.; D. A. Burkhalter, Chap.; W. A. Kennedy, Q. M.; W. J. Hull, O. D.; S. Craig, O. G.; L. M. Andrews, Surg.; J. A. B. Myers, Q. M. S.; E. C. Kennedy, Adjt.

Only the meeting for organization was held at Botna Hall, and since that the hall over Kennedy's building has been used as headquarters. The post is in good condition, and changes have been few since organization.

Lewis Lodge, No. 134, Iowa Legion of Honor, was organized August 9, 1882, with the following charter members: L. Hardenbergh, W. J. Harris, C. L. Roberts, R. B. Hubbard, John R. Reynolds, Jr., J. T. Brearley, J. D. Rarey, W. A. Kennedy, D. C. Kennedy, E. S. Phillips, C. E. Myers, G. C. Halsey, L. Carpenter, J. B. Erion, B. P. Lewis, Dr, J. J. Rishel, Dr. S. E. H. Gannon.

The first officers were: W. J. Harris, president; W. A. Kennedy, vice-president; J. T. Brearley, Rec. Sec.; E. S. Phillips, Fin. Sec.; C. L. Roberts, Treas.; Dr. J. G. Rishel, Chap; L. Carpenter, Usher; L. Hardenbergh, Sen.

1883—First half, W. J. Harris, Pres.; T. Worthington, Vice-Pres.; J. T. Brearley, Sec.; C. L. Roberts, Treas. Last half—officers same.

1884—First half, J. T. Brearley, Pres; D. C. Kennedy, Vice-Pres.; W. A. Kennedy, Sec.; W. J. Harris, Treas. Last half—same officers re-elected.

No deaths have occurred among the members of the lodge since its organization, and it has been and is now in flourishing condition.

The membership at present numbers twenty, and though a number of the members are away from Lewis, none of them have lost their standing through non-payment of dues.

POSTOFFICE.

Dr. Mahlon J. Davis, the present postmaster, assumed the duties of his office May 16, 1869, being appointed under Gen. Grant's administration. He has held the office without interruption, up to date. He put up a building in the east end of town, in which he kept postoffice and drug store. In 1880, he removed the building to its present location, on West Main street, convenient to the business of the town.

Dr. M. J. Davis, one of Lewis' prominent citizens, was born in Juniata county. Pennsylvania, October 27, 1837, and is a son of Judah P. and Charlotte (Leitz) Davis. He was brought up in his native State, attending the common schools from the time he reached a suitable age, until the age of fifteen years. He then attended two years at Airy View Academy, and three years at Kishacoquillas seminary. He left the latter to study medicine with Dr. D. M. Crawford, at Millerstown, Perry county, of the same State, with whom he spent two years, after which he went to New York city, and took a course at the medical university there, then returned to the office of Dr. Crawford, where he still pursued his studies. He subsequently returned to the college and graduated in March, 1862, receiving his diploma from the faculty, Howard Crosby, Chancellor, and John W. Draper, Dean. He immediately entered the regular army, as acting assistant surgeon, and was assigned to hospital duty in the city of Washington, where he served two years, and was then appointed surgeon of the Second New York Artillery. During 1864 and 1865 he was surgeon-in-chief of the artillery of the Second Corps, on the staff of General Hazard, serving in that capacity until the grand review at Washington, after which he rejoined his regiment in that city, where it remained on special duty, until November, 1865. The regiment was mustered out at David's

Island, in New York harbor. He returned to Pennsylvania and resumed the practice of his profession at Newport, Perry county. Nine months later he removed with his family to Iowa, locating in Lewis, in September, 1866. He was united in marriage in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, December 27, 1864, with Priscilla R. Shuman, a native of Perry county. They are the parents of three children—William B., Brodie B. and Charles P. Dr. Davis is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and has been Master of the lodge three terms.

MUNICIPAL.

The town of Lewis, although one of the oldest in the county, was not incorporated until 1874. On the 15th of July, of that year, the following gentlemen, having been duly elected by their fellow-citizens to the respective offices, were sworn in by K. W. Kennedy, J. P.: S. M. Stewart, mayor; C. C. Reynolds, recorder; W. A. Terry, George Kriger, T. J. Allyn, Samuel Disbrow and C. S. Welty, trustees; T. J. Allyn, marshal, and L. O. Reinig, treasurer. The first ordinance was passed by the council on the 30th of July, 1874, and was the ordinance adopting and confirming the several ordinances and laws constructed by the council for the government of the incorporated city. Upon the minute books of the council, the only matter of general interest which appears, is the following resolution of respect for their fellow-citizen G. I. Chizum, who had resigned his office to accept that of county treasurer:

"WHEREAS, G. I. Chizum, our worthy and efficient mayor, and chairman of this

body, has at all times performed his duties as a citizen and officer, with ability and without fear or favor; and,

"WHEREAS, He has been called to a higher trust which necessitates his removal from among us.

"Resolved, That we, the trustees of the town of Lewis, as a body, express our regrets at parting with him, both as an officer and neighbor, and tender him our best wishes in the new duties to which he has been called."

The officers of Lewis for 1884, are: Mayor, V. M. Conrad; Recorder, F. J. Macomber; Marshal K. A. Parrish; Treasurer, R. C. Kennedy; Councilmen, John Murnan, J. B. Hardenbergh, J. T. Brearly, T. Worthington, Bert. Rickey and D. A. Peters.

CEMETERY.

The Lewis Cemetery Association was organized September 14, 1867. The trustees for the first year were: K. W. Macomber, William Waddell, Wilkins Warwick, W. H. Bailey, J. W. Brown, D. Findley and J. E. Pratt. The burial ground, which is located upon the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 11, contains about ten acres. The land was purchased of N. L. Mills, and the price paid was \$75.

HISTORIC CRUMBS.

The first child born in Lewis first saw the light in the summer of 1854. S. II. Myers and wife, of the hotel, were the happy parents, and they named their infant son Lewis, in honor of the town. He is now living with or near his parents in Audubon county.

The first marriage in Lewis was that which united William Stone and Eliza-

beth Bowen. That was in the winter of of 1854-55. The ceremony was performed by Rev. G. B. Hitchcock. This couple were living in Audubon county at last accounts.

The first physician in Lewis was Dr. Swisher. He came early in 1854, from Rockport, Missouri; he remained about a year, when he returned to that place. Dr. Henry S. Carey was the next to locate here, and died in the early "sixties." This profession is now represented in Lewis by Drs. L. M. Andrews, J. G. Rishel, S. E. H. Gannon and C. L. Campbell. Dr. M. J. Davis has been very prominent in medical circles, but is confining his attention to his drug business.

The following parties purchased lots in the new town of Lewis, as is shown by the report of the county judge, W. W. Dickerson, made in October, 1855: S. M. Tucker, J. E. Chapman, Moses Martin, James McQueen, Aaron Dolph, J. W. Benedict, J. M. Watson, Cornelius Soper, S. K. Shields, C. D. Bevington, Joshua Bales, R. C. Gordon, David Hitchcock, S. Wilson, J. S. Rand, Rev. Bowater Bales, Barton Garvin, W. S. Townsend, S. Mahan, S. K. Myers, Moses Shinn, W. B. Stone, M. Church, Henry Bund, Pendleton and Bales, C. E. Woodward, Reuben Salara, J. S. Sheller, Thomas G. Dougherty and S. Stanley.

The old county court house is still standing in the east part of Lewis. It is situated across the street east from W. W. Walton's residence. It is two stories in height. It is now owned and occupied by Samuel Disbrow as a residence.

EDUCATIONAL.

The following history of the schools of Lewis has been carefully compiled for this work by J. S. Crawford, the principal of the graded schools of that city, and to him belongs the credit for the thorough and careful manner in which he has performed the arduous task.

The traditions of this school are good. It is a matter of no small interest to notice the subtile influence which a good record wields over the current conduct of public institutions. In their schools is reflected the character of a people. The founders of Lewis struggled with many difficulties, distant markets, low prices, and a sparse population. But through these difficulties grew the schools and in 1868 a brick school house costing nine thousand two hundred dollars attested the iron in the character of its builders; this house at once became the seat of the chief school in Cass county.

Mr. S. R. Manning, now engaged in the public schools of Ormro, Wisconsin was the first principal in the new building. He is a thorough educational man and did much in the few years of his principal-ship to establish good standards and set the current of public opinion in the right direction.

Mr. S. D. Cook, at present engaged in the newspaper business at Chamberlain, Dakota, was the next principal. The individuality of Mr. Cook does not seem to have impressed itself so deeply on the school as that of his predecessor, but his students refer to him with the heartiest esteem and regard him as an excellent instructor. Mr. Cook's connection with the school closed in 1873, when Mr. Manning again became the principal.

Mr. A. W. Clancy became principal in 1874. This gentleman has a warm, quick, enthusiastic nature. His motives and methods—always late and radical—were liable to misapprehension. But his friendships were firm and his school an eminent success. He is now traveling for A. S. Barnes and Company, of Chicago. Mr. Clancy has a wide acquaintance among school men and his opinions on all questions of school economy are sought with eagerness and adopted without hesitation.

Mr. McReynolds succeeded Mr. Clancy in 1875.

In 1876 Mr. Frank J. Macomber was principal. Mr. Macomber brought excellent scholarship into this position. He was fresh from the Agricultural college, at Ames, and thoroughly acquainted with the peculiar needs of his school. He left the school in flourishing condition in 1877, and took the law course in the State University. He still lives in Lewis and is engaged in the law business. At this writing, Mr. Macomber is a benedict, having just married Clara Hill, an amiable lady, of Grinnell, Iowa.

The next principal, Mr. J. W. James, left no trace of good school work.

John K. Andrews followed Mr. James in the principalship. Mr. Andrews was a firm believer in normal methods, and, as Clancy had broken away from the conservative regimen of his predecessors, so Andrews followed the formalities of the then new normal theories. A close student himself, he exacted hard study from his pupils and met with marked success. Mr. Andrews left the school in 1878, and

took up the law; soon after his admission to the bar in 1881, he was attacked with typhoid fever and died. He was a careful thinker, an exact student, and an exemplary young man.

Mr. S. L. Wilson from Champaign, Illinois, was principal for the next two years, 1879-80. Mr. Wilson was a man of strong will and resolute demeanor. He was entirely devoid of any thing like policy but was strongly diplomatic and versatile. He was thoroughly versed in the art and science of education, and his school work will long outlive any imputations which his zeal and ambition may have engendered. Mr. Wilson now resides in Des Moines and travels for the State Insurance company of that city.

Mr. Henry Heaton was principal in 1881. The corps of instructors, save Miss Little and Miss Lord, began their labors in the school in 1882. They at once began to align the school to a course of study and advance it to the highest grades possible in a village graded school. Louise M. Murphy, the primary instructor, has rare ability and is meeting with signal success. She has ninety-four pupils under her charge and keeps them all cheerful and busy. This large school of small scholars advances in the third grade and employs all the improved methods of the primary course interspersed with kindergarten work. Miss Murphy has the instinct of the true teacher.

Miss Alpa R. Lord teaches the third, fourth, and fifth grade. Miss Lord is a teacher of wide experience and has good executive ability. At no other time in the history of education has there been such a strife among teachers to excel in

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methods of instruction as the present. Miss Lord is decidedly conservative and to this class belongs the merit of checking the tendency to adopt untried methods. She has fifty-three pupils, teaches them thoroughly and has been connected with the school since 1879.

Miss Elizabeth Little, daughter of Rev. Charles Little, pastor of the Lewis Congregational Church, teaches the classes in the sixth, seventh, and half of the eighth grade. Miss Little is an alumnus of the Iowa college at Grinnel and an excellent scholar. She was recently elected to this position in the school and is doing her best to perfect herself in the art of teaching.

The classes of the remaining (three) grades are taught by the principal. The course of study in this department extends through University Algebra, Plane Geometry, Natural Philosophy, Descriptive Astronomy, Physiology, Rhetoric and Composition, Word Analysis, United States History, and Civil Government. The attendance in the principal's room is ninety-three, seventeen of which are tuitions. In connection with the school there is a singing association, which, during the school year, meets once in two weeks.

The school year is divided into three three month terms, and during the winter term there is an evening class in German.

The board of education is alive to the interest of their school and never hesitate to provide for the comfort and progress of the children. The officers of the board are: W. A. Kennedy, president; J. T. Brearley, secretary, and C. W.

Botar, treasurer. The members are Jeremiah Murnan, J. R. Jones, Jr., W. J. Woodward, A. H. Gifford and George M. Elsey. The district is substantially out of debt, orders on the different funds are paid on presentation. At the last annual settlement September, 1884, the following balances were on hand: House Fund, \$102.36; Contingent Fund, \$256.37; Teachers' Fund, \$919.85. only indebtedness against the district is an un-matured six per cent. bond of \$1,000. This is a remnant of a debt incurred in building and will, most likely, be paid at maturity. The house was built by Horace Baker, now deceased.

The building occupies a beautiful oneacre lot half way between the old and new town plats. The ground is high, smooth and rolling. The lot is skirted with a row of thrifty, young maples and affords delightful play ground; indeed hardly a "biscuit-toss" from the school house door is a magnificent common which is no small adjunct to the play, comfort and pleasure of the school children.

This sketch, already longer than I purposed, would not be complete without reference to the teachers who taught anterior to the organization of the independent district. Among them was Mr. George M. Elsey, at present a member of the board of education, and living on a fine farm near town. Mr. William Waddell, an honored citizen of the county, now living in Atlantic, was among the early teachers in Lewis. Miss Belle Macomber, now of Chicago, whose history has become a part of the annals of the nation, taught one of the earliest schools in Lewis and Cass county.

Among the early teachers, still living at or near Lewis were Mrs. George Brown, nee Mills; Mrs. L. O. Reinig, nee Woodward; Mrs. William Bailey, nee Craig; Miss Ella S. Kittering and Miss Alice Butterby, taught with credit to themselves and the schools in more recent times. These and others, who came and went, taught in various places and houses to suit the convenience and resource of the district. Among the pioneer patrons and directors of the Lewis schools were Horace Littlefield, Jehu Woodward, A. A. Case and K. W. Macomber. venerable gentlemen still live in the town. May they long enjoy the memories of its early struggles and have no cause to be disappointed in the growth and status of its village school.

J. S. Crawford, principal of the public schools of the city of Lewis, was born in Broomfield, Ohio, December 20, 1853. In 1855 his parents removed to Allamakee county, Iowa, where his childhood and youth were spent. He began his school days in the district schools of that county, and in 1873, went to the Upper Iowa University at Fayette, where he spent three months in attending that school. Subsequently he became a student at the State University at Iowa City, where he remained some time. In 1876, he attended the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, and on his return from that city, taught school one year in Allamakee county. He then went to Colorado and there engaged in mining two years, after which he returned to Iowa and located in Cass county where he has since been identified with the interests of education. In 1882 he assumed the principalship of the Lewis schools, which owe their present highly prosperous condition to his untiring industry. Mr. Crawford is well qualified, both by nature and education, for his responsible position. Socially he is highly popular and enjoys the respect and esteem of both old and young. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, also of the I. O. O. F.

Edwin Haymaker is a native of Cuyahoga county, Ohio, where he was reared and educated. He attended the Boynton district school in Orange township, where President Garfield received his preliminary education, and of whom he was a schoolmate for seven years. Mr. Haymaker was born May 10, 1838, and is the son of John F. and Maria (Ellsworth) Haymaker, who in 1854, removed to northern Iowa. In 1855 they moved to Fillmore county, Minnesota, where his father is now living. His mother died in August, 1854, at the age of seventy-six years. Edwin remained with his parents in Minnesota, until 1859, then went to Adams county, Illinois, where he had an uncle who was a physician, with whom it was his intention to study medicine. Changing his plans, he went to Colorado in the spring of 1860, spent one year, then went to New Mexico and spent about a year on the Santa Fe trail. In 1862 he went to Mills county, Iowa, and remained eight months, then returned to the overland route, and kept the overland stage station at Julesburg, Colorado. One year later he returned to Mills county, and there resided until the fall of 1879, when he came The first of March, 1880, he to Atlantic. removed to Lewis and began keeping hotel and livery stable. He commenced

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the former in the east end of the village, but subsequently built a house for that purpose, near his present place of business, the Lawton House, which was consumed by fire in the fall of 1881. He was united in marriage in October, 1862, in Mills county, Iowa, with Sophia Hammer, a native of Pennsylvania. They have one child—Cassandra. Two sons, John and Ellsworth, are deceased. Mr. Haymaker is a member of the I. O. O. F., Glenwood Lodge, No. 97.

Captain James H. Coe is a native of Granville, Hampden county, Massachusetts, born October 4, 1818, and is a son of Alfred A. and Rosanna (Stewart) Coe. He began acquiring his education in his native county. When he was fifteen years of age, his parents removed to Hartland. Litchfield county, Connecticut, where his father followed the business of wagon making, and he, (James H.) finished his education. He then went to work at the carpenter's trade which occupation he followed until he came to Iowa in 1855, locating then, in Lee county. In the spring of 1857, James H. Coe, Amos Gridley, John Barber and William Arnold came to Lewis, Cass county, accompanied by their families. They found provisions, particularly flour, very scarce and expensive, and to obtain a cow, James Coe sent back to Lee county, and had Oliver Mills purchase for him, for the sum of fifty dollars, the cow which he had sold, on his removal, for thirty-five dollars. He was married May 10, 1837, to Maria Barber, daughter of Alson and Hannah (Humphrey) Barber. The latter was a sister of President Humphrey, of Amherst college, Massachusetts. Her paternal grandfather

was a soldier in the Revolution. parents resided in Connecticut where her father died in April, 1880, aged eighty_ six, and her mother in 1878, at the age of eighty years. Mr. and Mrs. Coe have four children-George, married to Fannie Lane, and living in Lewis; Cornelia, wife of Henry Sandoe, living in Pennsylvania; William, living at home; and Charles. married to Hillis Kimpson, residing in Bear Grove township. Early in 1861. Captain Coe raised a company of about forty men to serve in the Union army, but as the company could not be filled up in time for the first call, he permitted them to become a part of the Fourth Iowa Infantry. He then proceeded to raise another company, which was, with a few exceptions, entirely from Cass county, and which he raised and got to Des Moines, inside of three weeks. He was commissioned captain of company I, of the Twenty-third Iowa Infantry, by Governor Kirkwood, September 19, 1862. The regiment went from Des Moines, to St. Louis, and wintered at Camp Patterson, spending the latter part of the winter in marching down near the Arkansas line. Captain Coe was discharged from the service March 4, 1862, while the regiment were encamped on Iron Mountain. He resigned on the advice of first assistant surgeon in chief, Bosbachel, for the reason of sickness which incapacitated him for command. He returned to his farm near Lewis, but finding himself unable to do farm work, purchased property in Lewis. and removed thither. He owns a fine farm in Bear Grove township, which is occupied by his youngest son. Capt. Coe was one of the charter members of the G. A. R. He was elected a member of the school board at the time Lewis became an independent district, and was chiefly instrumental in securing the erection of the present commodious school building, which was built while he was a member of the board. He has served three years in the same capacity, since that time. Captain Coe's parents died in Michigan in 1862, and are buried at Matherton, Ionia county, in that State.

Rev. John Andrews came to Cass county about 1869. He located in the town of Lewis, and preached at different points in this vicinity until he was compelled on account of failing eyesight, to abandon his work. He was a man of more than ordinary ability, an exemplary christian, and possessed of much zeal and energy. He was born in Hartford, Connecticut, in 1801, but grew to manhood in Ohio, whither the family removed in 1811. He obtained his education in Ohio and entered the ministry of the Presbyterian church, beginning his ministerial career in Wayne county of that State. He continued preaching in that county some years, then preached in Summit county from whence he removed to Mason county, Illinois, thence to Cass county, His wife, formerly Charlotte Moore, was a native of Massachusetts. She is now in Florida. They had a family of twelve children-Luther, Lyman, (deceased,) Leonard, Loren, (deceased,) Loren, (second) Leigh Richmond, Lemuel, Lucretia, (deceased,) Lorina, Lucy, Louisa M. and Laura Ann. Rev. John Andrews died in 1877 and is buried in Lewis.

William W. Walton was born in Brandon, Rutland county, Vermont, February 25, 1818. Brandon was also the birthplace of Stephen A. Douglas with whom he was acquainted when a boy. He is a son of Jacob and Polly (Green) Walton, who both died when he was in his sixth vear. He obtained his education in Vermont and Massachusetts. He removed to Gardner, Worcester county, in the latter State, in 1837, and engaged in chairmaking. William W. went to California in 1850, and worked in the mines till December, 1851, then engaged in farming one year, after which he returned to the east, locating in Portland, Maine, where he remained till February, 1856. He then went to Pike county, Illinois and there resided upon a farm, until he came to Cass county, Iowa, in 1855, and settled upon a farm of one hundred and twenty acres, just north of Lewis. In 1870 he sold this property and went east and spent one winter in visiting his friends, returning in the spring of 1871. At that time he purchased the interest of Dr. Findley, in the firm of Davis and Findley. In the fall of 1876 he sold his interest in the above concern. In 1875 he bought a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, one mile east of Lewis. He still owns and rents this property. He is at present engaged in raising horses. Mr. Walton was united in marriage, in Massachusetts, October 17, 1844, with Susan Wright, a native of that State. They had one child, Sarah W., who died in 1846, aged nine months. Previous to the organization of the Republican party, Mr. Walton was an old line Whig, but since that time has been a Republican.

CHAPTER XX.

PYMOSA TOWNSHIP.

That sub-division of Cass county which is known as Pymosa township, contains probably as great a proportion of tillable land to total area as any of the sixteen townships which go to make up the county. It is well supplied with running streams, has good roads, good farms, and excellent improvements. The Nishnabotna river flows diagonally through the township from northeast to southwest, coming in from Audubon county about the northeast corner of section 1, and passing into Atlantic township about the northeast corner of section 31. Buck creek has its source in numerous little rivulets commencing in the northwestern part of the township, and flowing with a general southerly course till it passes into Brighton township at the southwest corner of section 30. These streams, with their numerous little tributaries afford the best of drainage facilities for land, as well as an unfailing supply of water for stock and agricultural purposes. Besides the numerous artificial groves set out by the enterprising farmers of the township, there are several natural ones to be found. One of these is situated on sections 27, 28, 33 and 34; one at the center of school district No. 3; one at the northeast corner of section 7; one on the southeast quarter of section 18, and another at the northeast corner of the township. The Nishnabotna

is wooded to a greater or less extent along its entire course through the township, and the other creeks and branches are timbered in a lesser degree. The Audubon branch of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad intersects the township diagonally, passing near the northeast and southwest corners, as it comes in and leaves its borders. The main line of the Rock Island road cuts off a small corner of section 31, in the southwest corner of the township. The station of Lorah, on the northeast corner of section 14, and the city of Atlantic, just across the township line, afford easy postoffice and market facilities.

ORGANIC.

Pymosa township assumed official organization in August, 1855, at an election held at the house of Jefferson Goodale, on section 6, in Benton. At that time it comprised part of the present townships of Atlantic, Benton and Washington. Pymosa, since the re-organization of townships in 1870, includes the territory technically known as township 77, range 36. As the early records of this township are unable to be found, the following are the first officers of the township as near as can be determined by authoritative memory: J. C. Cannon, clerk; Irvin Lorah, assessor; James Brinkerhoff, justice; Irvin Lorah, constable; Jefferson Goodale, William H. Howard and Joseph Doner, trustees. About ten or twelve votes were cast at this election. The officers of 1884 are as follows: George W. Ross, clerk; T. V. Kinsey, assessor; Theodore Kurig, G. J. Jenkins, justices of the peace; J. W. Lamb, W. P. Oaks, John Stoner, trustees; J. W. Lorah and John Ringle, constables.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

In the spring and fall of 1851, Jeremiah Bradshaw and party passed through the present limits of Pymosa township on their way to and from Oakfield, Audubon county, where they thought of making a settlement at first, but did not attempt to settle here. And when the Byrd family came, in the summer of 1852, they found no other creatures within the present limits of Pymosa, than the wild animals and game which, at that time, abounded.

During the summer of 1852, James L. Byrd built a cabin on section 30, Pymosa township. He and his sons, Aaron, Thomas, Abraham and Jonathan, and his son in-law, Mason Gill, all made claims, and when the land was put in the market, they entered a large tract, principally in Atlantic township.

James L. Byrd (deceased) was one of the pioneers of Cass county, having arrived within its boundaries in 1852. He was a native of Kentucky, born in Barnes county, January 5, 1801, and was a son of Jonathan B. Byrd, who in an early day, removed from Georgia to Tennessee, thence to Kentucky. Jonathan Byrd's wife, the mother of James L., was a native of Tennessee and of English extraction, her ancestry having been traced back to

the royal stock, which, centuries ago, passed away. The grandfather of James L. was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and served in the army from beginning to end, entirely through the struggle for liberty and independence, thus contributing his full share toward the establishment, on a firm foundation, of the liberty and freedom so much enjoyed by the present generation. Many incidents in connection with that remarkable conflict were indelibly impressed upon his memory, and the description of the surrender of Cornwallis to Washington was among the reminisences often repeated to his children. The family removed from Barnes county, Kentucky, to Crawford county, Indiana, and there, at the age of twenty years, James was married to Rachel Randall, by whom he had seven children, five sons and two daughters. She was a native of South Carolina, born near Charleston. The children were-Clark, Abraham S., Aaron, Thomas, Mary, Jonathan and Margaret. Of these, Aaron came to this county in 1852, and made a settlement on section 36, Brighton township. He is now living in Fillmore county, Nebraska. Thomas now lives in Brayton, Audubon county. He settled, on first coming west, in Brighton township. Mary is the wife of Mason C. Gill, and lives in Washington township. Jonathan came with the other boys, but subsequently moved farther west. Margaret died when two years old. The subject of this sketch left Indiana from Putnam county, where he was quite a prominent man, (having, among other acts, given the cast ing vote that built the court house of that county,) in May, 1852, and came with

teams to Wapello county, Iowa, and there put in a crop, consisting of fifteen acres of corn. Not being entirely pleased or satisfied with that location, in company with Mr. M. Gill, and his son Abraham, he started out on a prospecting tour, with a team, going first to Oskaloosa, thence to Boone county, thence to Des Moines, then traveling up the river twelve miles, went across the country to Adel, then crossing Middle Coon creek, followed such trails as could be found, and after looking at considerable country, arrived in what is now Bear Grove township. After looking at various pieces of land in that township and in the vicinity of where Lorah now stands, they started down the Nishnabotna river, and finding on Buck creek a situation suited to their tastes, they staked off the bottom and made claims. They then started for Indiana, carefully observing in every direction if a better or more promising place could be found. The Fourth of July found them in Winterset. Subsequently they came back to Cass county and bought a claim near the mouth of Buck creek. consisting of about one thousand acres, for which he paid one hundred and twentyfive dollars. Six months afterwards one Dr. Ballard came and set up a title to this land. Mr. Byrd paid him one hundred and fifty dollars for a quit-claim deed. built a shanty and began pioneer life in Cass county. Abraham, one of the sons. who is now a resident of Cass county, pre-empted one hundred and sixty acres Five-Mile-Grove, where he built shanty and deeded it to father, except forty acres of timber, and entered an eighty acre tract where his

house now stands on the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 31, Pymosa township. There he built a small house in 1858, and in 1868 erected his present commodious dwelling, on a beautiful plat of ground, near by, and overlooking the present site of Atlantic. He has added to his original farm until he now owns three hundred and forty-five acres. Abraham S. Byrd was born in Crawford county, Indiana, January 9, 1856, and remained with his father till 1858. He was married May 30, 1864, to Emeline Tabor, of Washington county, Indiana. They have five children.

In the fall of 1852, James Kincade, coming from Indiana on his westward way in search of a new location, brought up in Pymosa township, where he settled and began improvements. He remained until the time of his death, which occurred about two or three years after his arrival. After his demise, his family removed from the State and scattered, some going to Colorado, the remainder to California. Kincade was a native of New York, where he had spent his youth. From there he removed to Indiana, coming here as before stated. He was a good citizen and well liked.

Another pioneer of Pymosa, Samuel Knepper, entered land on section 2, in the spring of 1854. He was a native of Pennsylvania, coming from Ohio to this place. He remained in the township about two years, when he removed to Council Bluffs, Pottawattamie county, and engaged in the drug business. He died there about twelve or fifteen years ago.

James Brinkerhoff, a native of Pennsylvania, settled on section 11 in the fall of 1854, coming from Ohio. He remained until the summer of 1861, when he removed to Colorado, and afterward died in that State. When a resident of this township, he had a family of five or six children, and was considered a kind and good neighbor and citizen.

Francis Everett came in the fall of 1854, and improved a farm on section 23, coming from Indiana. He remained in the township until 1879, when he removed to Colorado, where he still resides.

William Howard came to Pymosa in the summer of 1855, settling on section 1. He came from Illinois to this township, but was a native of New York State. About the year 1876 his death occurred. He was a quiet, peaceable citizen, and a man who always attended strictly to his own business. His widow, who still resides upon the old homestead, has since been married to N. B. Morris.

Nelson Bonaparte Morris came to Cass county in 1855. In 1857, he entered a quarter section of land in Bear Grove township. He kept this land until 1882, when he sold it to Henry R. Lee, without improvement. In March, 1858, Mr. Morris entered one hundred and twenty acres of land in Sherman township, Monona he located in 1860. county, where resided until He and 1882. then returned to Cass countv. His son, H. Morris, now owns farm which he occupied in Monroe county. Nelson B. Morris was born in Madison county, New York, in 1811. He was reared in his native county upon a farm, and remained there till 1855. In his youth he learned the carpenter's trade, but on account of an accident which ren-

dered him unable to follow that trade, he learned the trade of shoe-making, which he followed about twelve years. Mr. Morris has been twice married. His first wife was Polly Neely, a native of Onondaga county, New York, where she died in 1864. She was of German descent. His present wife was Mrs. William W. Howard, formerly, Mary C. McMurphy. Her father, Solomon McMurphy, was a native of New England. He died while she was an infant. She went to Rock Island county, Illinois, with her grandfather, about 1833, where she was reared and married to William W. Howard, who was a native of Jefferson county, New York, and who removed to Rock Island county when a boy, with his parents. Mrs. Morris came to Cass county with her husband, Mr. Howard, in June, 1855, and settled where Mr. and Mrs. Morris now live, on section 1. The farm, however, was on section 12, adjoining the forty acres on which the house was built. Mr. Howard lived upon this place until his death which occurred May 3, 1876. His widow was married to Mr. Morris, September 6, 1882, who has one son by his first wife, Jason H. Mrs. Morris has seven children-George V. Howard, Mrs. Cylinda Gingery, Seneca S. Howard, Mrs. Marietta Green, Samuel R. Howard, Mrs. Amanda M. Bidleman, and Mrs. Emily Kelly. She has lost four children-Daniel O., died December 5, 1882, leaving a family; the other three were Loretta L., William and Turner, all of whom died in infancy. Mary C. Morris, formerly Mary C. Howard, was born in Pike county, Illinois, on the 25th day of December, 1827,

and was married to W. W. Howard, September 1, 1843.

During the year of 1855, Joseph Doner, a Canadian Frenchman, came from Indiana and settled upon section 12. He remained here until his death, which occurred in January, 1864. His widowed wife now lives in Atlantic. One of his daughters also resides in that place, and is the wife of George Conrad, who is one of the pioneers of Cass county. Some of the family still reside in this township.

Joseph Turner came to Pymosa township in 1855, and entered a quarter section of land, although he did not settle there until 1858. In 1862 he removed to Franklin township, and is a resident of Wiota at the present.

Charles W. Harris (deceased) was an early settler of Pymosa township. He came here in the spring of 1856, accompanied by his family, William Fox and J. M. Lamb, and their families, all coming from Indiana. Mr. Harris and Mr. Fox lived for some time at what is known as "Five-Mile Grove." Mr. Harris settled on section 18, where his family now live, in 1858. He was born in Campbell county, Virginia, in 1832. He removed with his parents to Ohio, thence to Indiana, where he was married to Sarah A. Fox, his present widow. She was born in Warren county, Iowa, in 1835. Her father, William Fox, was born in Virginia in 1805. He was reared and married in his native State. On coming to Cass county, he settled, as before stated, at Five-Mile Grove, where he resided until his death. Mrs. Fox now lives with his daughter, Mrs. Harris. Mr. Harris died in 1859, leaving a widow and three children-Edwin F., born in Indiana in 1854; Thomas N., born in Pymosa township in 1857; and Charles, born here, in 1859.

James Mayhew settled on section 22, in the spring of 1856. His death occurred here in the winter of 1865. His wifestill remains in the township, making her home with her daughter, who is the wife of Isaac Jansen. Mr. Mayhew, who was a native of New Jersey, came from Indiana to Pymosa township.

William S. Everett, in company with his brother, John Everett came to Pvmosa township, in May, 1857, and in January, 1862, they purchased acres of land, which is included in William Everett's present farm of one hundred and twenty-one acres. He owns, also, four hundred acres in sections 9,10,13 and 15. July 23, 1862, William Everett enlisted in company I, Twenty-third Iowa Infantry, and served till the close of the war. He was at Port Gibson, where his regiment was at the front and opened the engagement May 1, 1863. On the 16th of the same month, he was in the battle at Champion Hill, and at Black River Bridge, on the 17th, where the Twentythird again led the charge. He was severely wounded in this battle. In the fail of 1863, he campaigned in Texas, wintering on Matagorda Island. spring of 1864 he went to New Orleans, and was ordered to report to General Banks, on the Red river, but on account of the Confederate blockade, was unable to do so, but joined Banks on his retreat. In the spring of 1865, he participated in the siege of Spanish Fort, which occupied thirteen days. He was in the hospital during the siege of Vicksburg; and at

of Lee's time surrender was in Alabama, but immediately afterwards was ordered to Texas. the war he went to Ohio, and remained until the spring of 1870, when he returned to Cass county, and settled on his farm. Mr. Everett has never fully recovered from the effects of the hardships he endured while in the service. He was born in Erie county, Ohio, on July 4, 1836. His early life was spent in his native State. He was there married to Sarah Leppo, a native of the same State, and daughter of James Leppo. Mr. and Mrs. Everett have four children-James E., Mary E., Martha R. and Lida O., all of whom were born at the homestead in Pymosa.

John W. Lamb lives on section 27, upon the farm where his father, Jonathan M. Lamb, settled in 1856. It contained originally eighty-five acres, but now contains one hundred and twenty-five. Jonathan M. Lamb was born in the State of Virginia, January 28, 1831, and removed to Indiana, with his grand-parents, when about eight years old. He there grew to manhood, and was married at Spring Hill, Darke county, Ohio, to Susan Chenoweth, who was born in Darke county, July 1, 1831. He was reared to the occupation of farming. He moved to Darke county, Ohio, in 1853, where he resided till he came to Cass county, and settled in Pymosa township, where he bought and improved a farm, on which he resided until his decease, February 6, 1868. He had been in declining health for a year or more previous to his death. He left a widow and one son, John W. The latter was born in Darke county, Ohio, January

4, 1854, and was but two and a half years of age when his parents came to this county. He was brought up on the homestead which he now owns. He was married, December 8, 1875, to Margaret J. Leppo, at Spring Mills, Richland county, Ohio. They have four children living-Susan D., Alphronia B., Myrtle S., May H. and Albert. Myrtle S. departed this life May 26, 1881. Mr. Lamb's mother, the widow of Jonathan M. Lamb, was married to William H. Crouch, June 25, 1871. Mr. Crouch went to Virginia in 1882, and died at Lynchburg, that State, March 30, 1883. The widow now lives with her son.

Franklin C. Smith settled in 1860, on the southwest quarter of section 5, of Pvmosa township, where he still resides. He purchased at that time, eighty acres of unimproved land. He now has two hundred and twenty-six acres, under good cultivation and well improved. Mr. Smith was born in Butler county, Ohio in 1846. In 1859, he removed with his parents, Andrew J., and Eleanor Smith, to Randolph county, Indiana, which was his home till he came to Cass county. During the war of the rebellion Mr. Smith was in the employ of the government at Hamilton, Ohio. His parents still reside in Randolph county. He was married in Indiana, to Mary E. Butler, daughter of Edward Butler, now a resident of this township. They have two children-Mary Eleanor and Daisy A. Mr. Smith is a Republican, politically.

MENTION OF OTHER RESIDENTS.

In order that those who have labored to advance the interests of the townships

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may be represented, the following mention of the more prominent citizens is given:

Robert B. Butler, a pioneer of Cass county, settled where he now resides, on the east half of the southwest quarter of section 17, of Pymosa township, in 1873. He purchased his land which was then unimproved, of the railroad company in 1870. The country in this vicinity, was at that time, very sparsely populated. Mr. Butler was born in Randolph county, Indiana, in 1840, and is a son of Edward Butler, of this township. He was reared to the occupation of farming, In August, 1862, he enlisted in the Sixty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served about one year. was then discharged for disability. was in the battle of Richmond, Kentucky, where he was taken prisoner, but was soon after, paroled. Mr. Butler came to Cass county first in 1860, for the purpose of viewing the country, and returned to Indiana. He came here in 1863, becoming then, a permanent resident. He moved his family here from Indiana with a team, driving the entire distance, spending about four weeks on the route. He was married in Indiana to Susan Collins, a sister of John A. Collins of Brighton township. Mrs. Butler was born in Virginia and removed to Indiana with her brother. Her father, James B. Collins, subsequently returned to Virginia where he died. Mr. and Mrs. Butler have three children-Morton H., Cora E., and Martha L. of whom the eldest was born in Indiana and the others here.

Byron B. Campbell resides on the northwest quarter of section 25, Pymosa township, land which he has owned since Sep-

tember 1872. He has altogether, three hundred and twenty acres, eighty of which is in section 24. He was born in Jamesville, Onondaga county, New York, November 6, 1832, and was reared upon a farm. In 1852, his father, William Campbell, went to La Salle county, Illinois, to purchase land for his sons, but died soon after he reached Illinois. Byron B. went to La Salle county in December following his father's death and lived there one year. In 1853 he bought one hundred and sixty acres of land near Geneseo, Illinois, which he soon after sold, and returned to La Salle county, thence again, to the State of New York. In 1854, he came to Iowa and engaged in farming in Scott county, where he remained until he came to Atlantic, Cass county, in the spring of 1868. The same season he bought two hundred acres of land in Benton township which he improved. He sold this farm to Jacob Walkey and began improving his present farm. A brother-in-law law of Mr. Campbell, C. R. Marks, came to Cass county with him. Mr. Marks is now living in Los Angelos, California. Mr. Campbell was married in Syracuse. New York, to Electa C. Knapp, a native of Onondaga county, born May 11, 1836, in the same house in which his father, Milo K. Knapp, was born, twenty-three years before. Her mother was Susan C. (Crosby) Knapp. Her father died when Mrs. Campbell was sixteen years old. Her mother is still living in Onondaga county. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell have one son-Harry B., born March 9, 1874. Mr. Campbell is one of the most enterprising and prosperous farmers of Pymosa township. His residence and surroundings are beautiful, and are evidence of the culture and good taste of their owner.

George W. Gingery, son of Daniel and Helena Gingery, was born in Stark county, Ohio, in 1842. The family are of German descent, the parents being natives of Germany, who came to the United States in 1831, settling then in Somerset county, Pennsylvania. Daniel Gingery was a soldier in the war with Mexico, and died in the service at Pueblo, in 1848. 1834, Daniel Gingery and wife left Pennsylvania, and came to Ohio, where they remained until 1860, when Mrs. Gingery came to this county, accompanied by her two youngest children, her older children having come here previous to that time, with the exception of John Gingery, who came shortly after. Three of the brothers, Edward, John and George, are residents of this township; William Gingery resides in Benton township. The subject of this sketch was one of the younger children of the family, and came here with his mother He settled upon his present in 1860. farm, on section 34, in 1872. married to Virginia Goodale, daughter of Almon Goodale. They have six children -Helena E., Charles, Grace, Cora, Elmer and Lizzie. One daughter, Edith, died in infancy. Mr. Gingery is engaged in gardening and fruit-growing, in which business his brother John is also engaged. Edward Gingery was the first one of the family who came to Cass county, having come here in 1854, and located on sections 22 and 27, of this township, where he still lives.

O. R. Ballard is a son of Dr. S. M. Ballard, one of the earliest settlers of this part of Iowa. Dr. Ballard was born

in Virginia in January, 1810. His father died when he was a child, and he removed with his mother to Ohio. He studied medicine, and graduated at Cincinnati, having taught school for some time, thereby obtaining funds to pursue and complete his education. He began the practice of his profession in Ohio, and in 1840 removed to Iowa City, where he continued practice, and published the Iowa City Republican for years. He came to western Iowa, locating at Council Bluffs, as early as 1850, and there opened the first land office in that place. He entered a large amount of land in Audubon county in 1852, including a large portion of what is now known as Oakfield township. He had a government contract for surveying land, and surveyed several of the townships in that county. Later, he purchased large tracts of land in Pymosa and other townships of Cass county. At the time of his decease, in May, 1883, he owned thirty-four hundred acres in one tract in Audubon county, also a large amount of land in Pymosa township. He continued the practice of medicine until about fifteen years previous to his death. His widow, formerly Sarah Johnson, a native of Ohio, is now living at Council Bluffs. They had nine children, only two of whom survive-O. R. and Virginia E. (Robinson). O. R. Ballard resides upon section 22 of Pymosa township. He was born in Warren county, Ohio, in 1838, and came west with his father. He was married to Sarah L. Lorah, a daughter of Judge Lorah, of this township, and a native of Wayne county, Ohio. They have a family of four sons and three daughters.

Edward Butler, a resident of Pymosa township, was born in Campbell county, Virginia, in 1816. He grew to manhood in his native State and was there married to Mary F. Johnson, also a native of Campbell county. Mr. Butler has always followed farming. He removed in 1838. from Virginia to Randolph county, Indiana, where he cleared a timbered farm. which he resided upon for a period of thirty-one years. He came from thence to Cass county, in 1869, and settled on his present farm, which is located on sections 7 and 18. His residence is on 7. owns two hundred acres, upon which he has made all of the improvements. wife died here, October 27, 1882, aged sixty-two years. They had a family of five children -John N., Robert B., Mrs. Maria Harris, Mrs. Mary E. Smith and Marion A. Politically, Mr. Butler was originally a whig but has been a Republican since the organization of that party. He has been a member of the M. E. Church for fifty years. Mr. Butler is an old citizen and well merits the high degree of respect in which he is held by all.

W. M. Shade was born in Perry county, Pennsylvania, October 28, 1832. Heisa son of George Shade, also a native of Pennsylvania. The latter died in Lancaster, near Peoria, Illinois. at the age of seventy-eight years. Mr. Shade's mother was born in Germany, and died in Nebraska, where she was living with her daughter. At the age of twenty years W. M. Shade removed with his parents to Illinois, settling in Peoria county where he was married, August 4, 1854, to Cordelia Maticks, a native of Pennsylvania, and daughter of John and Martha

(Bitner) Maticks, both of whom were born in Pennsylvania. After his marriage Mr. Shade removed to Towanda, Mc-Lean county, of the same State, bought eighty acres of land and remained there five years. He returned to Peoria county in 1861, the commencement of the war, and followed farming and was quite successful. Subsequently he purchased a farm near Greeley, in Delaware county, Iowa, and made a specialty of raising horses and cattle. In 1880, he sold his farm there and bought a farm of one hundred and twenty acres in Pymosa township, Cass county. Eighty acres of this land lies in section 20, with the balance joining it on the north. He has a fine farm. His residence is pleasantly surrounded by trees, and has an orchard near by containing one hundred bearing apple trees. Mr. Shade is the owner of an imported Clydesdale horse, "Farmer's Delight," purchased by him of William Storm of Jones county, by whom the animal was imported. Seven hundred dollars was the price which Mr. Shade paid for the horse. Mr. and Mrs. Shade have one son-Henry A., who is a member of the Congregational church. Mr. Shade has, since boyhood, been a consistent member of the M. E. church. Shade is a member of the Congregational church.

Jacob Andrews resides on the southeast quarter of section 28. He owns a farm of four hundred and twenty-five acres, lying on both sides of the river. He purchased this place in 1869, of J. McDaniels. There is considerable native timber upon the land, and about half of it is best adapted for grazing. The balance is tillable.

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This is a fine stock farm. Mr. Andrews was born in the town of Lovell, Oxford county, Maine, in 1820. He lived in that State until 1865, when he came to Iowa and opened up a farm in Audubon county. He located there with the expectation that the main line of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad would be built in that vicinity, but being disappointed in that particular, he decided to sell his farm there, and did so, removing here, as before stated, in 1869. Before coming to this county, Mr. Andrews had always been engaged in the lumbering business. He was married to Martha P. Hamblin, a native of York county, Maine. By this union there are four children—Henry F., Charles H., Isaac S. and Sarah K., all of whom Mr. Andrews' were born in Maine. father, Isaac S. Andrews, came with him to Audubon county, where he died, December 30, 1868. His mother died in Maine, in the same town where she was born. A brother and sister of Mr. Andrew's are now living in Audubon county. A brother of Mrs. Andrew's, Samuel Hamblin, came to this county in 1869, but is now living at Hot Springs, Arkan-Samuel Hamblin was in the army during the war of the rebellion, serving in a Maine regiment. He entered the service a private, and come out with the rank of colonel. Mr. Andrew's eldest son, Henry F., served in the Sixteenth Maine Infantry, and was three years in the service.

Seymour Carver is a native of Cayuga county, New York, born October 14, 1817. He was reared in his native county, and when twenty years of age, went to Kane county, Illinois, where he resided until

1855. He then went to Grant county, Wisconsin, and remained until 1872. In that year he went to Kansas, where he lived until November, 1873, at which time he came to Atlantic, Cass county. In the fall of 1882, he purchased the southwest quarter of section 35, Pymosa township, where he now lives, of Crawford and Merriman. He also owns sixty-five acres in section 2, of Atlantic township. Mr. Carver was married in Illinois, June 18. 1839, to Rebecca Allen, a native of New York, who was born June 7, 1822. She moved with her parents to Pennsylvania, when a child, thence to Michigan, thence to Illinois. Mr. Carver is a brother of Leonard Carver, of Atlantic. Mr. and Mrs. Carver have five sons and three daughters-Fidelia, Charles, George W., Orlinda, Loretta, Henry, Birney and William. Mr. Carver has always voted with the Democratic party, but believes in voting for the best men, to whatever party they may chance to belong.

William H. Disbrow resides on section 36, where he settled in 1868, purchasing his place of Frank Whitney. Mr. Disbrow has been a resident of Cass county since the spring of 1857. He was born in Lorain county, Ohio, May 15, 1837. His parents, Perry and Clarissa (Langdon) Disbrow, were natives of New York. His father was of English and Irish descent, and his mother's ancestors were French Huguenots. They now live at Lewis, in this county. Mr. Disbrow spent his early life in Ohio, and was there married July 4, 1856, to Cordelia Nichols. She was born in Jefferson county, New York, January 11, 1836, and removed with her parents to Lorain county, Ohio,

when quite young. Her parents were James and Lenora (Johnson) Nichols, the former of whom was a native of Rhode Island, and the latter of Connecticut. They died in Lorain county. Mr. and Mrs. Disbrow have four children-Willie I., was born in Lewis, June 8, 1860, and now lives in Dakota Territory; Lenora May was born in Atlantic township, on March 22, 1867; Junia Maud was born November 23, 1871, in Pymosa township, and Charles P., was born on August 22, 1874. Mr. Disbrow is a brother of Hiram Disbrow, of Atlantic; also a brother of Mrs. Benton Morrow, of Atlantic township, and Mrs. B. F. Howard, of Audubon county. Mrs. Disbrow is a sister of Stephen Nichols and Mrs. Marinda Archer, both of whom reside in this township. The husband of the latter, Garrison Archer, was a member of an Ohio regiment during the war of the rebellion, and died in the service. Mr. Disbrow has been a Republican since the organization of that party until recently, when he has become a radical Greenbacker. He is a popular citizen and a genial and intelligent gentleman. His farm is well improved.

Joseph S. Joyce's farm comprises the east half of the northeast quarter and the north half of the southeast quarter of section 8, which he purchased of John R. Kitchen, and settled upon in 1872. Mr. Kitchen made the first improvements upon this land, breaking about thirty acres. All other improvements have been made by Mr. Joyce. He built his residence in 1879, at a cost of fifteen hundred dollars. His barn was built in 1878, and cost the sum of five hundred dollars. He

has a large number of fruit trees, including four hundred apple and a number of cherry and plum trees. Mr. Joyce and his brother Ulysses, whose farm adjoins his. are extensively engaged in stock raising, for which business their farms are admirably adapted. Joseph S. Joyce was born in the village of Renhold, Bedfordshire, England, in 1845. He is a son of Thomas and Mary (Paine) Joyce, natives of the same shire. The former was born in 1811. and the latter in 1812. The have a fam. ily of ten children, seven sons and three daughters. Joseph and Ulysses are the only members of the family who have come to America. They served an apprenticeship to the hardware business, but came to the United States for the purpose of making homes. Both have succeeded, and are now in possession of valuable farms and pleasant homes. In 1875, they went back to England on a visit, and returned the following year. Joseph S. Joyce was married to Fannie S. Kitchen, a daughter of J. R. Kitchen. They have five daughters: Ruth, Jennie, Nellie, Clarice and Mabel. The Joyce brothers are Republicans, politically. They are enterprising and public-spirited citizens, as well as successful farmers.

Ulysses Joyce settled upon his present farm in section 8, of Pymosa township, in the spring of 1878, purchasing his land of Moses Kitchen. It was first settled by John R. Kitchen, the father of Moses Kitchen. Mr. Joyce's original purchase in section 8 was eighty acres. He has since bought eighty acres of D. R. and H. J. Love. He came to Cass county in 1870, and his first farm was located in Atlantic township. Ulysses Joyce was born

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in Bedfordshire, England, in 1847. He came to the United States with his brother, J. S. Joyce, in 1868. They settled in McLean county, Illinois, from whence they came to this county. Their parents, Thomas and Mary Joyce, are still living in Bedfordshire, England, upon the farm where they have lived for fifty years. The subject of this sketch was married to Miss Maggie Barnwell, a sister of Dr. Barnwell, of Atlantic. They have six children: Mary E., Hattie E., William P., Thomas A., Lilly Rose and Frank.

Joseph A. Brown (deceased) came to Pymosa township in 1874, and purchased a farm of J. McDaniel, located on sections 28 and 33. This is one of the large farms of the township. Mr. Brown was born in Monroe county, Pennsylvania, June 2, 1817, and was there reared to mercantile pursuits. May 16, 1839, he was married in his native county, to Rachel Shaw, a native of that county. About 1841 he removed to Janesville, Wisconsin, and purchased land and engaged in farming. He afterward removed to Clayton county, Iowa, and bought a farm, on which he remained a short time, then removed to the town of Clayton and engaged in the milling, mercantile and grain business. He resided in Clayton county until he came to Cass county, in 1874. Here he engaged in buying grain. He was a successful business man, and at his decease left a large property. His death occurred at his home in Pymosa, May 16, 1884. He was sixty-seven years of age. His wife and seven children survive him. The children are: Mrs. Josephine Hodges, of Boonesborough, Iowa; Theodore H., living at Griswold, Cass county; Joseph S.,

in Brighton township; Mrs. Jennie R. Dawson, in this county; Timothy P., living at the homestead; Mrs. Libbie B. Nichols, of Atlantic, and Frank L., living at Griswold.

W. P. Bolton resides upon a farm in section 34, which he purchased of Joseph Everett, and settled upon in 1876. Mr. Bolton was born in Indiana in October, 1804. In 1855 he emigrated from that State, to Jones county, Iowa, where he improved a farm and lived until 1870. In that year he came to Cass county. W. W. Bolton, a son of W. P. Bolton, was born in Fayette county, Indiana, November 14, 1840, and came to Iowa with his father in 1855. He enlisted August 6, 1862, in company A, of the Sixth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and served more than three years. For about eighteen months after his enlistment, the regiment served under General Sibley, operating against the Sioux Indians in Minnesota and Dakota. During the time, he participated in several hard fought battles with the Indians. He was at what is known as the battle of Birch Couler, September 7, 1862. In this fight they were surrounded by about eight hundred savages of the Sioux tribe. The command of troops at this battle consisted of only one hundred and forty-two men, one hundred of whom were killed before reinforcements arrived, and the Indians were repulsed. He was at the battle of Wood Lake on the 22d of the same month, and the battle of Big Hill, July 23, 1863. Two days later, he was in the battle of Buffalo Lake, where he was wounded. The battle of Stone Lake was fought on the 27th of the same month. At the close of Sibley's campaign

he was transferred with his regiment to the seat of war, and placed under command of General A. J. Smith, of the Sixteenth Army Corps. He took part in several severe campaigns and battles, including the siege of Mobile, Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely. The regiment was afterwards sent to Montgomery, Alabama, and in August, 1865, was returned to St. Paul, and discharged. A brother of the subject of this sketch, E. W. Bolton, was a member of the Twenty-first Iowa Infantry, and died in the service March 22, 1862.

Benton Green is a son of Thomas Green, one of the pioneers of Jones county, Iowa. Thomas Green was born in Orange county, New York, in 1811, and at the age of six years, removed with his parents to Ohio. From Ohio, the family moved to Warren county, Indiana, where he grew to manhood, and was married in 1831, to Effie Stingley, who was born in Ohio in 1814. In June, 1840, Mr. Green removed with his family, consisting of a wife and four children, to the State of Iowa, and settled in what is now Rome township, at a place called Walnut Grove. There he purchased a claim and improved a farm, upon which he lived about six years, then exchanged it for unimproved land in the same township. In the spring of 1852, he sold this land and bought a partially improved farm, where he lived till the spring of 1876. He then came to Cass county and bought property in Atlantic. In 1879 he purchased an improved farm of one hundred and sixty acres, of Judge Lorah. located on section 14, of Pymosa township. Here he resided until his decease,

1862, in the Twenty-fourth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and served ten months, then on account of ill health resigned his commission as first lieutenant, and returned home. Heewas in the siege of Vicksburg, and several preceding battles. He began life poor, but at the time of his decease, was one of the wealthiest men of Cass county. He left, at his death, a widow and thirteen children. The children are-Polly Ann, born in 1832; Benton, born in 1834; Elizabeth, born in 1836; John H., born in 1840; Rebecca, born in 1843; Sarah J., born in 1845; Martha, born in 1847; Caroline, born in 1849; George W., born in 1852; Armelda, born in 1854; Loraine, born in 1856; Etna A., born in 1857; and Owen L., born in 1861. One daughter, Emily, born in 1838, is dead. The mother now makes her home with her children, three of whom are residents of this county. Benton Green was born in Indiana. In 1861 he enlisted in Jones county, Iowa, in the Ninth Iowa Infantry, company B. He served five and a half months and was then discharged on account of disability. He was married to Louisa Green, daughter of Erving Green, and a native of Ohio. They have three children-Thomas, Grace and Levi. Mr. Green has a fine farm of one hundred and sixty-five acres, located in the best part of Pymosa township.

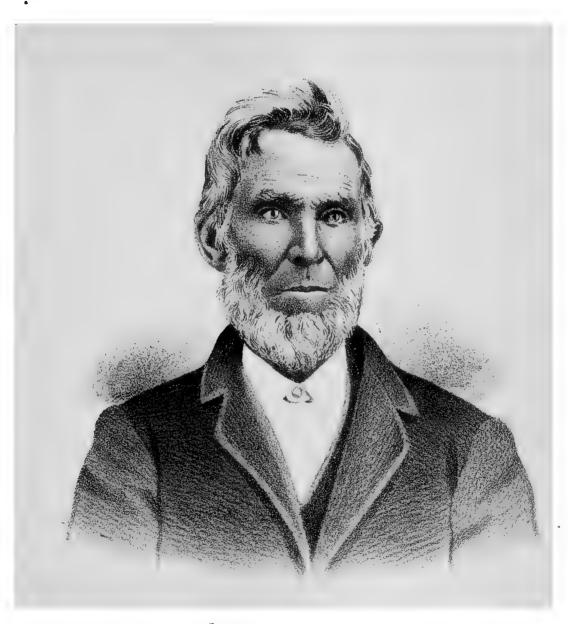
proved farm, where he lived till the spring of 1876. He then came to Cass county and bought property in Atlantic. In 1879 he purchased an improved farm of one hundred and sixty acres, of Judge Lorah, located on section 14, of Pymosa township. Here he resided until his decease, July 28, 1883. Thomas Green enlisted in

it to Joseph M. Scott. Mr. Scott sold it to S. T. McFadden, and the latter to Mr. Gaddis. Mr. Scott erected the first buildings. Mr. Harris, since purchasing the the place, has made some improvements, including the finishing of the house and the building of a barn at a cost of three hundred dollars. The land is all under improvement. He has an orchard containing one hundred and thirty trees, one hundred of which were planted by him in 1883. Mr. Harris first came to Cass county in the fall of 1856, but did not locate here permanently until 1860. In 1857 he pre-empted a piece of land in Brighton township, and bought twenty acres on section 27, of Pymosa, land now owned by J. W. Lamb. In 1861 Mr. Harris sold this land and bought a quarter section in Pymosa township, comprising the north half of the southeast quarter, and the south half of the northeast quarter of section 18, which he improved and resided upon until he moved to his present residence. He still owns the above farm. Albert T. Harris was born in Green county Ohio, in September 1835. He removed when a child, to Indiana, with his parents. His home was in that State until he came to Cass county, with the exception of two years, during which he attended school in Clermont county, Ohio. His father, Benjamin Harris, was born October 29, 1788, and died in Indiana in 1863. His mother, Susan Harris, died in March, 1877, in the eighty-fourth year of her age. They had a large family of children, six of whom have been residents of this county, but only two, Albert T. and James A., are now living here. Charles W. Harris was the first one of

the brothers who came to this township. He is now deceased. His family still live here. The subject of this sketch was married to Maria Butler, daughter of Edward Butler. She was born in Indiana in Mr. and Mrs. Harris have five children: Edward E., Henry F., Alice L., Mary L. and James A., all of whom were born here except the eldest, who was born in Indiana. Mr. Harris has always been a Republican, politically. Both he and his wife are members of the M. E church of this town. Mr. Harris enlisted in October, 1864, in company D, of the Eleventh Iowa Infantry, and served till the close of the war.

George W. Howard's farm is located on section 12. It was first settled by Joseph Doner, whose widow sold it to Mr. Howard about 1873. The latter came to the county in 1869. Mr. Howard was born in Pike county, Illinois- His parents, Daniel W. and Thankful Howard, removed from the State of New York to Pike county, Illinois. When George was about eighteen months old they removed to Rock Island county, of the same State, where he grew to manhood, and resided until he came to this county. He is a brother of William W. Howard, deceased. George W. Howard was married to Parmelia Snider, a native of Pennsylvania, and by this union there are two children: Mary E. and Amanda M., both of whom were born in Pymosa township. Mr. Howard's farm contains four hundred and seventy acres of valuable land.

Jonathan Du Bois lives on section 35, where he purchased a farm of one hundred and sixty acres in 1867. He now owns eighty-five acres. He was the first



Geo D. Hendroks

occupant of his farm. He was born in Ulster county, New York, in 1816, and lived there until thirty-five years of age. He was there married to Anna E. Dickerson, a native of that State. Mr. Du Bois removed with his family to Virginia, where they lived about five years, thence to Illinois. They improved a farm in Stark county, and remained in that State until they came to Cass county, in 1867. He began making improvements on his land the same year, breaking about sixty acres, and building his present residence. Mr. and Mrs. Du Bois have six children-Mathusalem, William H., Alice M., Catherine J., Jonathan C. and Thomas C. The children were all born before the family removed to this county. Mr. Du Bois is a Democrat politically. He is a descendant of Louis Du Bois, who emigrated from France to New York in 1760.

John Brewster resides on section 35 of Pymosa township. He owns a farm of one hundred and eighty acres, forty acres of which is on section 36, and the remainder on section 35. He settled thereon in the spring of 1868, purchasing the land of A. C. Thorp. It was entirely unimproved. Mr. Brewster broke about thirty-. five acres during the season of 1868, and built his house the following year. was born in Geauga county, Ohio, in June. 1840, and there spent his early life. His parents were Jesse and Anna Brewster. natives of the State of New York. His mother died when he was four years old, and his father in 1863. In August, 1861. Mr. Brewster enlisted in the Second Ohio Cavalry, and re-enlisted in January, 1863, serving altogether four years and one month, nearly the entire period of the

war. The first year he was on the Kansas frontier. In 1863 he served in Kentucky and Tennessee, and in 1864 was with the Army of the Potomac. He was under command of General Sheridan during the last year of the war. He participated in the battle at Cedar Creek, where Sheridan saved the day after Early had broken the ranks of the Union army, and witnessed the surrender of General Lee at Appamattex. He was twice slightly wounded. After the war he returned to Ohio, remaining there until he came to Cass county. He was married to Clara A. Brooks, who was born in Van Buren Mr. and Mrs. Brewster county, Iowa. have five children-Jessie, Mary, Maud, Paul and Bradley. They lost an infant daughter, Stella, in 1871.

Stephen Nichols was born in Lorain county, Ohio, June 12, 1843. He was reared upon a farm, and for ten years was engaged in getting out timber in the wooded regions of Lorain county. April, 1866, he came to Iowa, and stopped at Cedar Rapids until September of the same year. In 1867 he raised a crop of grain on the site of the present city of Atlantic. He bought his present farm in 1868, of Jeremiah Sample. It is located on sections 35 and 36 of Pymosa township, and contains one hundred and forty acres in all. It was unimproved at the time of his purchase. He settled on this place in April, 1868, making his first improvements in that year. He drew the lumber for his first house, which is a part of his present residence, from Council His farm is now all under improvement. Mr. Nichols was married in Marion, Linn county, Iowa, to Flora C. Codding, a native of Ohio. They have two sons and two daughters—Burt, Florence, Roy and an infant daughter.

Smith Stevens was born in Litchfield county, Connecticut, in 1820. His father was born in the same county in 1792. Mt. Stevens was brought up on a farm in his native State, but was engaged in mercantile trade for many years. He came west to Iowa in 1855, and settled on a farm, where he lived until 1882, at which time he came to Pymosa township, and settled where he now resides, on section His wife was formerly Eliza Day, and was born in Litchfield county, Connecticut, in 1824. They have three children-Frank, living in this township; Ella, wife of Israel Painter; and Belle, wife of Michael Spelltich, of Scott county.

John Moeller, who resides on section 9, purchased his farm of Nelson Anderson. in February, 1884. He was born in 1842, in Germany, and came to the United States with his parents in 1852. His father, Fred. Moeller, settled in that year in Scott county, Iowa. Fred. Moeller was a carpenter by trade, and built the first brewery in the city of Davenport. He afterwards settled on a farm in that county, where he remained till 1872, when he moved to Atlantic, Cass county. He now keeps a grocery and shoe store in the city of Atlantic. A brother of John Moeller keeps the Commercial House in Atlantic. The subject of this sketch came to this county in 1870, and bought a farm near the town of Griswold. He run a meat market in Atlantic six years. He was married to Lizzie Binger, a native of

Germany, and they have four children—Fred F., Henry, John and Emma.

Thomas G. Smith, a respected citizen of Pymosa township, settled upon his present farm, in section 6, in 1876. He purchased his land, which was then unimproved, of P. Gaston. He has one hundred and forty acres, all of which is improved and fenced. He has an orchard of one hundred trees. Mr. Smith was born in Butler county, Ohio, in 1831. At the age of ten years he went to Indiana, in which State he resided until he came to Cass county, in 1876. He was married in March, 1872, to Addie Franklin, a native of Indiana. They have four children, two sons and two daughters-Robbie, Sheldon, Mabel and Herbert. Mr. Smith is politically a Republican.

Thomas V. Kinsey, the present teacher in district No. 1, of Pymosa township, is a son of Thomas J. and Catharine (Vaughn) Kinsey. He was born in South Wales, in-1843, and came to the United States with his parents, who settled in Illyria town ship, Fayette county, Iowa. Thomas V. Kinsey came to Cass county about 1870, and purchased a farm in section 20, of Pymosa township. He purchased his present farm in 1880, of Clarkson Brothers. It is located on section 8, of the same township. The first improvements upon this land were made by Absalom Lynch. Mr. Kinsey was married to Stella Hopley, a daughter of John Hopley of Atlantic township. They have one son-Harry V., born September 10, 1878. Mr. Kinsey is a teacher by profession, in which he is very successful. He has taught seventeen terms. His parents, after coming to lowa, lived in Illyria township, Fayette county, until their death. They had a family of eight children, four of whom are now living. Mrs. Mary Ann Stevens, living in Fayette county, Mrs. Jane White, living in Valley county, Nebraska, William, in Fayette county, and Thomas V.

Richard Barry resides on the southeast quarter of section 16, where he settled February 5, 1873. He purchased his farm of Mrs. Mary A. Terry. It consisted of one hundred acres of unimproved land. This he has converted into his present highly improved and beautiful farm. His house which stands near the center of the farm, was erected in 1881 at a cost of thirteen hundred dollars. His barn was built the following year and cost four hundred dollars. Mr. Barry is one of the successful farmers and stock raisers of Cass county. He was born in Scott county, Iowa, July 5, 1838. His father, David Barry, was a native of Scotland and one of the pioneers of Scott county. He settled on a farm in that county on which he resided until his death. Richard was reared a farmer but since the age of twenty-one years, has been generally engaged in the stock business. He was married to Harriet Winfield, a daughter of Edward Winfield, and a native of Scott county, born September 22, 1838. Her father was one of the pioneers of Scott county, where he died in 1881. Her mother died the following year. Mr. and Mrs. Barry have three children-Nancy, born in Scott county, Freddie, born in Cedar county, and Fanny, born in Cass county.

Frank C. Goodale of Pymosa township, is a son of Thomas Jefferson Goodale, one of the pioneers of Cass county. The lat-

ter came here July 17, 1853. He entered during that year, land in section 6, of Benton township, and from that time until 1856, entered a large amount of land, comprising not less than fifteen hundred acres in the townships of Benton and Pymosa. In addition to this he entered a large tracts of land for other parties, both in Cass and Audubon counties. The homestead on which he settled and resided till his death, was on the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 6, of Benton township. He owned at one time the whole of that section. Thomas Jefferson Goodale was born in Connecticut, in 1802, but was reared upon a farm in Vermont. When a young man he went to Ohio, where he was married to Almira Pattee, his present widow. She was born in Canada but went to New York when quite young, thence to Ohio. Several years after his marriage, Mr. Goodale removed to Allen county, Indiana, where ie improved a farm of timbered land, and ived for eighteen years, or until the summer of 1853. He was prominent among the pioneers of this region and perhaps the name of no old settler is more intimately connected with the history of Cass county, than that of Jefferson Goodale. His death occurred at the homestead in Benton township, October 2, 1882. He lacked only a few weeks of reaching the advanced age of eighty years. His widow still lives at the homestead. Mr. and Mrs. Goodale had a family of eleven children, of whom seven are now living -Almon, in Nebraska; Mrs. Mary A. Hoyt, in Colorado, Mrs. Elizabeth B. Everett, also in Colorado; Mrs. Harriet M. Campbell, in Pymosa; Mrs. Hannah A.

Johnson, in Atlantic; Frank C. and Mrs. Sarah J. Case, of Atlantic. Frank C. Goodale was born in Indiana in 1842. He came here with his father in 1853, being then eleven years old, just the proper age to retain a vivid recollection of the pioneer times of Cass county. He was married to Isabel Tatlow, daughter of Thomas W. Tatlow, an early settler in Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Frank C. Goodale have six children—William E, Dora, George W., Ira B., Mabel and Beecher. Mr. Goodale resides on the south half of the northeast quarter of section 11, which was included in the entries made by his father.

John Desmond is a native of Henry county, Illinois, born in 1845. He removed to Rock Island county in the same State, and then to Linn county, Iowa. He came here from the latter place in 1874. In May of that year he purchased a farm of eighty acres in section 34. This he improved and lived upon until 1883. He then bought of F. H. Whitney, adjoining land in the same section to which he removed. He now has one hundred acres of land, all of which has been improved by himself, and is a valuable and highly desirable place. Mr. Desmond was married to Ellen Dugan, a native of Illinois. They have six children-William, Mary, John, Margaret, Catharine and Francis.

M. F. Desmond settled in the spring of 1878, on the east half of the northwest quarter of section 35. He purchased this farm of John B. Strator, who made the improvements upon it. Mr. Desmond was born in McHenry county, Illinois, in 1846. He was there reared to the occupation of farming. He removed to Rock Island county with his father, Cornelius

Desmond, about 1862. The latter, in the fall of the following year, returned to McHenry county where he resided until his decease in 1869. M. F. Desmond went to Chicago in 1873 and for three years was a membor of the police force of that city. He then came to Cass county. Mr. Desmond was married to Mary Calahan, daughter of Bartholomew Calahan. John Desmond, a brother of M. F. Desmond, resides in Pymosa township, where he owns a farm of eighty acres.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first school taught within the boundaries of the territory which Pymosa now comprises, was during the summer of 1856, at the dwelling of S. L. Lorah, on section 14, by Tamar E. Lorah, a daughter of the Judge. She now resides in DesMoines and is the wife of P. D. Ankeny, clerk of court. The house in which this term of school was taught is now owned by the heirs of Thomas Greene, and occupied by N. P. Harris.

School district No. 1 includes the territory of sections 1, 2, 11 and 12. In the fall of 1864 the first school house was erected in this district at a cost of about \$300, and was 18x24 in dimensions. This building was used until 1875 when the present house was erected on the northwest quarter of section 12 at a cost of about \$700. F. E. Crawford was the pioneer teacher in this building. J. H. Lepper is the present director of the district.

District No. 2.—The building for this district was erected in the fall of 1872, at a cost of \$550. It is situated on the northwest corner of section 10. Rosa

Lewis was the first teacher. G.C. Campbell is the present sub-director.

District No. 3.—The first school house built in this district was erected in the fall of 1864 on the southeast quarter of section 7. The first teacher in this building was Melinda Norton. The present school building was erected in 1875, at a cost of \$700. It is located on the southeast corner of section 6. Horace Lynch was the first teacher in this building. The present teacher is Miss Benton, and the sub-director is Ulysses Joyce.

District No. 4.—The school house of this district is situated on the southeast corner of section 18, in 1872. Prior to this, school was taught in a log cabin on section 19, by Emma J. Harris, now the wife of H. C. Herbert, of Audubon. The present school building cost \$550. Horace Lynch was the first teacher in this building, and Julia Grant is the present teacherl T. W. Gaddis is the sub-director.

District No. 5.—The first school in this district was taught in the summer of 1860, by Sarah Rush at the dwelling of James Brinkerhoff. The first school building in the district was erected in 1864, and Miss Emeline Lorah was the first to teach within its walls. This building was used for school purposes until 1875, when the present structure was erected, on the southeast corner of section 16, at a cost of about \$700. The first teacher in this building was W. H. Miles. The present sub-director is J. S. Andrews.

District No. 6.—The school house in this district was built in the fall of 1872, in the center of the southwest quarter of section 13. Its cost was \$550. Jesse Harris was the first teacher. H. M. Bourne is the present sub-director of this district.

District No. 7.—The building for educational purposes in this district was erected in 1872, at a cost of \$735. The size of this building is 22x30 feet; it is located on the northeast corner of section 35. Mrs. S. E. Smith was the first teacher in this building, and B. B. Campbell is the sub-director.

District No. 8.—The first school in what is now this district was taught in 1863, in a log cabin on section 27, by John Gingery. A school house was built on section 34, in the fall of 1868, which was used until the present building was erected, in 1879. It is located in the center of the northwest quarter of section 34. The cost of the edifice was \$500, Mary Fox was the first teacher in this building, and Irene Marifield, of Madison county, is the present teacher. The sub-director is W. S. Everett.

District No. 9.—This district has a neat school house which was built in the summer of 1874, on the northeast corner of section 31. It is 22x30 feet in dimensions, and was built at a cost of \$735. Florence Morris was the first teacher in this house. The present teacher is Florence Williams, and the sub-director is James Wilson.

The school board of the district townships of Pymosa is, therefore: District No. 1, J. H. Lepper; No. 2, G. C. Campbell; No. 3, Ulysses Joyce; No. 4, T. W. Gaddis; No. 5, J. S. Andrews; No. 6, H. M. Bourne; No. 7, B. B. Campbell; No. 8, W. S. Everett; No. 9, James Wilson. J. W. Butler is secretary; J. H. Lepper, president, W. S. Everett, treasurer.

PYMOSA POSTOFFICE.

This postoffice was established in the spring of 1855, at the log cabin of James Brinkerhoff, on section 11, where David Greene's residence now stands, with the former named gentleman as postmaster. There was no mail pouch received at this office, but the mail was delivered from Cold Springs postoffice, at Iranistan, which was on the through stage route east and west, by whatever resident of Pymosa that might happen to be down there. This was probably the second post office established in the county, and was some time afterward discontinued.

HISTORIC.

The first term of school was taught by Tamar E. Lorah, in the summer of 1856, at her home on section 14.

The first religious services held in the township was in the winter of 1854-5, at the log cabin of a man by the name of James Kincaid.

The first law suit occurred in the fall of 1856, at the log cabin of 'Squire Brinkerhoff. Milton Wilson contracted to make some shingles for William Hamlin, and as they were not satisfactory, the job was not completed and Hamlin sued for damages. Edward Gingery was one of the jurors.

The first frame house was erected by Samuel Knepper, in the fall of 1855, on section 2. In the spring of 1855, Samuel Lorah built the second frame dwelling, on section 14.

Edward Gingery hauled a load of wheat to Council Bluffs in 1861, a distance of over sixty miles. He was gone four days and only received ten dollars for the entire load. During the war wheat sold as

low as twenty cents per bushel in Cass county. At an early day Mr. Gingery also took eggs to Grove City, for which he received but three cents per dozen.

Burr Mosier was a notorious rough and drinking character, who made his home some distance north of where Atlantic now stands. He made himself famous. as well as disliked by most of the people, in the days of the early settlement. He changed his place of residence to Indiantown in 1858, where his unsavory reputation did not improve. He enlisted in Company I, Twenty-third Iowa Infantry, at its organization. He cooked for the officers' mess, principally for Col. Kinsman. He left with R. C. Gordon, in the spring of 1871, for southern Kansas, and the next that was heard from him here was the report that he had been killed by Indians in Kansas; but he was seen the next year in Mexico, by N. L. Mills.

When Jeremiah Bradshaw and his party were in Audubon county, in the spring of 1851, they saw the grave of the old Pottawattamie chief, Pymosa: His grave was between Oakfield and the Cass county line. He was encircled by what was left of a mound, and had been placed in a sitting posture against the stump of a tree. The Mormons, who had seen the tomb before it had crumbled away, said that it was encircled by two fences, one inside the other, with openings on the west side corresponding with the one on that side of the mound. Only the posts of these fences were left standing. Victor Bradshaw, who had paid some attention to phrenology, took the skull from the skeleton, and, going back to camp, told the folks that he had found "an old-fashioned gourd." His mother being displeased with his keeping it, he threw it away, and on looking for it again, could not find it. It was said that when Pymosa was buried, his gun and other effects were placed in the mound by his side. But these had disappeared at the time of this incident.

RESOLUTION BY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS ON RETIREMENT OF J. L. BYRD.

The October term of the county board, 1870, was the last as constituted with one member from each township. The separation of the board of that year seems to have been a sorrowful one. At the October meeting a long series of resolutions expressive of their sentiments of regret were adopted. The members had served from one to five years together. The last one of the resolutions was of a personal nature, and was as follows:

"Resolved, That we regard our aged brother, J. L. Byrd, who has served us for five years as chairman, with veneration and esteem, and that his deportment to the members of this board has always been marked with dignity, courtesy and kindness, becoming his position, and that during his services as chairman, no appeal has been taken from his decisions, and in parting with our chairman, he takes with him to the end of life our heartfelt esteem for the many little kindnesses shown us during our association with him."

RELIGIOUS.

The class of the Buck Creek M. E. church was organized in 1861. The present building was erected in the summer of 1874, at a cost of about \$3,000, and dedicated in October of that year by E. M. H. Fleming, presiding elder. It is located on the southeast corner of section 7. (See ecclesiastical chapter for full particulars).

The Five-Mile Grove Methodist Episcopal church was organized in August, 1881, by Rev. L. M. Campbell. Their church building was erected in 1882. It cost \$1,300. The present pastor is Rev. E. J. Brooker. (For further particulars, see ecclesiastical chapter).

The Five-Mile Grove Union Sunday. school was organized in 1878, at the old school house in district No. 8. (See ecclesiastical chapter).

CEMETERY.

James Mahew and James Brinkerhoff deeded an acre of land situated on the northeast quarter of section 22, for cemetery purposes, about the year 1856. The first interment was a child of James Brinkerhoff, which was removed from his place to the cemetery. The next burial was that of the body of Charles Harris, a brother of James and Allen, who reside in Pymosa township.

CHAPTER XXI.

VICTORIA TOWNSHIP.

This township lies in the southeastern corner of Cass, and is bounded upon the north by Massena township, with Adair county on the east, Adams on the south, and Edna township on the west. It is a full congressional sub-division, known as township 74, range 34, comprising about 23,040 acres, which is well known throughout the county as rich and very productive soil. The township is quite well watered by numerous small creeks and branches of the West Nodaway, which flows through sections 6 and 7, in the northwest corner of the township. There is but very little timber of natural growth found within the borders of Victoria, but a large number of artificial groves are being developed by her citizens. The character of the land is generally rolling. This territory, which, less than twenty years ago, not a house could be seen in all the vast expanse of prairie land, is at present a well-settled district, which can boast of as fine farms and spacious buildings, as any in the county.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

William E. Johnson, a native of Connecticut, was the first to effect a settlement within the borders now known as Victoria township. At an early day he emigrated to Trumbull county, Ohio. His father, Henry, was also an early set-

tler of Trumbull county. In 1856, William removed to Fayette county, "Wisconsin, and in the spring of 1857, came to Victoria township, settling on section 6. He remained here several years, when he disposed of his property and removed to Cloud county, Kansas, where he now resides, engaged in agriculture. Mr. Johnson was born November 14, 1821, in the the State of New York, near the Hudson river, and was the son of Henry and Elizabeth (Holcomb) Johnson. He was married in 1846, in Ashtabula county, Ohio, to Catharine Walden, daughter of Rev. Asa Walden.

Rev. Asa Walden was born in Connecticut, in 1790. At the age of seventeen he removed with his parents to Trumbull county, Ohio, who were among the early settlers of that county. He was married in Bristol, Trumbull county, in 1813, to Mary Cline, who was born in Virginia in 1794. Her parents were also early settlers of Trumbull county. When a young man he united with the M. E. church, and later became a minister of the gospel of that denomination. In 1847, he removed to Ashtabula county, where he engaged in preaching and farming until 1856, when he went to Wisconsin. In the spring of 1857, he came to Victoria, effecting a settlement on section 6, and was probably

the second settler of that territory, as he come but a short time after his son-in-law, William Johnson. He here united with the Christian church, and for some time afterward preached for that denomination. His death occurred August 7, 1861, and in 1878, the demise of his wife took place. There were eleven children born to them, four of whom are still living-Philena, widow of Mr. Lidle, who resides at present in Harrison county, Iowa; Catherine, wife of William E. Johnson, living in Cloud county, Kansas; Sophronia, wife of Isaac Johnson, a resident of Edna township; and Mary A., wife of Rufus L. Peasley, resident of Harrison county, Iowa.

The next settlement of Victoria was that of Frank H. Whitney, and his father, John. Frank came in January, 1858, and began the erection of a log cabin, which after its completion, was occupied for some time by his father. In March, of this year, he broke out some land and raised quite a fine crop of corn from the sod, which was undoubtedly the first grown in the township. Mr. Whitney is noticed at length in connection with the banking interests of Atlantic, where he now resides.

Another early settlement in the township was made by Thomas Tate, in 1859. He is a native of England, and came from Adams county, Wisconsin, to Victoria, settling on section 1, where he still resides. He was married in 1838 to Elizabeth Betts, also a native of England. They have seven children—John, George, Thomas, William, Eliza, Sarah and Alice. When he first settled in the township his market place was Council Bluffs.

Mathew Symons, an Englishman, came in 1869. He entered a rough tract of land on section 36, where he has since remained, engaged in agricultural pursuits.

As early as 1871, settlements were made by R. Bell, J. G. Sholes, Joshua Devore, . H. P. Sweet, Lemuel Jones, A. L. Beadle and J. A. Hill.

Robert Bell was a native of Scotland, and settled on the northwest part of section 25, where he remained until his death.

J. G. Sholes, a native of Vermont, entered a homestead on section 35, where he remained until 1881, when he disposed of his property here, and removed to Nebraska.

H. P. Sweet came from New Hampshire, and settled upon section 27. He remained here but a short period, when he sold his property and removed to Woodbury county, from which place he subsequently went to Dakota, where he still resides.

Lemuel Jones settled on section 8, where he lived a few years, and disposed of the place to Alexander Dallas, who still resides there. Mr. Jones removed to Adams county, where he now lives.

Joshua Devore resides on section 28, having a farm of two hundred and fifteen acres of cultivated land. He was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, on the 1st of December, 1824, and when ten years of age went to Columbia county, Ohio, where he grew to manhood. He was married on the 2d of July, 1846, to Caroline Lacy, a native of Germany. They have been blessed with eight children—Hannah C., Joshua P., Andrew,

Henry J., George L., Franklin E. and Elizabeth. Hannah died on the 14th of November, 1878. Mr. Devore came to Hardin county, Ohio, from Columbia county, and bought a farm in Jackson township, and there remained until the fall of 1870, when he came to Iowa, and spent the winter in Mt. Etna, Adams county, and settled on his present farm in the April following. He has planted a fine orchard, and has large numbers of stock, which are nicely sheltered. Devore was the first assessor elected in Victoria township. He has held the office of township trustee, and is at present justice of the peace.

A. L. Beadle, a native of Illinois, settled upon section 27, purchasing some land of H. P. Sweet, and still occupies the place.

J. A. Hill, whose nativity is traced to Wayne county, New York, came from Jo Daviess county, Illinois, and settled upon section 14, his present residence.

OTHER PROMINENT SETTLERS.

After this the settlers came in more rapidly, and it would be impossible, in this connection, to trace them with any degree of regularity. However, among those who came in since that time and are now prominent citizens, may be mentioned the following, as representing the class of Victoria's inhabitants:

Julius Triplett is a native of Bureau county, Illinois, and was born on the 11th of June, 1844. He was there educated, and in 1865 was engaged in the mercantile business in Illinois. In 1867 he sold out and resumed farming in Bureau county, where he remained until 1874, when he came to Cass county, and settled in Vic-

toria township, where he now owns two hundred and forty acres of improved land and a nice set of buildings. He was united in marriage in February, 1867, to Miss Ella Codington, a native of New York. They have five children living—Clate, Jennie, Bessie, Julia and Ned. Mr. Triplett is the present township clerk, having held that position seven years. He was elected in the fall of 1881, to represent the fifth district.

William Holste was born in Germany in 1832, and in 1847 came to America with his parents, and located in Cook county, Illinois, where they were among the first settlers. He lived there until grown to manhood, assisting his father to improve the farm. He was married in 1855 to Miss Mary Tatge, a native of Germany. He and his wife went to Benton county, Iowa, and were there among the early set-They remained there eight years, when they returned to Cook county, buying a farm near the old homestead. In 1881 he bought a farm in Victoria township, Cass county, Iowa, of six hundred and forty acres, which is one of the largest farms in the township. He las improved his farm, and has set out a large orchard. Mr. and Mrs. Holste have been blessed with six children - William, George, Henry, Johnnie, Herman and Mary.

William Holste, Jr, son of William and Mary (Tatge) Holste, was born in Benton county, Iowa, on the 17th of October, 1855. He moved to Cook county, Illinois, at an early age, and was there educated in the common schools. He was united in marriage in 1877, to Emma Barnharelt, a native of Cook county. In 1880, Mr. Holste and his wife came to Cass county,

settling in Victoria township, and bought a farm on section 27, of Charles Pickett. He has make many improvements, and it is now one of the best farms in the township. They have been blessed with two children—Paulina and Alfred. Mr. Holste was elected township trustee in the fall of 1883.

Nathan Spier came to Cass county in February, 1880, having the January previous, purchased a farm, which he now occupies on section 22, Victoria township. He was born in Iowa county, Iowa, on the 19th of October, 1851. His father, Charles R. Spier, was born in New York, and was one of the early settlers of Iowa, coming there in 1847. His mother, Angeline (Hortwell) Spicer, was a native of Ohio, and died in 1853. Nathan was reared to manhood in Iowa county, and in 1873 he was married to Sarah De Haven, a native of Virginia. They have four children living-Nellie R., Earl K., Nettie E. and Dora N. In 1872 Mr. Spier moved to Taylor county, and then to Adair county, but soon after came to Cass county. He now owns a large orchard, and has one of the finest houses in the township.

John Krouse was born in Germany, on the 26th of February, 1835. When about eleven years of age he left his native country, and emigrated to America, and first settled in New York. In a month or so he moved to Pennsylvania, and was there engaged in different occupations. He remained there eleven years, when he removed to Cook county, Illinois, where he was engaged in carpentering six years, when he came to Grundy county, Iowa, and there worked at his trade for one year. In 1875 he came to Cass county,

and rented a farm on section 7, Victoria township, and in the year 1882, he bought his present farm on section 10. It is now nicely improved, and he has erected a nice frame house and several granaries and stock barns. Mr. Krouse was married in 1875, to Louisa Snyder, also a native of Germany. They have seven children—Katie, Henry, Daniel, Louisa, Johnnie, Willie and David.

Richard Bell, born in Scotland, August 10, 1822, is a resident of section 26, Victoria township. He was a shepherd when only fourteen years of age, and was so employed until 1871, when he left his native land and came to Quebec, and remaining there a short time he went to Marshall county, Illinois, where he rented a farm for two years, when he came to Cass county, and settled on his present location, where he bought (two years previous to this) a farm, planted a grove and began to cultivate his land. Since that time he has purchased other land, owning now about three hundred and sixty-three acres, and raises some fine stock. He was married in 1846, to Margaret Willy, who died in 1856, leaving three children-Agnes, Janet and William. His second wife's name before her marriage was Margaret Hall, by whom he has had two children-Thomas and Richard.

George N. Morse was born in Bedford, New Hampshire, on the 27th of June, 1842, and when twelve years of age he moved with his parents to Clinton county, Iowa, where he was educated in the public schools. He was married on the 2d of June, 1868, to Hattie Cornell, a native of New York State. Mrs. Morse died in September, 1873, leaving three childrenHattie, Bertrand and Reginald. Mr. Morse was again married in 1881, to Margaret E. Hollen, and by whom he has had one child, Henry. In 1877, Mr. Morse came to Victoria township, Cass county, and purchased land on section 20, and has since planted shade and fruit trees, and has, since his settlement there, built a nice frame residence and other farm buildings. He has also purchased one hundred and twenty acres since first coming here, owning at present a farm of two hundred and eighty acres. Mr. Morse has been honored with the office of justice of the peace, and still holds that position.

J. O. H. Spinney came to Victoria township, Cass county, in March, 1877, having previously bought the southwest quarter of section 14, which was at that time an unimproved prairie. Since his settlement he has purchased other land, and now owns 800 acres of land. He has planted a fine orchard, built a dwelling house, and has erected necessary farm buildings for sheltering stock and grain. Mr. Spinney was born in Freedom, Maine, on the 9th of November, 1837. He was there reared and educated in the public school. At the opening of the war he enlisted in the service, being in most of the principal battles. He was honored by several minor promotions, and in June, 1862, he was promoted to fourth duty sergeant, and so remained until 1864, when he was made first lieutenant. A few weeks later he was made captain of his company, and so remained until the close of the war. In the winter of 1865, he was detailed as Brigade headquarters at the spring was appointed and in the marshal, at Iuka, Mississippi. He was

honorably discharged in November, 1865, and went to Stark county, Illinois, where he had moved before the war, and worked at the carpenter's trade until 1869, when he went to the Pacific coast, where he entered large tracts of timber land, and was engaged as depositor at the land office in Olympia, Washington Territory. 1870, he concluded to return east, and traded the timber land which he had entered for the land which he now owns in Cass county. On his return home he resumed the management of the water cure at Davenport, for two years, when he returned to Stark county, and there remained until coming to his present location, in 1877. Mr. Spinney was married on the 1st of January, 1866, to Julia H. Beville, a native of New York. They have been blessed with three sons-Burton A., Louis B. and Howard H.

Thomas Tabasinske came to Cass county in 1874, and settled in Lincoln township, where he purchased eighty acres of land, which he sold in 1876, and settled in Victoria township, on the southwest quarter of section 16. When his land was first settled it was nothing but a wild prairie, but he soon built a house, planted a grove, and improved his land, and at the present time his farm is one of the best in this part of the county. He was born in Milwaukee county, Wisconsin, in 1851, and when ten years of age he moved with his parents to Illinois, settling in Bureau county, where he grew to manhood and was educated in the public schools of that place. Mr. Tabasinske was married in 1877, to Electa Widner, also a native of Wisconsin. They have two children-Eddie and Frank.

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John Agnes was born in Scotland, in 1820. When three or four years of age he removed with his parents to the extreme northern part of Scotland, where he was reared to manhood. At an early age he became a shepherd, and watched his flocks on the mountain side until 1858, when he left his native land and came to America, and settled in Marshall county, Illinois and there remained until 1872, when he came to Cass county, Iowa, and settled in Victoria, where he built a nice house and planted a large grove. In 1848, he was married to Jane Burnett, a native of Scotland. They were blessed with eleven children-Margaret, William, Isabella, Lizzie, James, Thomas, Robert, Adam, Jane, Alexander S., Violet and Johnnie. Mr. Agnes was carried by the angel of death, from his family and friends in April, 1882, and his departure was greatly mourned by all who knew him. He was a man of more than ordinary ability, and his substantial and prominent character was known to many of the citizens of Cass county.

Among the prominent and substantial citizens of Victoria township, we will mention Martin Dressler, who was born in Pennsylvania, on the 11th of November, 1849. When about five years of age he moved with his parents to Indiana, setting in Elkhart county, and nine years later moved to Mahaska county, Iowa, where he was reared on a farm and received his education in the district school. He remained a resident of Mahaska county, engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1878, when he removed to Kansas, and took up a homestead in Graham county. Several years later he sold this claim and

came to Cass county, Iowa, settling in Victoria township, in 1881, on section 15, where he now has an improved farm.

Henry R. Moore is a native of Butler county, Ohio, born August 21, 1844. In 1851 he moved with his parents to Jefferson county, Iowa, where his father purchased a farm. Henry remained with his parents until seventeen years old, when he enlisted in company B, Nineteenth Iowa Infantry. He participated in the engagements of Prairie Grove, Van Buren, siege and capture of Vicksburg, capture of Yazoo City, Forts Gaines and Morgan, Spanish Fort, Mobile and Pierce's Point, Florida. He was one of our country's bravest soldiers, and it was one of his greatest ambitions to fight for our Union. He was discharged at the close of the war, and was nearly, and at times was entirely. blind, and did not regain his sight for over three years after the war. He returned to Jefferson county, and there remained until 1870, when he removed to Harrison county, Missouri, where he lived until 1878, when he came to Cass county, and located in Victoria township, and now occupies the south half of the southeast quarter of section 13. He was married in 1868, to Minerva E. Clemons, a native of Pennsylvania. They have five children-Eva B, Ida E., Etta M., Janev L. and Frank T.

In 1876, William H. Collman came to Victoria township, and settled on section 32, where he purchased a farm of his father, and began to cultivate his land. He was born in Kendall county, Illinois, on the 25th of July, 1853, and is the son of Henry and Sophia Collman, natives of Germany. William was reared on a farm,

and remained a resident of Kendall county until he came to Victoria township, Cass county, in 1876. He was united in marriage in 1877, to Emma Schumann, a native of Germany. They have one child—Henry L. Mr. Collman is one of the most successful men in the county, and is highly respected by his many friends.

Johan Johannis, a native of Germany, was born on the 6th of May, 1828, where he was reared on a farm. In 1864, he left his native land and emigrated to America, where he settled in New York, but soon moved to Cook county, Illinois, and there remained until 1879, when he came to Cass county, settling in Victoria township, where he has planted shade trees, built a fine house and has improved his land. Mr. Johannis was married in 1853, to Mary Muns. They have had six children—Charlie, William, Henry, August, Mary and Lewis.

W. T. McKee came to Cass county, Iowa in 1873, settling on section 28, where he purchased eighty acres of prairie land. He sold his farm in Massena township in 1881, and came to Victoria township, where he has since resided. He was born on the 21st of February, 1847, in Blair county, Pennsylvania, and when six years of age he went to Maryland, and lived with his grandparents in Alleghany county, until fifteen years of age, when his parents moved to Maryland, he then made his home with them until seventeen years of age, when he enlisted in company K, Third Maryland Infantry, serving fifteen months, when he was discharged with his regiment. He then returned home and remained a short time, when he went to Dayenport, Iowa, and was there engaged in farming until 1873, when he came to Cass county. He was married in February, 1867, to Mary Ruch. They have been blessed with seven children—Nora M., Anna T., Henry F., Katie, William A., James G. and Clara E.

Robert Bagshaw resides on section 14, Victoria township, where he owns a large farm. He came to Cass county in the fall of 1872, and in the winter of 1874-5 he purchased the southeast quarter of section 14. He has improved this farm, and has planted an orchard and has some fine farm buildings. He was born in Derbyshire, England, in 1845. and was there located until 1869, when he left his home and emigrated to America, locating in New York. On the fourth of July, of the same year he moved to Wisconsin and there remained until 1873, when he came to his present location. He was married in 1873, to Elizabeth S. Walker, a native of Illinois. They have six children-Robert J., Hugh F, Alice E., Alfred E., Lula F. and Mabel C.

Walter Rae came to Cass county in 1875, and settled on section 25, Victoria township, and in 1877 he moved to Adams county and there remained two years, when he came back to this county and settled in Lincoln township. In 1880 he rented a farm on section 23, and in 1882 bought his present location on section 23, Victoria township. He was married in 1871 to Janet Johnson, a native of They have seven children-Scotland. Jessie, William, John, Allen, Robert, Mary and George. Mr. Rae is an elder of the Presbyterian church, and in this county is one of the prominent leaders of that faith.

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John M. Laing, a native of Michigan, was born on the 8th of February, 1842, and was there educated. In 1864 he started for Illinois, and located in Mc-Donough county, where he entered land, and there remained until 1872, when he came to his present farm in Cass county. He built a frame house which was destroyed by a cyclone, and soon after built his present house. He has planted many shade and ornamental trees in his groves, and has three hundred and twenty acres of good improved land. He was married in 1865 to Emma Lindsey, and by whom he has had seven children-George A., Dora E., Nettie M., Orlando J., Day, Aaron F. and Chester A. Mr. Laing is class leader in the Methodist Episcopal church, and is one of the prominent members.

Reuben Robinson, was born in Vermont, on the 25th of July, 1818. He was married in March, 1839, to Emeline Smith. He remained on the old homestead until 1872, when he sold out and came to Illinois, where he spent a year in Lee county, and in the spring of 1873, he came to Cass county. The family lived in a wagon, by which they had transferred their goods, and in the fall camped in a school house. They now own an improved farm on section 27, Victoria township, have good buildings and a fine orchard. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson have been blessed with six children-Melvina B., Laura L., Elizabeth S., Emma N., Ella S. and Hattie.

M'DILL POSTOFFICE.

This office was established in 1877, at the residence of Enos Sayers, on section 21, with Enos Sayers as postmaster. He held the office until 1879, when it was removed to the residence of John Coddington, on section 15, who was commissioned postmaster of the same, In the year 1880, Mr. Coddington removed from the township and the office was then discontinued. The postoffice was on the mail route from Anita to Mt. Etna.

ORGANIC.

Victoria township assumed official organization at the October election, 1870, held at the Tate school house, with Thomas Tate, Jr., organizer. June 11,1870. the territory technically known as township 74, 34, was set off from Edna township. The growth of this sub-division during the past few years has been rapid and substantial, as in 1873 there was a population of about two hundred, while to-day it has more than trebled that number. There is no record of a proceedings of the first election, but it is learned from authentic sources that the following were the first officers: William E. Johnson, Thomas Tate, J. C. Sholes, trustees; Royal Hudspeth, clerk; Joshua Devore, assessor.

EDUCATIONAL.

School district No. 1, embracing sections 1, 2, 11 and 12, has a school house on the south-east corner of section 2, erected in 1880. The first school in this district was taught by John Tate, at his house, during the winter of 1863-4. In 1867 a school house was erected on the south-west corner of section 1, and Eliza Tate was the first teacher. The first teacher in the new building, erected in 1880, was Fannie E. Moseley.

School district No. 2, includes sections 3, 4, 9 and 10. It has a school house located on the southwest corner of section 3, erected in 1876. Alice Hill has the credit of being the first teacher in this

district.

School district No. 3, including sections 5, 6, 7 and 8, has a school house on section 5, which was erected in 1884, Mrs. Eliza McDiarmid being the first teacher in this building. Prior to the erection of this building, school was held in the district at a house on section 7, which was built about the year 1868. The pioneer teacher in this house was Mrs. Royal Hudspeth.

School district No. 4, comprising sections 17, 18, 19 and 20, has a school house on the southwest corner of section 17, erected in 1878. The first school in this district was taught by Mrs. George N. Morse, at her home on section 20, in the fall of 1878. Before the term was completed Mrs. Morse was taken sick and the school was abandoned. The first teacher in the school house, erected in 1878, was Alice Hill.

School district No. 5, has a school house on the northwest corner of section 22, erected in 1877. The district embraces sections 15, '16, 21 and 22. Abbie Skellinger was the first teacher in the house erected in 1877.

School district No. 6 comprises sections 13, 14, 23 and 24. This district was organized in 1871, and the first school was taught by H. S. Smeleer, at his house, located on section 14. In 1872 a school house was erected on the northwest corner of section 24, at a cost of \$600. Alice

A. Hill taught the first term of school in this building.

School district No. 7 embraces sections 25, 26, 35 and 36. The first school was held at the residence of Mathew Symonds, on section 36, in 1871, being a two months' term during the summer of that year, and taught by Francis Symonds. In 1872 a school house was erected in the southwest corner of section 25. Alice Webb was the first teacher in this building.

School district No. 8 includes sections 27, 28, 33 and 34. The first school house in this district was built in 1872, on the northwest corner of section 34. Mary Sweet taught the first term of school in this building during the winter of 1872-3. There were but six scholars, all children of Joshua Devore.

School district No. 9 embracing sections 29, 50, 31 and 32, has a school house on the northeast corner of section 31, which was erected in 1875. James Watters taught the first term of school in this building.

RELIGIOUS.

The United Presbyterian congregation of Victoria township was organized March 23, 1880. The meetings of the society are held in what is known as the Bell school house, on the southwest corner of section 25, in district No. 7.

HISTORICAL EVENTS.

The first school in the township was taught by John Tate, at the residence of his father, Thomas Tate, on section 1, during the winter of 1863-4.

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The first death which occurred within the territory now known as Victoria, was that of Rev. Asa Walden, who died August 7, 1861.

The first birth was that of William H., son of Wm. E. Johnson, born May 10, 1858. Hillman.

The contracting parties to the first mar riage of Victoria, were Asa Walden, Jr., and a Miss Gardner, in 1861. The marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. Hillman.

CHAPTER XXII.

BRIGHTON TOWNSHIP.

At the March term of the county court. in 1858, it was ordered that the following territory be set off and constitute the civil township of Brighton: All of township 77 north, range 37 west, and sections 4, 5, 5, 7, 8, 9, 16, 17, and 18 in township 76 north, range 37 west. When the petition for the setting off of this township was presented to Samuel L. Lorah, county judge, he asked the petitioners what name it should receive. Thomas Meredith suggested the name "Britain," wishing to have it so called in honor of his native country. But Judge Lorah objected, saying he had too strong a recollection of the old "tea trouble," to indulge in names of that kind. Mr. Meredith then suggested "Brighton," as a compromise. This being acceptable, the task of naming the infant township was finished. The warrant for holding an election for organization purposes was issued to Thomas Meredith, and the first election was ordered

held at the house of Samuel K. Shields, April 5, 1858.

When the civil townships were re-organized, in 1870, to correspond with the congressional townships, Brighton was reorganized with its present boundaries, being township 77 north, range 37 west. The growth of the township has been rapid of late years, though it had a struggle to hold its own for a time. The census of 1860 showed a population of seventy-three in the township. But the emigration to Colorado which had then commenced, was taking a good many away, and this, with the circumstance of the enlistment of volunteers for the army, left the township in 1863 with but forty souls within its borders. In 1865 emigration had increased the number to 113. In 1867 the population was 129; in 1869 it was 308; in 1870, 337; in 1873, 403; in 1875, 617; and in 1880, with the impetus given by the growth of the new town of Marne,

the total had reached 1,153. Since the census of 1880, it is safe to say that the population has considerably increased.

The surface of the township presents a succession of gentle undulations varied by occasional stretches of level prairie. Natural groves occur here and there to break the monotony of view, and what is lacking in this regard is supplemented by the many beautiful artificial ones which adorn a large proportions of the farmers homes. The larger natural groves are: Berry's Grove, on the west half and the southeast quarter of section 32, and Eight-Mile Grove, on the northeast quarter of section 32, the northwest quarter of section 33, and the southeast quarter of sec-The streams are also mostly well timbered for a portion of their length.

Though Cass county is remarkable for for the uniform excellence of its water supply and natural drainage facilities probably none of her galaxy of townships is more favored in this regard than is Brighton. The Indian creek comes into the township at the middle of the northwest quarter of section 5, and flowing in a southerly direction, passes into Washington at the line between sections 31 and 32. Camp creek has .its source in numerous little tributaries which rise in the northern part of Brighton, and in the southern part of Audubon county. These come together at little intervals till the creek begins to assume proportions, and when it reaches the center of section 16, it has its confluence with Little Camp creek. It then runs south with a slight trend toward the southwest, passing into Washington at the center of the south line of section 32.

Numerous branches, large and small, of these and other streams, supply the various farms with water for their stock and drainage for their land. Thus blessed by the hand of nature, and settled by a thrifty class of citizens, it is not strange that the township is rapidly growing in wealth, while the farmers are enabled to add regularly to their improvements, while keeping up those already made, as a result of their labors in this chosen region.

The Rock Island railroad runs diagonally through the township, northwest by southeast, entering from the east at the middle of the east line of the southeast quarter of section 36, while its western entrance into the township is at the middle of the west line of section 18. The town of Marne, centrally located on this line of road, affords to the citizens of the township a good market for their grain and stock, as well as a ready means of receiving in return the products of the manufacturer and those of other soils.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Victor M. Bradshaw was the first settler in Brighton township. He left the settlement in the neighborhood of Indiantown and came to this township, and took up a claim at what is known as Ludley's Grove. He afterward removed to Cass township, and as a sketch of him appears in that township history, with which he is more identified, it is unnecessary to speak of him at length here.

Aaron Byrd, son of James L. Byrd, settled on section 36, in 1852.

Thomas Meredith came in 1855. He entered land now owned by William Trailor, John W. Berry and others, and

HISTORY OF CASS COUNTY.

pitched his tent in what is since known as Eight-Mile-Grove. The family occupied a tent until Mr. Meredith completed the building of a house. An autobiographical ske ch of Thomas Meredith, with a remininiscence of early settlement, appears in chapter 6, and any further note of him is unnecessary in this place.

Thomas Ludley came in 1855. He had just come to America from England, his native country. He took up a claim in the north half of the southwest quarter of section 33, and erected a cabin near where the house of Mr. Altig now stands. In June, 1856, he purchased the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 32; and again added to his possessions in 1858, by securing the north half of the southwest quarter of section 28. Although he was a constant seeker after more possessions, he did not use much energy in improving what he had, and, in consequence, did not do well here. On account of his ill-success he left the county, going to Oregon.

Leonard Everly came in 1855, and entered the west half of the northwest quarter of section 33, and the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of the same section. He built a cabin on that part of his land which was in the south portion of Ludley's Grove, near a spring. His cabin was a very primitive one, being erected of sapling poles. He made a business of horse-trading, and was very successful at it, accumulating some wealth. He removed to a place west of Lewis, where he died.

William E. Porter came in 1857, and entered the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 33.

John W. Russell came in August, 1857, and entered the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 33; in the year following he entered the remaining one hundred and twenty acres of the quarter section. He came here from Ohio more for the purpose of investing in land than taking up a permanent home, and could not be called a permanent settler, though he built a house in which to reside while here. At one time he owned four quarter sections, and still has large landed interests here. He is now residing in the State of Ohio.

John A. Collins came to Cass county in the fall of 1863, and spent the following winter in a small shanty on the present site of the residence of George W. Crouch, in the southeast quarter of section 24. The same winter he bought the place upon which he now lives. It comprises the north half of the southeast quarter and the east half of the northeast quarter of section 36. Upon this land was a small house, partially completed, which he finished, and to which he has since built additions, making his present residence. He paid one hundred dollars down for his land, which left him the sum of twenty-five dollars to live upon until he could raise a crop. He owned one team and that a poor one. He broke, the first season, three acres, and rented land to raise grain upon. He now has under cultivation two hundred and forty acres, with good improvements, and is in a prosperous condition financially. Mr. Collins was born in Campbell county, Virginia, March 7, 1827, and is a son of James Collins. His mother, Mary Collins, was a native of Campbell county, of the same State. Both

parents died in Virginia. John Collins lived in that State until twenty-nine years of age, engaged in farming, and, a portion of the time, as traveling salesman. He was married in October, 1854, to Mary I. Lynch, a native of Campbell county, Virginia, and daughter of John and Levicy Lynch. Mr. and Mrs. Collins removed in 1856 to Randolph county, Indiana, where they lived seven years upon a farm. They have nine living children—Elizabeth F., Mary E., Henry A., Liston, Walter, Sarah V., James F., Susan L., and Cleopatra A. Mr. Collins has been township trustee and is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

George W. Crouch located on the southeast quarter of section 24, in 1864.

George W. Crouch was born in Campbell county, Virginia, June 1, 1831. He is a son of Lewis and Matilda (Hogan) Crouch, natives of Virginia, where they resided until their decease. Mr. Crouch was married in Virginia, August 24, 1853, to Mary Blankinshift, a native of that State. In 1854, they removed to Indiana and remained until 1863. In that year they came to Cass county, and settled upon a farm in the southeast quarter of section 24, Brighton township. this place was a small log house, containing one room, and twenty-five broken. At that time the country in this vicinity was very new, and thinly populated, the only dwelling in sight of his house being the cabin of James Harris. Indians were plenty, and the greater part of the land was unbroken prairie. Mr. Crouch paid for his land, thirteen dollars per acre, with a crop on. He came here with but little means, but is now in prosperous circumstances. He has a fine farm of one hundred and sixty acres, all improved, with substantial buildings, and a good grove, a part of which was planted by himself. He is engaged in general farming. Mrs. Crouch died in this county and he was again married, September 18, 1870, to Mary Johnson, a native of Virginia, and daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Johnson. Mr. Crouch had, by his first marriage, four children—Alice, now the wife of S. Allen, and living in Arkansas; Roland, living in Cass county; Charles L., living at home, and Sarah C., who died October 19, 1879.

William M. Trailor, one of the early settlers of Cass county, came here in 1864. In the fall of that year he built a log cabin on the banks of Indian creek, on the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 29, Brighton township. He removed here from Menard county, Illinois, with wagons. On his arrival in Lewis, he met Thomas Meredith, of whom he bought a quarter section of land, a portion of which was on the northwest quarter of section 29, and one hundred and twenty acres on the southwest quarter of the same section. He occupied his cabin eighteen months, then built a house, having the frame sawed at a mill in Brighton township, about a mile south of his place. He lived in this house about two years, when it burned down. It was one and a half stories in height, and its dimensions were sixteen by twenty-six feet. The lumber of which it was built, doors, windows, shingles, nails, etc., were drawn from Boonesboro, one hundred miles distant, by Mr. Trailor. burning of his dwelling, he also lost his household furniture. His present resi-

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dence is a much larger building, two stories in height. Mr. Trailor now owns more than eighteen hundred acres of land, including all of section 19, and the west half of section 20, also land elsewhere in the township, and some in Pottawattamie county. He has accumulated this property here, except five thousand dollars, which he brought with him when he came. Mr. Trailor was born in Menard county, Illinois, February 19, 1832. He is a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Robinson) Trailor, who moved to Illinois from Kentucky in The former was a native of Kentucky, the latter of Virginia. Both died in Illinois. William M. Trailor lived in Illinois until he came to this county, residing on the farm with his father until his marriage, March 22, 1853, to Miss Sarah A. Bell, a native of Menard county. She died in Cass county, and Mr. Trailor was again married in 1869, to Sarah E. Johnson, a native of Campbell county, Virginia. By the first union, there were five children-Harriet, wife of Lewis Allen, of Pottawattamie county; Marion S., living in Brighton township; Minerva M., wife of Earl Squires, also of Brighton township; Artie L., and Henry. Trailor has by his second marriage four sons, whose names are, Thomas, Edward, Francis and Murray. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and of the Methodist Protestant church. Mr. Trailor is one of Cass county's most enterprising and prosperous farmers.

William F. Altig came to Cass county in the spring of 1864, and purchased a farm of two hundred and forty acres, located on section 33 of Brighton township. To this he has added, until he now

owns four hundred acres lying in a body, a part of which is on section 32. erected his present residence in 1872. Mr. Altig makes a business of raising stock, paying particular attention to Holstein cattle. His farm is admirably adapted to this branch of husbandry, both naturally and by improvement, being well watered by three springs, fenced and furnished with suitable buildings. Altig is an enterprising and thoroughgoing farmer, also a prosperous one. He was born in Mason county, Kentucky, August 14, 1832, and is a son of James M. and Maria (Elyea) Altig. The former was a native of Virginia, and died of Asiatic cholera in 1833, when William F. was an infant of nine months. The latter was a native of New York. After the death of his father, his mother remained a short time in Kentucky, then removed to Ohio, and three years later (1837) to Menard county, Illinois, where our subject resided till 1864. married there in 1856 to Mary A. King, who died in 1863, leaving him two children, William H. and Maria J., both of whom are now married, and living in Douglas county, Dakota. He was afterwards married to Miss E. J. Short. this union there were five children-James M., who died at the age of thirteen months and ten days; Mary E., Effie L., John N. and Jerome B. Mr. and Mrs. Altig are members of the Protestant Methodist church. Mr. Altig belongs to the Masonic order and the Ancient Order United Workmen.

Marion A. Butler came to the township in 1869, and located on a farm on sections 7 and 18, where he still resides.

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William Berry bought the land he now occupies, in 1857, but did not come here to live till 1872.

William Berry was born in Hampshire county, Virginia, October 18, 1819. He is a son of George and Sarah (Floyd) Berry. When three years old he removed with his parents, to Clinton county, Ohio. He remained there until 1851, when he removed to Butler county, Ohio. He was a stone mason by trade and always followed that occupation until he came to Cass county. He was married in Butler county, May 18, 1852, to Sarah Coulter, a native of that county, and daughter of Nathaniel and Mary (Buchanan) Coulter, who died in Butler county. Mrs. Berry died May 16, 1859, leaving four children -Amanda J., wife of John Jay, living in Dakota. Susan A., wife of James Jay, also in Dakota, John W., in Butler county, Ohio, and Alice, who died August 16, 1860. Mr. Berry was again married December 12, 1867, to Mrs. Margaret Zeek, widow of H. H. Zeek. Mr. Berry moved to this county in 1872, and settled upon land which he had purchased in 1857. He now rents his farm which contains one hundred and sixty acres. He is politically a Democrat.

Pierce Maher, a native of Ireland, came to Cass county in 1858, from Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, where he had been living for a few years, and purchased forty acres of land on section 32, in Brighton township. He is now a resident of the city of Atlantic, and is noticed at length in that connection.

OTHER REPRESENTATIVE PEOPLE.

Besides these early comers, there are a number of people in the township who are worthy of note because of the part they have taken in the building up of the township. We give some of them:

Rev. E. J. Locke came to this county in 1870, and settled on section 31, of Brighton township, where he owns a fractional eighty. This place he purchased from James Pantier, who had made some little improvement. When it became the property of Mr. Locke it was in poor condition, and what little improvement there was seemed considerably dissipated. The present condition of the place indicates thrifty and good management. Here as well as elsewhere the home of Mr. and Mrs. Locke will be remembered, as a welcome place for travelers and strangers, and the number who can testify to their kindness and hospitality is legion. In addition to this land Mr. Locke owns forty acres in Pottawattamie county. He is a native of Rhode Island, born November 27, 1809, and is a son of Joshua R., and Waity (Sheldon) Locke, who were natives of the same State. He is of Scotch extraction, his great grandfather having been born in that country. He was brought up on a farm, and as his parents were in limited circumstances his youth was spent in hard work, and his opportunities for obtaining an education were such as the common schools afforded: When thirty-three years old he entered the ministry of the Baptist church, and his success as a preacher and religious teacher is evidenced by the fact that he preached in one place for a period of twenty-five years. In 1868 he went to Illinois and stopped at Stonington, Christian county, where he continued in the useful work, to which he seemed so well

fitted something more than a year, when his health failed, and being unable to prosecute the important work with his old time vigor ond feeling the necessity for a change, he left the ministry and came to Iowa. was married October 27, 1833, in Rhode Island, to Chloe Woodmansee, a native of that State, and daughter of John and Joshua Woodmansee. They have seven children now living-Waity A., born April 19, 1855; Pardon T., born October 10, 1839; Hannah W., born April 2, 1842; Almon A., born April 11, 1845; Charles H., born March 26, 1848; Sarah J., born May 8, 1852; and John E., born June 21. 1855.

John W. Berry came to Cass county in February, 1867, and settled on section 32, Brighton township, where he bought three hundred and five acres of land in a body. There was a house standing on the bank of Indian Creek in the northwest quarter of the section, into which he moved, and lived one year. He then built his present residence, on the south west quarter of the same section. now owns five hundred acres of land lying in a body. He at first, engaged in raising grain, but has more recently raised a large amount of stock for market. Berry has always followed farming and has been successful in his business, being one of the well-to-do farmers of the county. He was born in Menard county, Illinois, March 29, 1835. He is a son of James Berry, a native of Tennessee, and Jane O. (Rutledge) Berry, a native of Virginia, who were early settlers in Menard county, where they were married. John W. lived on the homestead where he was born until he came to Cass county.

He was there married, January 6, 1859, to Miss Harriet Bell, a native of Menard county, Illinois. Her parents were natives of Kentucky.

Merritt Hewitt came here in 1875, and purchased eighty acres of land, located on the east half of the northwest quarter of section 22, of Brighton township. was then partially improved and is now in a high state of cultivation. He has a new and commodious residence, erected in 1882. It is pleasantly located and surrounded by a fine grove. Mr. Hewitt was born June 7, 1843, in Erie county, Ohio, and is a son of Collins H. and Abigail F. Hewitt. The former was born in Cayuga county, New York, and died in Iowa in 1854. The latter was a native of Columbus county, Ohio. She died in 1856. The subject of this sketch lived in Ohio till ten years of age, then removed with his parents to Iowa county, Iowa. He enlisted in that county in 1862, in company G, of the Twenty-eighth Iowa Infantry. He was mustered into service at Iowa City, under command of E. P. Hendershot. He served until August 25, 1865, participating in the following bat-Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, Vicksburg, Jackson, Sabine Crossroads, Winchester, Cedar Creek and others. He was mustered out at Savannah, Georgia. He returned to his home and was married November 15, 1868, to Elizabeth L. Coats, a native of New York, and daughter of D. W. and Sophronia F. Coats, of whom the former is dead and the latter is still living, residing with her daughter, Mrs. Hewitt. Mr. and Mrs. Hewitt have four children-May F., Edwin M., Ray C. and G. W.

Mr. Hewitt is the present assessor of Brighton township, an office which he has filled four years. He has voted with the Democratic party since 1864. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workingmen and Grand Army of the Republic.

J. R. Herbert, in 1867, traded his home in Hardin county, Ohio, for eight hundred acres of land in Brighton township, including the whole of section 2 and a part of section 4. He did this with the intention of providing homes for his sons. He built a house on a hill in the southeast corner of the land, the lumber of which was drawn from Dunlap and New Jefferson by Mr. Herbert's sons. After the house was completed, they discovered that it was not standing on his land, but just west of the boundary line, and were consequently obliged to move it. Herbert lived in this house two or three years. He has since given his land to his sons with the exception of one hundred and seventeen acres, which he reserved for himself. He has been successful financially, since coming here, and is now living in comfort and ease, with pleasant surroundings. J. R. Herbert was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, September 23, 1814. His father's ancestors were Welch and his mother's Irish. When he was thirty years old he moved to Hardin county. There he improved a farm, and resided until his removal to this county. He was married July 7, 1836, in Ohio, to Hannah Barton, a native of Columbiana county, Ohio. She was born May 10, 1814. They had five sons, four of whom are living-Franklin, George W. and Joseph K. are residents of this county.

Henry B. is sheriff of Audubon county. The second son, John W., died at the age of eighteen years. Mr. and Mrs. Herbert are members of the M. E. church. Politically Mr. Herbert is a Republican. Mr. Herbert and his sons are among the most respected citizens of Cass county.

Franklin Herbert, son of J. R. Herbert. was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, July 17, 1837. His early life was spent in his native State. He enlisted in 1861, in company D, of the Fourth Ohio Infantry and served three years in that regiment. He then re-enlisted in the One Hundred and Ninety-seventh Ohio Infantry, and served five months, or until the war closed. He received the appointment of corporal, December 12, 1861, and held that office throughout both terms of service. He participated in the engagements of Romney, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, battle of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania and Coal Harbor. He was color guard after the battle of the Wilderness. After the war he returned to Ohio and remained till 1867. In that year he went to Wisconsin and, soon after, came to Cass county. Mr. Herbert's farm contains one hundred and sixty acres, upon which he has made all of the improvements. It is located on section 2, of Brighton township, comprising the southwest quarter of the section and is a well improved and desirable place. Mr. Herbert was married October 10, 1872, to Laura Franklin who died October 11, 1875, leaving one child, Mabel L. He was again married, December 19, 1877, to Laura Mott. By the latter union there are two children-Fred. W. and Delmar Owen. Mr. Herbert has held some offices in the township

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since the organization of the same, and is one of its most respected citizens. He is a member of the G. A. R. and the A. O. U. W.

Joseph K. Herbert, son of J. R. Herbert, was born in Hardin county, Ohio, July 24, 1853. He lived in that State until his parents removed to Cass county, he being then fourteen years old. he resided with his parents until 1876. He settled on his present farm in 1878. It contains eighty acres, located in the northeast and southeast quarters of section 2, a part of the land for which his father traded his home in Hardin county, Ohio, in 1867. He has a valuable farm and is engaged in stock raising. He was married, October 15, 1874, to Maria Lynch, a daughter of A. H. and Elizabeth (Blankenship) Lynch, now of Atlantic. Mr. and Mrs Herbert had four children-Melville P., born November 30, 1876; Roy J., born May 4, 1878; Laura M., born January 14, 1881, and died March 11, 1882; and Ralph, born September 2, 1882. Herbert is politically a Republican. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Henry Gordon lives upon the northwest quarter of section 26, where he owns a farm of one hundred and sixty acres. He came to Cass county in 1876 and purchased his farm from Isaac Dickerson. It was, at that time, unimproved prairie. He now has the land nearly all under cultivation and well fenced. He carries on general farming. Mr. Gordon was born in Jefferson county, Wisconsin, October 1, 1840. He is a son of Samuel and Sarah J. (Piper) Gordon, natives of New York. Henry Gordon came to this State in 1863, and

settled on a farm in Iowa county, where he remained until he came here. He was married November 13, 1861, to Emily Coats, a native of New York and daughter of David and Sophronia (Sanders) Coats. They have had two children—William, who died when about three years old and Etta M., living with her parents. Mr. Gordon is a Democrat, politically and a member of the A. O. U. W.

William C. Welsh, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Sweet) Welsh, was born in Knox county, Ohio, September 18, 1855. He lived in his native State until 1859, then removed with his parents, to Bureau county, Illinois, where he was reared and educated. He was employed as clerk in a store in Buda, in Bureau county, from 1870, then engaged upon the railroad for three years. After this he was engaged in mercantile business until he removed to Cass county in the spring of 1878. He settled at that time, on the farm where he now lives, in the northwest quarter of section 25, of Brighton township. It was then unimproved. Mr. Welsh is engaged in stock raising, and is at present, intending to make a specialty of Holstein cattle. He was married in Buda, Illinois, to Katie P. Murphy, September 6, 1875. She is a native of Pennsylvania. They have two children-E. Fay and George G. Mr. Welsh is a Republican, politically.

Dewitt C. Cady is a native of Oneida. county, New York, born May 23, 1842. He is a son of B. F. Cady, who came to Cass county in 1870, and settled on the northeast quarter of section 35, of Brighton township. In 1877 he built a house on the northwest quarter of the southeast

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quarter of the same section. He died there in December, 7879. His widow, Betsey M. (Sherburne) Cady, now lives in Atlantic. Dewitt C. Cady was reared in his native village, South Trenton. He received his education in Oneida county, and subsequently taught school there. He also taught a few terms in Cass county. He was on the road as a traveling salesman, ten years. He came to Cass county with his father and settled on his present farm, where he is engaged in general farming. He also keeps a small dairy. Mr. Cady was married October 26, 1869, to Hattle A. Owens, a native of Oneida county, New York, and daughter of William and Mary Higgins Owens. They have three children-Frank C., Mary E. and Clarence W. Mr. Cady is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Stephen N. Elliott was born in Elgin county, Canada West, March 12,1827. His father was John Elliott, a native of Connecticut, who went to Canada when a young man, and was there married to Ann Anderson, who was born in the State of New York. Mr. Elliott's paternal grandfather was a soldier in the war of the revolution. Stephen N. Elliott lived in Canada until the age of twenty-six years, and there learned the trade of carpenter and joiner. He was married to Esther Buchanan, a native of Toronto, Canada, and a daughter of James and Ann Buchanan, who were of Irish descent. Mr. Elliott emigrated about 1853, to Portage City, Columbia county, Wisconsin, moving his family there in 1855. In 1862, they moved to Dodge county, Minnesota, and remained there until 1868, when he sold his property and came to

Cass county. He purchased at that time, the southeast quarter of section 23, Brighton township. He now owns two hundred acres, all of which is under cultivation. He has a desirable location and a beautiful home. He is at present renting his land. Mr. and Mrs. Elliott have one son—Werden B. The family are members of the Baptist church.

Robert A. Berry came to Cass county in 1869, and stopped with his brother, J. W. Berry, one year. He then purchased of William Green, two hundred acres of land on section 30, where he now resides. The land, at the time of his purchase, was slightly improved, but is now all under cultivation, except thirty-five acres of timber land. He is engaged in stock raising. His farm now contains three hundred and twenty-six acres, all lying in section 30, is well watered and finely improved, having good buildings, fine orchard, etc. Mr. Berry was born in Illinois, May 15, 1848, and is a son of James and Jane (Rutledge) Berry, natives of Tennessee and Virginia, respectively. They died in Menard county, Illinois. Robert A. Berry lived in that county till fifteen years of age. He was married to Jennie Johnson, a native of Virginia, and daughter of Thomas and Betsey Johnson, who came to Cass county in 1869, and settled in Brighton township. Both are now dead. Mr. and Mrs. Berry have six children living-Eva J., James O., Ona H., Gracie I. and Alta F. Mr. Berry is a member of thetownship board of trustees and a Democrat, politically.

Granville B. Olney, son of Vernon I. and Louisa Olney, was born in Knox county, Ohio, November 3, 1841. His an-

cestors were of English descent. When he was eight years old, his parents moved to Mahaska county, where his early life was spent. From 1864 to 1866, he was in Rhode Island, employed by H. G. Williams, in the cities of Providence and Pawtucket, one year, and by George W. Angel, to run a farm and milk wagon, one year. He then returned home and learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed four years. In 1869 and 1870, he carried on carpentering and manufacturing beehives, together. In 1871 he came to Cass county, and purchased eighty acres of land. He owned at one time, one hundred and eighty acres, all under cultivation and well improved. He is largely engaged in stock raising. In 1872 his sales of stock amounted to seventy-eight thousand dollars. In 1884 he made an improvement in the "Langstroth" bee-hive, which is proving a financial success. He was married February 2, 1870, to Anna M. Taylor, a native of Noble county. Ohio, and daughter of John and Louisa (Stewart) Taylor, of whom the former is of French descent, and the latter of Irish. Mr. and Mrs. Oluey have three children-John B., Vernon O, and Anna M. Mr. Olney is a member of the I. O. O. F.

S. H. Wood came to Cass county in 1874, and bought the farm he now occupies, of Kate Dwyer. It was then wild land, but is now well improved and highly cultivated. Mr. Wood was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, eighteen miles from Harrisburg. At the age of eight years, he went to Monmouth, Illinois, where he lived until 1874. He is a son of Samuel and Martha E. (Bell)

Wood, who now live in Cass county. S. H. Wood was marfied in Columbus, Ohio, to Pauline Blackwood, a native of that State. This marriage took place February 6, 1868. They have two children—Robert H. and John S. Mr. and Mrs. Wood are members of the Presbyterian church. He is a Republican politically.

Orange W. Wheatley owns and occupies a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, in the northwest quarter of section 11, and the northeast quarter of section 10, Brighton township. He located on this farm in June, 1873. It is now in a good state of cultivation and well improved. It is admirably adapted for a stock farm, in which business Mr. Wheatley is engaged. He was born in the town of Hardwick, Caledonia county, Vermont, August 28, 1848, and is a son of J. A. Wheatley, a native of New Hampshire, and Charlotte (Skinner) Wheatley, a native of Vermont. Mr. Wheatley left his native State and went to Wisconsin, where he lived one year, then went to a place near Green Bay, and worked in the pineries and mills until 1873, at which date he removed to Cass county. His parents are now living in Marne. He was married March 20, 1873, to Miss Elsina Sheffier, a native of Wisconsin, and a daughter of Bartholomew Sheffier. They have four children-Wilbur O., Jessie A., John, Belle E., and Moses A.

William Masteller was born in Makaska county, Iowa, August 3, 1856. He is a son of Jacob and Ellen (Blaine) Masteller, residents of Mahaska county. The latter is a second cousin of James G. Blaine, candidate for the presidency in 1884. The

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subject of this sketch was educated at Oskaloosa college, in his native county. In 1880, he removed to Cass county, and bought his present farm of John Chrisman. It was then partially improved. He has continued improving the place and now has a fine farm, well fenced and cultivated. A splendid grove of five acres and an orchard surround his residence. He is engaged in farming and stock raising, making a specialty of hogs. Masteller was married in Mahaska county, September 7, 1882, to Mary Willis, daughter of William and Ellen (Nickson) Willis, residents of that county. Mr. and Mrs. Masteller have one child-Carrie A., born April 28, 1884. They are members of the Presbyterian church.

George J. Pellet settled on the farm where he now resides, in 1872. It consisted of one hundred and sixty acres of unimproved railroad land. Mr. Pellet purchased this land with the intention of making a stock farm, for which purpose it is admirably adapted. It is now an improved and valuable place. He is engaged in raising fine cattle of the Shorthorn and Holstein stock, also in buying and shipping cattle, horses and other stock. Mr. Pellet was born in Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, in 1846. He is a son of Jason and Phœbe (Rogers) Pellet, who now reside in Manitowoc, Wisconsin, but were originally from Connecticut. They moved to Wisconsin when George J. was eight years of age. Jason Pellet was there engaged in the lumber business, dealing in ship timber. He is still living there and engaged in the same business. George J. Pellet was married January 1, 1867, to Lydia A. Wheatley, who died

April 9, 1875, leaving three children, Ida, Walter and Mary. He was again married, February 22, 1876, to Mary A. Mott. By this union there are four children—Olive and Laura, (twins), William J. and Ada A.

William Berry was born in Hampshire county, Virginia, October 18, 1819. He is is a son of George and Sarah (Floyd) Perry. When three years old he removed with his parents to Clinton county, Ohio. He remained there until 1851, when he removed to Butler county, Ohio. He was a stone mason by trade, and always followed that occupation until he came to Cass county. He was married in Butler county, May 18, 1852, to Sarah Coulter, a native of that county, and daughter of Nathanial and Mary (Buchanan) Coulter, who died in Butler county. Mrs. Berry died May 16, 1859, leaving four children-Amanda J., wife of John Jay, living in Dakota; Susan A., wife of James Jay, also in Dakota; John W., in Butler county, Ohio; and Alice, who died August 16, 1860. Mr. Berry was again married December 12, 1867, to Mrs. Margaret Zeek. Mr. Berry moved to this county in 1872, and settled upon land which he had purchased in 1857. He now rents his farm, which contains one hundred and sixty acres. He is politically a Democrat.

Nathan R. Williams was born in Wayne county, Indiana, July 18, 1826. He was one year old when his parents moved to Hamilton county, of the same State, where they remained a short time and removed to Madison county, also in Indiana. His father, Zadock Williams, was born in Tennessee, and died in Madison county in 1836. His mother, Anna Williams, was a native of North Carolina. She died in

Porter county, Indiana, in 1880. After his father's death the family removed to Wayne county, living there and in Randolph county five years. They were in humble circumstances, and Nathan's opportunities for obtaining an education were slight, but such as they were he made the most of, and fitted himself for teaching. He went, in 1844, to St. Joe county, Indiana, and taught school three terms near South Bend. He was married September 4, 1850, to Ann Duncan, a native of Ohio. In 1865 they moved to Linn county, Iowa, and lived there until 1873, when they went to Kansas and staid one year, after which they came to Cass county and located on the southeast quarter of section 4, Brighton township. It was then unimproved land, but is now in a good state of cultivation and a very desirable farm. Mr. and Mrs. Williams have six children-Hannah M., John I., Mattie E., Anna, Bessie A. and Altha B. Hannah, John and Mattie are teachers. Mr. and Mrs. Williams are members of the M. E. church.

T. M. Crowner was born in Richland county, Ohio, October 29, 1831, and is a son of Thomas and Susanna (Cochran) Crowner, natives of Ireland. Thomas Crowner, Sr., died when the subject of this sketch was very young, and he went to live with his uncle, Thomas Meloy. His uncle afterwards moved to Missouri and he returned home, remaining in Belmont and Richland counties until twenty-three years old. He then went to Griggsville, Pike county, Illinois. He was married in that county, October 29, 1854, to Mary Halferty, a native of Pennsylvania, and daughter of Statler and Elizabeth

(Shoop) Halferty. Mr. and Mrs. Crowner lived in Pike county, removing from thence to Morgan county, of the same State, thence to Sangamon, and later, to Christian county, also in Illinois. In the latter county they lived seventeen miles from Taylorville, remaining there until they removed to Cedar county, Iowa. They lived there but a short time, then came to Cass county, where he had previously purchased the farm on which he now lives. It is located on the southeast quarter of section 27, of Brighton township, where he owns one hundred and seventy-five acres of land. He is engaged in general farming. Mr. and Mrs. Crowner have two children: Alice C. and Etta C. Mr. Crowner is a Democrat.

C. H. Powell was born in the city of New York, June 23, 1822. He is a son of P. B. and Clarissa (Haley) Powell, both natives of New York city. P. B. Powell was a ship carpenter by trade. In 1845 J. H. went to Walworth county, Wisconsin, and engaged in a fanning mill manufactory a short time, then went to Racine, where he engaged in the same business in company with A. P. Dickey, which they continued from 1849 to 1852. They then removed to Prairie du Chien, where they continued business until 1856. In that year he removed to Winneshiek county, Iowa, and there in company with a brother built a fanning mill manufactory and carried on business till 1859. sold out to his brother and removed to Allamakee county, bought and improved a farm, and remained there till 1865, then again engaged in the fanning mill business until 1868. He then moved to Mower county, Minnesota, where he followed

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farming until he came to Cass county. He settled on a farm of eighty acres on section 9, of Brighton township, which he improved and resided upon till 1882. He then entered the hardware establishment of Henry Buck, where he has since been employed. Mr. Powell, in 1859, made a tour through Iowa, to Council Bluffs and Sioux City, crossing the river into Dakota. In 1853 he traveled in Minnesota, selling fanning mills. He was married June 13, 1848, to Betsey Barney, who died in 1876. His present wife was Miss M. Marvin, one of the early residents of Brighton township, having come here in 1871. Mr. Powell has reared a family of ten children, all of whom are living, bnt none of them are residents of this county.

Robert H. Wood came to Cass county in 1874 and settled on the southwest quarter of section 34, which was then wild land. He improved this farm, and in 1881 sold it, and removed to Marne. One year later he bought his present farm in the southwest quarter of section 26. This is a fine farm and well adapted to stock raising in which Mr. Wood is engaged. He was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Samuel and E. (Bell) Wood, who are now living in this county. Robert H. Wood went to Warren county, Illinois, when eleven years old, and lived there on a farm until 1874, when he came to Cass county. He was married here, July 21, 1874, to Mollie Matthews, a native of Monmouth Illinois, and daughter of Rev. Robert Matthews, a Presbyterian minister. They have two children: Alma E., aged eight years, and Archie C., aged three years. Mr. and Mrs. Wood are members of the Presbyterian church, and he is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

John A. Welsh was born in Mt. Vernon, Knox county, Ohio, September 17, His parents were Thomas H. Welsh, a native of Pennsylvania, and Elizabeth (Sweet Hamill) Welsh, a native of Canada. The former died when John was about four years of age, in Mt. Vernon, Ohio. The latter is now living with her sons. They remained in Ohio till 1858, when the family removed to Bureau county, Illinois. They lived there until the spring of 1874, at which time he came to Cass county and bought the northeast quarter of section 26, Brighton township, then wild land. This farm is watered by a living stream, Spring Branch, and is now all under cultivation. Mr. Welsh was educated at the Buda high school in Bureau county. He taught school some, during the time that he was obtaining his education. He was afterwards engaged in clerking in Buda, and later, in surveying, on the Buda and Rushville branch, of the C. B. and Q. Railroad. continued the latter occupation one year, then worked upon the farm of E. S. Hamill, one year. After this he was employed as book-keeper in the dry goods house of B. F. Waite, in Buda, then in a bank of deposit and collection, where he remained about four years. He then came to Cass county. Mr. Welsh was married November 21, 1872, to Mary F. Bruner, a native of Pennsylvania, and daughter of I. J. and C. D. Bruner. They have two children—Charles E. and Ada B. Mr. and Mrs. Welsh are members of the Baptist church. Mr. Welsh is a Republican in politics. He is president of the township school board and director, in his district.

John W. Burruss came to Cass county in March, 1868. In May, 1869, he bought the west half of the southwest quarter of section 25. Here he erected a small shanty and commenced improving the land. He has continued to reside here and now has a fine farm, all under cultivation, with good buildings, a grove and orchard. His present residence was crected in 1874. He was born in Campbell county, Virginia, January 26, 1831, and is a son of Thomas and Katurah (Weber) Burruss, both natives of Virginia, where they died. John W. Burruss lived in his native town until thirtyeight years of age. He was married October 19, 1859, to Mary A. Clay, a native of Virginia, and a distant relative to Henry Clay. They have one child-Katurab. She was educated in the city of Atlantic, and has been a teacher in this county. Mr. Burruss is engaged in stock raising, and is a prosperous farmer.

Egerton Dunham came to Cass county in 1876, and bought the north half of the northwest quarter of section 3, and the west half of the northeast quarter of the same section, where he now lives. At the time of his purchase, the land was partially improved, but there was no dwelling on the place. He has built a good house, planted a grove and otherwise improved the place, and now has a desirable farm. He was born in Ontario, Canada, April 20, 1845, and is a son of E. F. and Aun (Chamberlain) Dunham. He lived in Canada until 1865, then went to Wis-

consin and spent two winters in lumbering, near Green Bay, after which he came to Iowa, and resided in Boone and Linn counties until he came here. He was married in Linn county, February 23, 1871, to Mrs. Cordelia Swinburne, a daughter of Obed Blakeslee. They have four children—Charles F., Rufus M., Grace E. and Elsie B. Mrs. Dunham has three children by her former marriage—Carrie M. (Swinburne) Sankey, wife of James Sankey; Cornelia S. Swinburne and John B. Swinburne. Mr. and Mrs. Dunham are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

William Fudge was born in Washington county, Virginia, on the 21st of May. 1817. He is the son of Conrad and Eva Fudge, the former a native of Eastern Virginia, the latter of Pennsylvania. At the age of thirty-one years, William left his home, and removed to Coles county. Illinois, where he remained five years, at the end of which time he removed to Jasper county, Iowa, and there remained about sixteen years. In the spring of 1871 he came to Cass county, and purchased a farm of S. S. Green, of Brighton township. His farm contains two hundred acres of land, situated on section 31, and seventy acres in Washington township. His place, at the the time of the purchase, was slightly improved, and since that time he has cultivated and improved the land, built a fine residence, and has every farming convenience. Mr. Fudge has been married three times. His first wife's name was Elizabeth Thompson; she was a native of Virginia. They had nine children, seven of whom are now living-Emeline, wife of Gideon

Ely, of Jasper county; Louisa Jane, wife of E. A. McBride, of Jasper county: James K., a resident of that county; Martin S., now living in Shelby county; Joseph, of Pottawattamie county; William, also living in Pottawattamie county; and Sarah E., wife of Alexander Wallace, of this township. Those deceased are - John C. and Barbara E. Fudge's second wife was Mrs. Mary Ann Dawson, her children's names being-Jacob O. and Adam. By her second marriage she had six children, three of whom are now living-Mary A., wife of Andrew Sarsfield; Lydia E., wife of Charles S. Wheeler, of this county; and Robert S., at home. Mr. Fudge was married to his present wife in Jasper county, her name formerly being Sarah Ann Matheny, of Ohio. They have had five children-David E., Luetta F. and Those who have died are-Wilbur R. and Clara E.

George Hansen is a native of Germany, born in Schleswick-Holstein November 2, He is a son of Detlef and Sophia C. (Nachtigall) Hansen, both of whom died in Germany. On the 26th day of June, 1868, George, having left his native land, arrived in Davenport, this State, where he remained working on a farm three years. He then came to Cass county, and settled seven miles south of Lewis, where he owned eighty acres of land, which he improved to some extent, Then he purchased eighty and sold. acres on section 24, which is now all under cultivation. He is engaged in farming and stock raising, especially in breeding and fattening hogs. He was married, December 11, 1874, to Celia Nickels, who was born in Germany. They have two children—Gustav C., born September 20, 1875, and Emma M., born April 26, 1877. Mr. Hansen is a good citizen, and the present school director of district No. 6.

Thornton W. Williamson was born in Taylor county, Virginia, August 19, 1829. He is a son of John W. and Nancy (Hawkins) Williamson, natives of Fauquier county, of the same State. They died in Taylor county, where Thornton W. lived until he was twenty-four years of age. He worked on the home farm until he was twenty-three years of age. The next vear he worked on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, as brakesman. He then went to Cedar county, Iowa, where he resided four years, being engaged in the lime trade. He then removed to Barton county, Missouri, and two years later to Page county, Iowa, where he resided six months; thence to Jefferson county, Iowa, where he lived for six months. Then he went to Polk City, Polk county, Iowa, and engaged in farming for three years, then to Rising Sun, in the same county, and was engaged in the same business. and that of masonry. Here he resided seven years. He then moved to Cass county, and settled in Pleasant township, where he owned a farm, and remained five years, after which he removed to his present farm in Brighton township. Here he owns nearly two hundred acres of land, all improved. He makes a specialty of stock raising and feeding. Mr. Williamson was married in Barton county, Missouri, August 17, 1859, to Sarah J. Millard, a native of Bennington county, Vermont, and daughter of Jesse and Hester A. Millard, who are now living in Missouri.

Mr. and Mrs. Williamson have five children—James F., John W., Celestia A., Alva and Matilda A. Mrs. Williamson's parents removed from Vermont to Wisconsin, and afterwards to Barton county, Missouri, their present residence. Mr. Williamson never spent a dime at the bar for liquor, or a nickel for tobacco in his life.

Mathew Shepperd is a native of Ontario, Canada, born May 10, 1845. He is a son of James and Elizabeth (Atkinson) Shepperd, who now reside in Audubon county. Mathew Shepperd was married in 1873, to Elizabeth Keyes, also a native of Ontario, Canada. In 1875 he settled in Audubon county, three miles west of Oak-Here he owned a large farm, and resided until April, 1883. He then came to Cass county and purchased sixty-two acres on section 36, Brighton township, where he is now living. He is engaged in farming, also in veterinary surgery. Mr. Shepperd is a member of the M. E. church.

Charles H. Locke was born March 26, 1848, in Rhode Island. He remained in his native State until 1867, when he went to Illinois and spent a year in Jersey and Christian counties, then went back to Rhode Island. He soon after returned to Illinois and remained there until 1870, when he came with his father, E. J. Locke, to Cass county, Iowa. He settled on section 31, of Brighton township, his present residence. He owns a fine farm of two hundred and fifty-five acres, highly improved and well adapted to stock raising; in which Mr. Locke is largely engaged. He was married in Christian county, Illinois, in February, 1874, to Henrietta Garwood, a native of Illinois, and daughter of William and Catherine Garwood. They have one child, Bertha Edith.

J. C. Stewart, resides upon section 21. of Brighton township, where he owns a farm. He became a citizen of Cass county in the spring of 1880, at which time he removed from Shelby county to Marne. Mr. Stewart was born May 26, 1843, in Steuben county, New York. He is a son of John A. and Deborah (Tompkins) Stew-He lived upon a farm in his native State until ten years of age, when his parents removed to Illinois. He resided with them until 1861. He then enlisted, at the age of eighteen, in company D, of the Fifty-first Illinois Infantry; was mustered into service at Chicago, and served in the Mississippi department. He was afterwards transferred to the Army of the Cumberland, and participated in the battles at Island No. 10, Stone River and Chickamauga, where he was taken prisoner by the rebels, and sent to Libby prison at Richmond. From there he was taken to Danville, remaining there, and at Andersonville, five months, then sent to Charleston, thence to Florence, South Carolina, where he was confined five months. He was paroled in March, 1865, at Wilmington, North Carolina. The date of his capture was September, 1863. Soon after being paroled he was discharged and mustered out at Springfield, Illinois, where he attended the funeral of Abraham Lincoln. He returned home and subsequently went to Hardin county, Iowa, and bought a farm, which he sold, and moved to Marshall county. Here he again bought a farm which he sold, and went to Lee county, Illinois, where he

was married, November 20, 1871, to Lucretia Long, a native of Pennsylvania. After his marriage he went back to Hardin county and remained two years, then removed to a farm four miles north of Marne, but in Shelby county. He lived here, as before stated, until he came to Cass county. Mr. Stewart has been successful in his financial undertakings, and is in possession of a competency. He at present owns quite a large amount of real estate. His residence is upon a farm one half mile north of Marne. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart have three sons—Herbert, Frank and John. He belongs to the G. A. R.

Henry Hansen came to Cass county in 1871, and bought eighty acres in section 13, of Brighton township. He now owns two hundred acres lying in a body, and all under cultivation. He has good buildings with an orchard and grove. He is engaged in general farming and stock raising. Mr. Hansen was born in the western part of Denmark, September 17 1839. His father, Henry Hansen, was also a native of Denmark. He died at his son's residence in Cass county, in 1883. His mother, Mary G. Hansen, still lives with her son, Henry. She is in the enjoyment of good health and remarkably active for one of her years, thinking nothing of walking to Atlantic. When Henry was twenty years of age, he went to South America, and lived three years in Brazil, and two years in Buenos Ayres. He was employed in working at the blacksmith trade, which he learned in Brazil. On his return to the United States, he went to St. Louis and remained six months, after which he went to the Rocky mountains, and engaged in mining nine years. He

then came to Cass county. He returned to Denmark on a visit in 1870, remaining in that country four months. He then came here and purchased his present farm. His brother and wife accompanied him on his return from Denmark. He was married June 20, 1876, to a native of Denmark. They have two children—Mary G. and Henry.

Benjamin F. Taylor was born in Noble county, Ohio, November 19, 1850. He is a son of John and Louisa (Steward) Taylor, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter, of Ohio. Louisa (Steward) Taylor's mother was a native of France. Her father (an American) was a sailor, and became acquanted with his wife at Marseilles, France. When the subject of this sketch was thirteen years of age, his parents removed to Mahaska county, Iowa, where his father died in 1881. His mother is still living in that county. Mr. Taylor came to Cass county in 1872, but purchased the land comprising his present farm, several years prior to that time. He was married in Wiota, Cass county, September 15, 1875, to Ida Herbert, a native of this State, and daughter of H. C. Herbert, of Cass county. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor have four children-Corwin, Henry C., Nora C., and Arthur Clayton. Mr. Taylor's farm is located in the west half of the southeast quarter of section 12, Brighton township. At the time of his settlement here, it was wholly unimproved, but is now in a high state of cultivation. He makes a business of stock raising, and a specialty of hogs. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor are members of the M. E. church.

William H. Sanders was born in Deleware county, Indiana, Febuary 11, 1833.

He is a son of John and Susan Sanders, both of whom died in March, 1853, within six days of each other. John Sanders was a Virginian by birth, and his wife a native of Ireland. The subject of this sketch lived on a farm in his native State till 1853. He then engaged in mercantile business which he continued three years, then returned to the farm and remained until he came to Cass county and settled on his present farm in 1872. It is located in section 35, of Brighton township. He has good improvements, including buildings, orchard, etc., and his land all under Mr. Sanders enlisted in cultivation. February, 1865, in company G, of the One Hundred and Fifty-third Indiana Infantry, and served till September of the same year, when he was honorably discharged. He was mustered into service at Indianapolis, and out at Louisville, Kentucky. He was married in March, 1853, to Elizabeth Smith. They had five children-David S., now in Leadville, Colorado; Charles, George W., Nancy, wife of Robert Long, now living in Kansas; and John R. Mrs. Sanders died in 1863, and Mr. Sanders was again married in 1864, to Nancy M. Sage. By this union there were five children, four of whom 'are living-Edna E., Otto, Selva and Edith M. James W. is deceased.

Charles W. Curtis owns a fine farm of three hundred and twenty acres on sections 34 and 35, of Brighton township. His residence is on section 34. He purchased the quarter upon which he lives, in 1869, of his father, L. W. Curtis who had bought it several years previously. Mr. Curtis came here March first, 1880, and built his residence during the following

summer. He was born in Fulton county, Illinois, March 15, 1841. His father was a practicing physician for many years. He died March 25, 1879. Charles W. Curtis was married January 6, 1876, to Emeline Stout, a native of Fulton county, Illinois. They have four children—Lydia L., Margaret M., Hattie H., and Ernest C. Mr. Curtis is a Republican politically.

Obed Blakeslee is the owner of a fine farm of four hundred and thirty-five acres, which (with the exception of forty acres lying in section 10), is located in section 3, of Brighton township. It is all under cultivation except one hundred and twenty acres, and is a beautiful and highly desirable farm. He has good improvements, including buildings, orchard and groves. Mr. Blakeslee was born in Linn county, Iowa, April 15, 1845, and is a son of Obed and Sarah E. (Morse) Blakeslee, natives of New Haven, Connecticut. Obed Blakeslee, Sr., died in October, 1845. His widow, Sarah Blakeslee was again married April 15, 1847, to Hugh Martin who died in 1871. She is still living at her home in this county. An adopted son lives with her. The subject of this sketch has always followed farming. He also deals in stock. Mr. Blakeslee was married in Linn county. in the winter of 1873, to Melissa Williams, a daughter of W. R. Williams. They have four children living-Orrin-H., Edith L., Edna M., and Inez. Mr. Blakeslee is a highly successful farmer.

James P. Crosswait (deceased) was one of the earliest settlers of Cass county, coming here in 1856. He was a retired farmer of Fulton county, Illinois, from whence he came to this county, and settled at Lewis, engaging in the business of loaning money. Mr. Crosswait was born in Kentucky, November 30, 1803. He was a farmer by occupation, and in his early life went to Tennessee and remained four or five years. During the time he made the acquaintance of Mary R. Mack to whom he was married. She was born November 5, 1803. From Tennessee Mr. Crosswait removed to Sangamon county, Illinois, where he remained one year upon a farm. He then moved to Fulton county of the same State, where on his arrival he found the sum total of his worldly goods to consist of two dollars and fifty cents, and a team and wagon. Three years from that time, he was able to enter a half section of land, after which his financial affairs continued to prosper, and at his death, which occurred at Atlantic in December, 1879, he left a large property. Mr. Crosswait was a man of integrity strictly honest in all his dealings; and always prompt in meeting every obligation. In his youth he united with the Methodist Episcopal church, with which he remained connected till his death, leading a consistent christian life. His widow is still living and now resides at Atlantic.

Eli M. Crosswait, son of James P. and Mary R. (Mack) Crosswait, was born in Fulton county, Illinois, January 9, 1838, and lived there until eighteen years of age. He received a liberal education, attending school in Illinois and the graded school at Lewis, after coming to this county, after which he returned to Illinois and attended a private seminary at Indianola, Warren county. He then engaged in teaching in that county, which

he continued eight years; then engaged in book-keeping and clerking, five years. He was married April 4, 1862, to Mary Shawver. After marriage he taught school two years, then he engaged in farming in Warren county, Illinois, till 1870. In that year he moved to Mills county, Iowa, where he owned a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, and lived He then removed to eleven vears. Marne, Cass county, and remained two years, then bought his present farm in section 6, Brighton township. It includes the northwest quarter and the west half of the northeast quarter of that section, and at the time of his purchase, was slightly improved. The farm is watered by a creek, and a fine spring situated near the barn. A grove and orchard surround his dwelling which is pleasantly located. Mr. and Mrs. Crosswait have eight children-Oscar P., Frank E., William H., Ernest B., Eugene M., James S., Robert L. and Alma G. They are members of the M. E. church.

EDUCATIONAL.

District No. 1—The school house in this district is situated on the southwest quarter of section 1. It is 20x24 feet in dimensions, and cost \$800; it is neatly painted, and provided with blinds. The first teacher was Ambrose Pellett; and the first sub-director, J. K. Herbert. The present teacher is Frank Skinner, and L. W. Wheatley in the sub-director. When the school was located at its present site, in 1870, J. G. Kuhn, who owned the land, gave a lease to the lot for 99 years; when the lot was enlarged, G. B. Olney owned the land contiguous, and sold an acre to the board for \$25, one-half down.

District No. 2.—The first school in this district was taught by A. T. Powell. The building at present used is the largest one in the township outside of Marne, and was erected at an expense of over \$700. It has a cupola by way of an ornamentation, and is supplied with patent seats, maps, globes, etc. The first director was H. W. Crow, and the school is generally known as the "Crow school." E. Dunham is 'the present sub-director. The school is located on the northwest corner of section 9.

District No. 3.—This district is composed of sections 5, 6, 7 and 8. The school building is located at the center of the bottom line of the northwest quarter of section 5.

District No. 4.—Sections 17, 18, 19 and 20 compose this district. The building is located on the northwest corner of section 20.

District No. 5.—The territory comprising this district is made up of sections 15, 16, 21 and 22; the house is situated in the northwest corner of section 21, in the exact center of the township and is called the "Center school." The building is 28x30 feet in dimensions, and is comfortably supplied with necessaries. The name of the first teacher was Harris, and that of the first sub-director, Ambrose Pellett. The present director is Samuel Brown.

District No. 6.—The building in this district was erected in 1876, at a cost of seven hundred dollars. The first director was George W. Crouch. The school house is located near the northwest corner of section 24. It is in good condition and well supplied with conveniences. There are thirty-five pupils enrolled. The pres-

ent teacher is Miss Laura Lynch, while George Hanson holds the office of sub-director. The district is comprised of four sections.

District No. 7.—The school house of this district is located on the southeast corner of section 25. It was erected in 1870, and is 20x24 feet in size. The first teacher was T. V. Knisely, and the first sub-director was S. W. Eiliott. The building is still in good condition, and is furnished with patent desks and seats, while maps and other conveniences are to be found in the school. The present teacher is Miss Lottie Mott, and the sub-director is John A. Welsh. The building was erected by Thomas Meredith, at a cost of seven hundred dollars. The average attendance is twenty pupils.

District No. 8.—The first school in this district was taught in a frame house on the west side of the northeast quarter of section 29, in the summer of 1864, Miss Harriet Howard being the teacher. At first there were two scholars, who attended for two weeks; then one of them dropped off, and the third week William H. Altig was the only scholar. In the winter following, Miss Laura Woodward was the teacher; during this winter the school house burned down, and a temporary structure was erected in its place. A permanent school house was erected in the fall of 1873, and commenced with T. R. Wallace as teacher. The present teacher is Jennie Wright, and the subdirector is John Wright. The school building is in good condition, and a nice grove is in the lot.

District No. 9.—The first school house in this district was erected in 1873, in the southeast corner of section 30. The first sub-director was William M. Trailor. In 1883 the building was removed to the center of section 31. It is 20x26 feet in size, and in good condition. The present teacher is Cora Stuart, of Washington township, and the sub-director is William Fudge.

SORGHUM MILL.

S. H. Wood has on his farm a sorghum mill, which is very complete in all its appointments. It was built in 1877, and has been run to its full capacity, during the season, ever since its construction. The mill proper is 16x32 feet in dimensions. with a measuring room 8x16 feet in size. As a part of the apparatus used in the process of manufacture, he has a pan, of his own design, 28 feet long, and other pans 13 feet, 8 feet and 3 feet in length, respectively. The furnace arch measures 20 feet, with 4-foot grates. The mill is of 4-horse power, and the capacity is 100 gallons per day. The average output is 2,230 gallons per year, and the mill is run from four to six weeks out of the fiftytwo. The syrup manufactured is a bright amber in color, and is of the best quality. Mr. Wood plants about forty-eight acres of sorghum cane each year, and works up the crop from it, as well as all brought in by others. The mill is situated near the main road, and convenient to the house. This mill is now the only one in the township.

OTHER INTERESTS.

John Findlay has a stock farm of one hundred and twenty acres, in the northwest quarter of section 27, which is widely known under the name of "Fairview Stock Farm." Mr. Findlay is meeting with good success in breeding a cross between Black Angus and Durham cattle. For this purpose he had a fine thoroughbred Polled Angus bull shipped from Lake county, Illinois, which had been imported to this country from Scotland, which is claimed to be the first one shipped across the Atlantic. He is breeding largely from this stock, and the product is well worthy of a visit to see.

INCIDENT.

In July, 1864, a man named James T. Painter came to the township, and selected a farm on section 22, with the purpose of locating permanently. On the 26th of July, he was on William Altig's farm, hauling a load of grain. While crossing a ditch, he spoke to the horses, scaring them. They started to run away, throwing him out between them, in such a manner that he was killed. He left a family to mourn his loss.

CEMETERY.

There is a cemetery in the southeast corner of section 15, Brighton township.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

The first township officers were: J. R. Herbert, president; Mr. Franklin, secretary; Wm. Altig, treasurer.

TOWN OF MARNE.

Although the Rock Island railroad had been built in 1868, no effort was made to establish a town in Brighton township until the corporation known as the Marne Town Company bought one hundred and sixty acres of land, on sections 21 and 28, of Thomas Meredith, and laid it out in lots. That was in the summer of 1875. The company was composed of Paul Weise, A. Langfeldt, C. Hanneman, H. Buch and E. Geisler. Their town was

laid out on the north side of the railroad track. In 1877, Thomas Meredith surveyed and platted an addition to the town lying on the south side of the railroad track, which he has made considerable effort to improve. There has been some rivalry between the two sections. The pioneer settler on the town site of Marne was Hans Simonsen, who came in 1875.

Hans Simonsen, proprietor of the Marne House, and first settler upon the town site of Marne, came here in 1875. He was the first purchaser of town lots here. and put up the first building, which was a small board shanty. In this he boarded his carpenters until the new hotel was finished. In 1878 he opened the new hotel, which he kept till 1881, when it was rented to Joe Caulkins, who kept it until September 1, 1884. At that date Mr. Simonsen again became the landlord. The building is a commodious structure, three stories in height, with an L, two stories. The house is well furnished and well kept and a favorite stopping place of the travelling public. Hans Simonsen was born in Sleswick-Holstein, Germany, September 23, 1835. He lived upon a farm in that country until he reached the age of thirty years. His parents were Simeon and Sike (Marta) Simonsen. Hans came to this country in October, 1864, and located near Davenport, Iowa, where he engaged in farming, remaining there until 1875, when, as before stated, he came to Marne. In 1881, he returned to Davenport and engaged in the grocery business, which he continued until 1883. Mr. Simonsen was married in Daven-April 30, 1865, to Mary D. Wendt, also a native of Germany. He is

a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In 1883, Mr. Simonsen, engaged in the business of selling agricultural implements, and all kinds of farm machinery, which he still continues.

It is not often, in a town of Marne's size that one finds so complete a stock as that carried by Edwin Wheeler. Opena grocery, July 1, 1875, he was the pioneer merchant, in his line, of the town. His first move was to erect a building, 18x28 feet in dimensions. Into this he placed a complete stock of groceries, opening business in June. His trade rapidly increased, and before long more room was wanted for the extension of his business. In accordance with this demand for extended facilities, he added eighteen feet in length to his main building, making 18x46, and also put up a warehouse in the rear of his store, 18x16. On making these improvements, he added other lines to his business, and in each he carries an assorted stock. He handles a fine line of staple and fancy groceries, canned goods, queensware, glassware, etc., boots and shoes, slippers, etc., besides notions and fancy goods. Some idea of the importance of this establishment to Marne may be gleaned, when it is stated that he carries a stock valued at \$3,500, and that his business amounts to \$20,000 a year.

Edwin Wheeler, the pioneer grocer of Marne, is a native of Bradford county, Pennsylvan a, and was born November 3, 1831. His parents, Rollin and Phœbe (Bull) Wheeler, are both Americans by birth, and both natives of Vermont. Their country residence, Edwin's birthplace was a beautiful place on the banks of the Susquehanna river, and here he

spent his boyhood days, until the family removed to Luzerne county. There he remained till the spring of 1853, when, recognizing the superior opportunities afforded by the West, he determined to remove to Illinois, selecting Dixon, Lee county, as his stopping place, and there for one year was engaged in the butchering business, but not having formed a liking for the business, he then went on a farm in Carroll county. After one year spent in the pursuit of agriculture, he formed a partnership with his father and brother, and they entered into the mercantile business in Milledgeville. After this business had continued two years, Mr. Wheeler again retired to the farm. In 1862 he removed to Hardin county, Iowa, with whose interests he was identified until coming to Marne, in 1876. He was married in Milledgeville, Carroll county, Illinois, May 10, 1855, to Deborah Stewart, whose parents had removed to Illinois from Steuben county, New York, in 1853. Three children have blest their union: Columbus C., William L. and Edwin. The elder of these now makes his residence in Shelby county. Since coming to Marne, Mr. Wheeler has won the confidence and esteem of her people, and of those of the township in general. He is a wide-awake and shrewd business man, a leader in society, and a credit to the town. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

Rudolph Lorenzen, one of the pioneers of Marne, came in 1875, and had an interest in the business of Julius Langfeldt. As this was the first store in the town, Lorenzen was one of the first merchants. He is a native of Germany, and came to

America in 1857. He located in Davenport, and remained there in business till 1874, when he went to Maysville, and came to Marne as aforesaid.

Rudolph Lorenzen, merchant at Marne, came there in 1875, and engaged in merchandising in company with Julius Langfeldt. Two months later they removed to the postoffice building, where they continued business until 1878, then moved into their present store building. They are engaged in general merchandising. Mr. Lorenzen was born in the burgh of Fehmarn, in northern Germany, and is a son of Hans A. W. Lorenzen, who was a dyer by occupation. Rudolph was educated in his native town, and at the age of fifteen years entered a store where he remained five years. He then went to Huelligenhofen, where he occupied the position of head clerk in a store for five years, receiving a large salary. brother, Ludwig, had come to America in 1857, and located at Davenport, Iowa. Concluding to follow him, Rudolph also came to America, and to Davenport, where he was engaged in merchandising, two years; then on account of failing health he sold his business and went into the butcher business with his brother, which they continued three years. After this he was employed in a store for about two years, commanding good wages. then went to Maysville, and was then employed in butchering one year, after which he came to Marne. Mr. Lorenzen, in addition to his other business, is engaged in the breeding of fine stock, including Durham cattle, Poland China hogs and Cotswold sheep. He has forty acres of land near town, which is divided into lots for stock. He commenced this business in 1881. He was married in Atlantic, in October, 1876, to Johanna Langfeldt, a native of Holstein, Germany. They have had three children, two of whom are living: Laura, born May 10, 1877, and Amanda, born October 19, 1882. Rudolph was born January, 27, 1879, and died April 7, 1880. Mr. Lorenzen is employed by the Davenport glucose company to buy corn in this vicinity.

The pioneer general store-keeper of Marne, was Julius Langfeldt, who opened out with a general stock, in the fall of 1875. He closed out business in the winter of 1876-77, and went west. He is now in Wilson, Kansas. His store was located in the building now owned by Olof Remien, on the corner of Washington and Second streets, occupied by L. H. Perkins. Rudolph Lorenzen bought Langfeldt's stock and removed it to the next building south, which he now occupies.

The original postoffice building was the next business place constructed. It is now used by H. Simonsen as an agricultural implement store.

The first dwellings were erected by the Lansing brothers, and other mechanics in the northwest part of town, and shortly afterward residences were built by C. Hanneman, Paul Weise and Adolph Langfeldt.

The hardware firm of Buch and Wersenger, composed of Henry Buch and Fred Wersenger, commenced business in Marne, on the corner where Remien's clothing house now is, in October, 1875. This partnership continued until 1878. In that year they dissolved partnership, and then Mr. Buch built his present store, and

removed to it in 1879. This building is on West Washington street. The firm at first handled agricultural implements in connection with their hardware business, but Mr. Buch now keeps hardware exclusively. He carries light and heavy hardware of all descriptions, and his stock ranges in value between \$3,000 and \$4,000. The building is twenty-two by seventy feet in size, and one and a half stories in height.

West's drug store was the next business to enter the town. That was in October, 1875.

The first blacksmith to put in an appearance, was Adolph Koch, who built him a shop one block south of his present location. He commenced business in November, 1875, and has prospered with the town. He is now to be found one block south of Washington street, and one block west of Main.

Adolph Koch, the pioneer blacksmith of Marne, was born in Prussia, in 1839. In 1857 he came to America, stopping a while in Pennsylvania, then going on to Illinois, where he engaged in blacksmithing, in Pike county. He enlisted, January 1, 1862, in company I, Thirty-third Illinois, in which he served, taking part in many battles, till January 1, 1865, when he was discharged. He returned to Illinois, where he remained till 1873, when he went to Kansas, where he remained till coming to Marne, in 1875.

The first meat market in Marne, was opened in March, 1876, by Edwin Wheeler, near where his grocery store now stands. He sold the building to M. J. W. Maddy, and the business to two Danes, who ran it a short time, and then disposed of it to

H. Simonsen. In 1881 he sold the business to C. Kroll, who erected a building one block north, and is now running the shop.

John Findlay, dealer in grain and live stock, is one of the representative men of Marne. He is the pioneer grain buyer of the town, having been here nearly a year before any one else entered the field in that line. He transacted business in a temporary building on the south side for three years. He bought the lot where his present building stands, on the west side of Main street, at the corner of Washington, in 1876, but could not make use of it until 1880. He also has a place on the north side of the railroad track, near the depot. He deals extensively in grain and live stock, and does a large shipping business. He also handles agricultural machinery, coal, etc. In 1882 his total business amounted to \$160,000, and in 1883, to \$80,000. He has stock yards of his own to facilitate the handling of his large business; also an elevator, where he grinds feed for fattening his own stock, as well as that of others. When Mr. Findlay commenced in Marne, he also carried on the lumber business to some extent, but has gradually dropped out of that line.

John Findlay is a native of Aberdeen, Scotland, born June 14, 1850. He is a son of Thomas and Mary (Anderson) Findlay, natives of Scotland where they now live. Thomas Findlay was born in 1801, and was a farmer by occupation. In May, 1871, John Findlay came to America and located at Lake Forest, Illinois, where he remained five years, clerking in a store. He then went to Chicago and engaged as

traveling agent for a commission house a short time. While in the latter business. he passed through Cass county, Iowa, and being pleased with the country, located here permanently in July, 1876. He has a fine cultivated farm, and has a stock of the finest cattle known. He pays particular attention to the raising of stock, and is known throughout the country as a breeder of the fine Black cattle. He was married September, 7, 1879, to Elizabeth Williams, daughter of T. T. Williams, a resident of this county, but formerly of Iowa City. Mr. and Mrs. Findlay have four children-George T., Mary A., Charles E., and Mercedes. Mr. Findlay is an elder of the Presbyterian church, of which they are members. He is an enterprising business man and a public spirited citizen.

Rudolph Lorenzen buys corn for the Davenport Glucose company. In 1883, he purchased for them 67,000 bushels, and in 1884, 53,530 bushels. They have a storage capacity in their bins here, of 30,000 bushels. Mr. Lorenzen buys for this company without limit as to amount.

J. M. Emmert, M. D., of Atlantic, has a drug store in Marne. The business was established in the fall of 1876, by John Pipher, on the south side; he shortly afterward removed to the north side. After continuing the business of his new location six months, he sold out to John McKitchen. This gentleman conducted the store until January 1, 1883, when Dr. Emmert purchased the stock. He carries a stock valued at about \$3,300, consisting of drugs, patent medicines, druggists sundries, etc. Dr. Emmert does not attend to the business in person, but has an able

manager in the person of E. C. Thompson.

October 23, 1876, was the date on which John McEachim started in the grain business in Marne. At first he rented a warehouse for storage purposes, but after a short time he built one of his own. Finding his business rapidly outgrowing his facilities, he had this house torn down and in 1880 built a steam elevator. In August, 1881, he had the misfortune to lose this elevator by fire, but built one to run by horse power shortly afterward. He was also engaged in the stock trade at the commencement of his business, but now confines his attention to grain and coal. He ships an average of of two hundred and fifty cars per year. He also has corn cribs, and in 1883, cribbed 30,000 bushels.

John McEachim, grain dealer at Marne, was born in Massachusetts, June 10, 1848. His parents, Neal and Jane (Taylor) McEachim, were natives of Scotland. He established himself in business here in October, 1876, first renting a warehouse, and soon afterwards erecting a steam elevator building of his own which in August 1881, was burned. Since that time he has put up another building and has a considerable trade in grain and coal. His mother died when he was quite young. His father was a stone mason and farmer, and died in 1383 in Canada, where they were then living. After the death of his father, John went back to Massachusetts and engaged in the drug business. In 1871, he went to Door county, Wisconsin, where he followed the same occupation and remained until 1876, when he came to Cass county, settled at Marne and has since remained. He is a Master Mason and a member of the A. O. U. W.

Lansing Brothers, wagon-makers, have their shop in connection with Adolph Koch's blacksmith shop. They were among the first to do business in the town.

A general store was opened in 1877, by a man named Hasler, in Remien's building. He continued the business until 1879, when he sold to H. V. Smith. Smith had come from Shelby county for the purpose of going into business here, but not finding all his expectations realized, he sold out in the spring of 1881, to L. H. Perkins, and removed again to his farm in Shelby county, and from there to Texas in the spring of 1883. Mr. Perkins has conducted the business since that time. His stock consists of dry goods, groceries and provisions, tions, etc.

John Goldenberg started a small hardware store in 1877, but only remained in business a few months, when his stock was purchased by Buch & Wersenger.

Harvey Bros, prominent dealers in dry goods, boots, shoes, caps and clothing, commenced business in 1878, having come here from Lettsville, Louisa county. When they came they brought their stock of goods from Lettsville with them, and added to it largely on their arrival here. For a short time they carried groceries, but this line has been dropped. Their building is situated on the corner of Washington and Second streets, and is replete with a select stock of dry goods, boots and shoes of the best manufacture, hats and caps of the latest styles, and gentleman's clothing. They carry a stock

of about \$9,000 worth of goods, and do a business of about \$15,000 in volume per annum.

J. L. Harvey, of the firm of Harvey Bros., is a native of Muscatine county, Iowa, born February 3, 1849. He is a son of S. C. Harvey. When he was ten years old his parents moved to Louisa county, and settled at Lettsville, where S. C. Harvey was engaged in dealing in grain and stock, and the subject of this sketch was employed in a store. In 1873 he bought his father's business which he carried on until his removal to Marne, Cass county, in 1878. Mr. Harvey was married in Louisa county, May 12; 1872, to Jennie Thompson, a native of that county and daughter of Philip and Rebecca (Hender-The former is a Thompson. prominent farmer and stock dealer of Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Louisa county. have four children-Howard W., Roy T., George G. and Gracie M. Mr. Harvey is one of the most enterprising and popular of the business men of Marne. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the office of Postmaster, and secretary of the school board and is also sub-director.

S. C. Harvey is now a resident of Albia, Monroe county, where he is engaged in the stock business and farming. He is a a native of Pennsylvania. His wife was formerly Martha E. Smith, a native of Ohio.

Geo. Lasker started on the north side in 1879, having removed a shop from the south side of the railroad. He has good facilities for ttrning out first-class work.

Olof Remien, dealer in clothing, dry goods, boots, shoes, hats, caps, etc., com-

menced business here November 6, 1883, since which time he has done a good business. Mr. Remien was born in Northern Germany, May 22, 1852. He spent his early life in his native country, and in his youth learned the mason's trade in the city of Hamburg. In 1868 he came to America, and located at Davenport, Iowa. where he remained a short time, going from there to Chicago, where he followed his trade until 1874. In that year he came to Iowa, and resided in Avoca and Walnut, removing, in December, 1875, to In November, 1883, he started the clothing and 'dry goods store that he now owns, having previously worked at his trade, and being engaged in the coal trade in Marne, in the winter seasons of 1881 and 1882. At the fall election of 1882 he was chosen justice of the peace, and in August, 1883, he was appointed He is a member of the notary public. Ancient Order of United Workmen. On June 26, 1875, Mr. Remien was united in marriage to Anna Greve, at Walnut, She is also a native of Germany, and daughter of John and Margaret Greve. Mr. and Mrs. Remien have four children-Emma, Bertha, Carl and Alvina

H. Simonsen opened in the agricultural implement business in 1883, in his row of buildings, in which the hotel is situated. He keeps all kinds of farming implements, and the best makes of each article.

Joseph S. Huhn came to Cass county in 1871, and settled on section 1, township of Brighton, where he owned one hundred and sixty acres of land. In 1872 he sold one-half of it, and in 1877 the balance, and removed to Marne, where he bought

a house and lot. He is a native of Ohio, having been born in Guernsey county April 6, 1820, and is a son of Jacob and Nancy (Saddler) Huhn, who were of German extraction. He continued to live on a farm in his native county until twentyfive years old, meanwhile learning the trade of carpenter. He then went to Union county, and remained seven years. Thence he went to Hardin county, Ohio, in 1857, and while there was engaged in farming until the 15th of September, 1864, when he enlisted in company H, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Ohio Infantry, and took part in the battle at Nashville, and was shortly afterwards transferred to company K, as pontoon engineer. He was then sent down to the Tennessee and Alabama railroad to construct blockhouses, and continued in that service until discharged, on the 4th of July, 1865. He then returned to his family in Hardin county, where he resided until 1871, when he removed to Cass county. He was married on the 4th of July, 1853, to Nancy Ray, a native of Ross county, Ohio. Five children have blessed their union, four boys and one girl -Clara J., now the wife of Frank A. Herbert and living in Kansas; Millard F., (deceased,) Mary C., wife of A. L. Squires, James S., the latter now living in Kansas, and Isolena. Mr. and Mrs. Huhn are members of the M. E. church.

M. V. Nussbaum, wagon maker, was born in Richland county, Ohio, July 7, 1841. He is a son of Isaac and Juliana (Mellinger) Nussbaum. When he was quite young the family moved to Putnam county of the same State. In 1847 they came to Iowa and settled in Polk county

on a farm, where they remained till 1862 when they sold the farm and moved into Polk City. The subject of this sketch was educated in the common schools and taught school prior to his enlistment, August 1, 1861, in company A, of the Tenth Iowa Infantry. He served till the spring of 1862, when he was discharged on account of disability. He participated in a number of engagements, among them were New Madrid, Fort Pillow, Iuka and Corinth; at the latter place he was taken sick and sent to the hospital at Keokuk, where he remained seven months. He was mustered into the service at Iowa City and discharged at Keokuk. He returned to Polk City and staid a short time. August 18, 1864 he was married to Nancy E. McCain, a native of Pennsylvania, and daughter of Samuel W. McCain. Mr. and Mrs. Nussbaum have had eight children, four of whom are living-Julia V., Franklin W., Martin V. and Robert B. In the spring of 1865 Mr. Nussbaum moved to Monona county, where he operated a saw mill until 1872. He then returned to Polk county and remained two years, after which he went to DesMoines and engaged in working at the carpenter trade, eighteen months. He next went to Van Meter where he worked at putting in a coal shaft, thence to De Soto and staid one winter, thence to Exira, Audubon county. He remained in Exira till 1881, at which time he came to Marne and went to work at carpentering, which he continued until 1883. In that year he opened a wagon shop which he now runs. Mr. Nussbaum is a member of the G. A.R.

county of the same State. In 1847 they Rev. B. F. Peerman was born near came to Iowa and settled in Polk county Lynchburg, Virginia, March 6, 1821, and

is a son of D. P. and Priscilla (Harrison) Peerman. D. P. Peerman was a shoemaker by occupation, and died in Virginia. Mrs. Peerman also died in that State. The subject of this sketch spent his early life, and obtained his education in his native State. He prepared himself for the ministry of the Protestant Methodist church and was ordained November 5, 1857. He began his ministerial labors in Virginia and continued preaching there until after the war, occupying one pulpit during the whole time. He came to Cass county, Iowa in 1867, and settled in Brighton township, near Atlantic, on railroad land. Here he improved a farm which he subsequently sold; and bought more land, which he also improved and sold. He then went to Shelby county and bought a farm on which he located. During his residence there he preached in that county, also at Marne. He remained there two years, then by request of the church at Marne, came here and remained one year in charge. He then built up a circuit in Pottawattamie county, of which he has charge, although a resident of Marne still. He was married in Marysville, Virginia, November 18, 1841, to Mary Jane Terrell, a native of that State, daughter of William and Mary (Blankinshift) Terrell, who died in Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Peerman have had six children, four of whom are living-Mary P., born in 1844; James A., born in 1850; Thomas F., born in 1854, and Lelia V., born in 1861. Mr. Peerman is a man of much ability, an earnest christian and a successful worker in the vineyard of the Master.

E. C. Thompson, manager of the drug store in Marne owned by Dr. Emmert,

was born in Bureau county, Illinois, January 14, 1855, and is a son of John and Jane (Swaney) Thompson. He was reared and educated in his native county. subsequently taught school and in 1879, turning his footsteps toward the setting sun, came to this county and stopped first at Lewis. He then came to Marne where he taught school for a time, and then engaged in his present business. He was married December 29, 1881, to Ella Spangler, a native of Illinois. She received her education in Bureau county, of that State, and was also a teacher. She was a daughter of Jacob and Jane (Clark) Spangler. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson have one child-Jay V. They are members of the Presbyterian church and own a residence in the northern part of the village, where they now reside.

Paul Weise was born in Germany, on the 1st of October, 1833, and is a son of Hans and Catherine (Snow) Weise, both of whom died in Germany. Paul Weise emigrated to America in 1852, and settled in Scott county, Iowa. He was engaged in farming in Scott and Clinton counties until 1870, when he came to Cass county and settled upon his present farm. It is located on section 33, of Brighton township, and contains one hundred and sixty acres, the improvements upon which have all been made by Mr. Weise. He is at present engaged in general farming. October 7, 1862, he enlisted in company A, of the Sixth Iowa cavalry, and served until October 17, 1865. He was mustered into the service at Davenport and out at Sioux City. During his long term of service he saw much of the hardships of a soldier's life, and participated in many

HISTORY OF CASS COUNTY.

engagements and skirmishes. He spent five months at Fort Randall, suffering from scurvy. He returned from the army to Clinton county, where he was married November 13, 1868, to Mary Shields, daughter of Hans Shields, and a native of Germany. She came to America in 1866. They have six children—Nannie, Dora and Emma, twins, Catherine, William and Ella. Mr. Weise is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Rev. W. M. Van Vleet was born in Knox county, Illinois, April 2, 1858. removed to Page county, Iowa, in 1858, and is of Holland descent, on his father's side, and Scotch-Irish, on his mother's. His father was born in the State of Ohio in 1825, and removed to Knox county, Illinois, in 1837. He joined the Methodist Protestant church in 1840. began preaching at the age of twentyfive and after moving from Illinois was one of the pioneers of Republican Methodism in western Iowa and eastern Ne-He continued in the ministry until recent years, and is now on the superannuated list, and living on a farm in Shelby county, Iowa. His mother was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1832, her maiden name being Axtell. She removed to Knox county, Illinois, in 1842, where she was married to Mr. Van Vleet in 1850. She died March 17, 1871, and was buried in Mills county, Iowa. W. M. Van Vleet's early life was spent in the western part of Iowa, his school advantages being very limited, but with his mother's instructions he learned to read, spell and write, at an early age. After his mother's death he was left as the architect of his

own fortune. He attended the public schools of Glenwood, Iowa, for a time and began life as a teacher, at the age of seventeen, in Montgomery county. He made teaching his occupation for four years, and applied himself to a diligent study of various branches, but especially mathematics, logic and theology. received license to preach from the Nebraska conference of the Methodist Protestant church, in 1879, and was appointed to Seward circuit. While pastor of this work he was also principal of the Utica schools, in Seward county. On March 31, 1880, he was married to M. C. Wenrich, of Mount Pleasant, Iowa, a graduate of the public schools of that place. At the close of the conference year, Mr. Van Vleet was transferred to Iowa, and appointed to Osceola station, for one year and was principal of Spring Hill schools. in 1882, his wife teaching the primary department during that time. He was pastor of a church at Prairie City, Iowa, one year, and has just entered upon the second year as pastor of the Marne station. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Van Vleet. The oldest. William Perry, was twenty-three months old when he died and was buried at Prairie City. Albert Carlton was born February 19, 1883, and is yet spared to them.

HOTELS.

When Hans Simonsen came to the town site of Marne, he put up a small board shanty back of where his barn now stands. Here he boarded the carpenters while his hotel was being built. In 1878 he commenced business in his new hotel, and conducted the same until 1881, when

he rented it to Joe Caulkins, who ran it till September 1, 1884, when Mr. Simonsen again resumed proprietorship. The main building is 22x34 feet in dimensions. and three stories in height, with an "L" 24x23 feet in size, and two stories high. It also has a basement, which is used as a harness shop. There is also a kitchen 22x20 feet in size. There is also another building in connection with the hotel, 14x26 feet. The basement of the main building is used as a dancing hall. The house is well furnished, and can furnish good accommodations to travelers. Mr. Simonsen has an ice-house in connection with the hotel.

SOCIETIES.

Lodge Ancient Order of United Workmen, No. 218, was organized August 26, 1880, with the following charter members: Isaac Armstrong, Henry Gordon, Merritt Hewitt, S. H. Sankey, J. H. Garland, John Findlay, John McEachim, H. J. Eusden, William Lansing, Henry Buch, Edwin Wheeler, S. W. Woods, Robert Woods, H. Simonsen, Edward Coats, F. A. Vogt, A. R. Campbell, O. Remien, W. Trailor, W. Altig and George Lansing.

The first officers were: R. Woods, P. M. W; E. Wheeler, M. W.; John Findlay, F.; M. Hewitt, O.; H. J. Eusden, recorder; O. Remien, financier; William Lansing, Rec.; A. R. Campbell, guide; H. Gordon, I. G.; E. Coats, O. W.

The present officers are: Henry Gordon, P. M. W.; E. Wheeler, M. W.; George Lansing, F.; Cornelius Warner, O.; O. Remien, Rec.; M. Hewitt, F.; F. A. Vogt, guide; H.Simonsen, I. W.; H. J. Eusden, R; L. Struthers, O. W.; William Trailor, trustee.

Since its organization the lodge has not gained largely in membership, but has maintained a fair condition.

A Post, Grand Army of the Republic was organized at a meeting held February 2, 1884, by Henry Fry, mustering officer from Atlantic.

Twenty-five members formed the organization, whose names are: W. W. Copley, A. R. Campbell, Daniel Fleming, A. B. Gray, Meritt Hewitt, Frank Herbert, Louis Kellogg, Adolph Koch, John Lamphere, William Lansing, George Lansing, W. H. McCain, S. A. Miller, M. B. Nussbaum, James Olds, J. C. Stuart, Luther Struthers, Monroe Seymour, O. A. Stillings, G. R. Stephenson, R. A. Swearinger, Joseph Toulouse, T. M. Van Kirk, J. C. Willson and Paul Weise.

The first officers elected were: J. C. Stuart, P. C.; Merritt Hewitt, S. V. C.; W., H. McCain, J. V. C.; M. V. Nussbaum, adjutant; T. M. Van Kirk, quartermaster; John Lamphere, surgeon; W. W. Copley, chaplain; S. A. Miller, O. D.; Paul Wiese, O. G.; Frank Herbert, surgeon-major; J. A. Wilson, Q. M. S.

The officers remain the same, with the exception of the officer of the day, which is now filled by O. A. Stillings.

Since the organization of the Post, one new member has been added to the roll, Samuel Dody, while none have severed their connection with it; so that there are now twenty-six members. They have also five applications for membership, the petitioners being as follows: Henry Warren, E. A. Noon, J. S. Huhn, John Duave and Ernest Gasnick.



g.R.Kirk



Melicent Herk

Meetings are held in the A.O.U.W. hall, on the second and fourth Saturdays of each month.

The Post is in a prosperous condition; and a commendable degree of interest in its welfare is manifested by the members.

POSTOFFICE.

The Marne postoffice was established in 1876, and the first one who held the position of postmaster was Julius Langfelt. He held the office till 1877, when John Pipher was appointed, and served for two years. In June, 1879, J. L. Harvey took charge, and he has held the office since that time. The office was first at its present location, in Harvey's store, but when Mr. Pipher was postmaster he removed to the south part of town. When Mr. Harvey took the position he changed the location to his store again. The office was made a money order office July 1, 1878, and now issues about \$15,000 in money orders per year. The first money order was made out on that day for Joseph Shaw to Henry Dart's Sons', Rock Island, Illinois, and was for fifty dollars. The first one was paid July 22, 1878, to W. P. Allen. It was issued to N. R. Watkins, at Sedan, Kansas.

EDUCATIONAL.

Up to the spring of 1876, there had been no school held on the site of Marne, but at that time a subscription school was started, whose sessions were held in the upper floor of a building near Remien's store, with Miss Hall as teacher. This school was continued until the public school building was erected.

A German school was started in the fall of 1879, by J. P. Roth in Simonsen's Hall, whence it was subsequently removed to the upper floor of Simonsen's implement building. Mr. Roth was a well educated man, and kept a good school. He remained in charge until his death. On Mr. Roth's decease, he was succeeded by Robert Heinemann. He, in turn, was followed by F. Buetmiller.

RELIGIOUS.

The Protestant Methodist church of Marne was built in 1879. The first pastor who presided over the spiritual welfare of the church was Rev. William Remsburg, who remained one year; he was succeeded by Rev. Wesley Sparks, who was the pastor for one year; the next was the Rev. G. E. Ranze, who served two years. Rev. William Van Vleet, the present pastor, succeeded him. The membership of the congregation is not large, but its affairs are in good condition.

CHAPTER XXIII.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

Previous to 1870, the township of Washington, as a distinct sub-division of Cass county did not exist; but when in that year, the country was re-districted to make the congressional and civil townships coincide, the territory thus taken off of Brighton, Cass and Pymosa was formed into a separate township and the name of Washington given thereto. The territory thus set off comprises all of township 76, north, range 37 west. The order for election to organize and elect officers was given June 11, 1870, and the election was accordingly held in October, at Watson's school house, John A. Spoor being the organizing officer. At this election officers were chosen as follows: clerk, E. D. Hawes; assessor, M. W. Watson; road supervisor, Eli Watson; trustees, William Worth, B. D. Shepherd and M. Kirkpatrick. The new township started with a population of four hundred and sixtyeight souls, and the land being good for agricultural purposes, this number was quite rapidly increased; so that, in 1875, a population of five hundred and ninetynine was living within its borders. The census of 1880 gave Washington six hundred and eighty-one people, making a gain of nearly fifty per cent. in the ten years since organization. But this result is not surprising when the excellent advantages of this township are taken into considera_

tion. Water courses for the drainage and irrigation of the land are so plentiful that hardly is there a section without its running stream, large or small, to supply it with that prime necessity of any agricultural region-water, and also to carry off the surplus in times of heavy rains. Indian creek, commencing in Audubon county, first touches the township at the line between sections 5 and 6, flowing with an almost southerly course, leaves the township from the southwest quarter of section 32. Spring creek, having its source so near the north line of the township that Brighton can have but little credit for the part her rivulets take in forming the stream, flows southward till it passes into Cass from the southwest quarter of section 33. Then the waters of the Nishnabotna, largest of all, first enter Washington on their downward course, at the east line of section 12, and flowing southwestwardly, pass into the township below from the southwest quarter of section 35. Good roads intersect each other frequently, most of them at right angles, and many of them following the section lines. There is no postoffice nor market place in the township, but the reason for this is very plain, as good towns are within a few miles from any side of its boundaries. The Atlantic Southern railroad passes through the southeast portion of the township. Shady groves, both natural and artificial, good improvements, the best of lands and well-kept farms, with the beauties and advantages already mentioned, go to make Washington one of the brightest of all Cass county's series of townships.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The title of earliest settler, so far as Washington township is concerned, must be given to George Reeves, as when he came to the territory now embraced within her limits, no living thing was there to dispute his title, save the wild animals and game that had undisturbed possession since the retirement of the aborigines in their course toward the setting sun.

George Reeves came in 1851, and settled on section 35. He built a cabin, but otherwise made very few improvements. George did not have one of the best of reputations, and was not to be relied on. He died in the county, while driving along in his wagon, in 1856. His was the first burial in the township. When he came here, his last location had been Warren county, this State.

Johnson Brandom came in the winter of 1851-2, and settled on section 27. He died in the county, and shortly afterward the family removed to California.

Thomas Coon came in October, 1852, and settled on section 26, on land now owned by Thomas Bell. In the summer of 1853 he removed to his present location, on section 13. He was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, September 20, 1814, He is the son of George and Mary (North) Coon. Both of his parents were natives of Tennessee; they died several years ago,

in Wisconsin. When seventeen years of age, Thomas went to Indiana with his parents, and resided in that State till coming out here. He was married there in February, 1849, to Jane Porter, a widow, whose maiden name was Burns. They had two children-Elizabeth and George. Elizabeth married Henry Bagley (deceased) and now resides in Atlantic. George lives with his now aged parents, and provides for their wants. Mr. Coon is a strong Democrat. He says he was "born a Democrat, and will die a Democrat." Mrs. Coon will be seventy-five years of age in March, 1885; she is active, does her own work, and can see to thread a needle without glasses. Mr. Coon remembers many little incidents of early days. He tells of one occasion when 3,000 Mormons passed his place on their way to Salt Lake, Utah.

Wade Hampton Holt came from the southern States in 1853, and took up his residence with George Reeves. He remained here after Reeves' death, but in 1857 returned to the Sunny South. He afterward joined the Confederate service, and was killed in battle.

James M. Watson came in the fall of of 1855, and bought a claim of George Reeves. This land is now owned by James Walker. Mr. Watson was born in Greene county, Ohio, in 1817. When he was nine years of age, his parents removed to Indiana, where they remained about eight years. They then went to Henry county, Iowa. After a residence of three years there, he went to Missouri, where he was married to Sarah Viney, in 1840. He then returned to Henry county, Iowa, and spent his time there and in Madison

county until he came to this county. On coming here, he commenced to deal in Cass county lands, which business he carried on quite extensively. He had resided here two years when the accident occurred which caused his untimely end. chasing a wolf, one afternoon in January, 1856, and when near Spring creek, his horse threw him, fracturing his skull. This occurred about three o'clock in the afternoon, and when found, at 11 o'clock P. M., he was dead, whether having perished with cold or been killed by the fall, it was never known. His family still live in the county. He was a brother of W. M. Watson, who lives on section 31.

John A. Spoor was born at Alburgh, Vermont, February 19, 1835. His father, Allen Spoor, died in that State in 1842. At the age of twelve years, John went to Massachusetts and joined an older brother, Nelson G. Spoor, in Middlesex county, where he remained for seven years. Nelson G. Spoor, about 1850, went to St. Louis. and soon after to Council Bluffs. In 1853 he, in company with Stephen G. Carey and Wm. Dickerson, became owner of the town site of Iranistan, including the mill property. He (Nelson G.) then wrote for his brother John A., the subject of this sketch. to come here, which he did, arriving in Iranistan August 24, 1854. He went to work in the mill, and continued there until nearly spring, then he hired out to work upon the farm now owned by Wilson Smith. The first land he purchased was eighty acres on section 18, Cass township, which is now owned by Mrs. A. Davis. He also bought, the same fall, 1854, forty acres on section 19. the spring of 1855, he bought one hundred | Watson, turned the first furrow on "Pretty

and sixty acres on section 31, Washington township, which he commenced improving the same year. In October, 1855, he returned to Massachusetts, and there, on the 21st day of that month, was married to Louisa M. Haynes, who was born in Middlesex county, March 23, 1835. They came immediately to Cass county, and spent the following winter at Indiantown. March 17, 1856, they settled on Mr. Spoor's land on section 31. He has since that time sold his north eighty acres, and purchased land south of the township line on section 6, Cass township. The farm contains two hundred and forty acres. He owns, also, ten acres of timber land on section 29, Washington township. He has valuable improvements and a highly desirable farm. Mrs. Spoor died, Decem-They had two daughtersber 19, 1883. Jennie and Jessie, who, since the death of their mother, have been their father's housekeepers. Jennie was born April 28, 1860, and March 5, 1882, was married to Fremont J. Henderson, who was born in New York, July 20, 1858. He came here from Wisconsin. Jessie, the other daughter, was born August 16, 1863. Mr. Spoor has held the office of justice of the peace and road supervisor. In the spring of 1877, he rented his farm to G. I. Chizum, and removed to Council Bluffs. The October following, he returned to Iranistan, and worked in the mill during the winter. In the spring of 1878 he returned to his farm.

William M. Watson was born in Tippecanoe county, Indiana, on the site of General Harrison's famous battle-field, February 4. 1837. His father, Dr. Paschal

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Prairie," near the battle-field. His brother, Jesse Watson, of Atlantic township, was the first child born in that vicinity. The date of his birth was 1828. In 1838, Dr. Paschal Watson and his wife Eleanor (Jenkins) Watson, removed with their family to Henry county, in this State. There Dr. Watson operated the first ferry on Skunk river, at that point. In 1841, they moved to Davis county, Missouri, where in the spring of 1850, Dr. Watson died. His widow died in August, 1868, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Abigail Bell, in this township. Of the nine children who came with them to Iowa, five are now living-Jacob, in Kansas; Mrs. Abigail Bell, widow of E. B. Bell; Eli, living in Lewis, where he settled in 1855; Jesse, a resident of Atlantic township, and William M., the subject of this sketch, who, with his mother's family returned from Missouri to Madison county, Iowa. In 1856, he accompanied by his mother, his sister Abigail and her husband, E. B. Bell, came to Cass county, and settled in Washington township. His brother, James M. Watson, settled here in 1854, and January 31, 1856, was thrown from his horse and killed, while engaged in hunting wolves. The widow of James Watson now lives in Audubon county, with her son, Henry M. She has two other sons, Paschal and John, who are both residents of this county. M. Watson bought his present farm, on section 31, Washington township, in February, 1866. It then contained eightyseven acres, which he has since increased to one hundred and ten acres. Mr. and Mrs. Watson have four children living-Kittie E., Edward E., James C., and John

M. Mr, Watson is a public spirited citizen, always taking an interest in whatever concerns the public welfare, and never since he became of legal age has he failed to cast his vote at any election where he was entitled to that privilege. residence here he has been peculiarly unfortunate, having met with a continued series of accidents. June 13, 1856, he was severely cut in the right knee joint by an accidental blow of an axe, in the hands of Judge William Dickerson. In consequence of this injury he was confined to his bed till February, 1857. In October of that year, he was attacked with typhoid fever, and for one hundred and ninety-six days was unable to leave his bed. Since taking up his residence on the farm, he has had two houses destroyed by fire, the first one in 1872, and the second one, which was built on the same foundation, in 1876. In March, 1873, he lost ninetysix hogs by cholera, and has lost five. horses in one season.

In the spring of 1856, William Marshall settled on section 35, on land now owned by James Walker. He remained one year, when he removed to Missouri. About two years after his removal to that State he died. He was a native of Virginia.

James Black came in 1856, and located on section 5. He soon took up a claim on section 10, and built a cabin,

James Blake was born in Ireland, in 1831, and when fourteen years of age, he came with his parents to America, and located in Philadelphia, where he remained but a short time, when he went to Delaware. He there remained but a few months, when he returned to Chester

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county, Pennsylvania, and was there rear. ed to manhood. In 1856 he came west with a sister and two brothers, to search for a location, upon which to build them a house and buy a farm. They came directly to Cass county, and made a settlement in what is now Washington township, where they built a small log house, in which they lived some time. In the fall of the same year, James bought a piece of land on section 10, where he erected a small cabin. He went to Colorado in 1861, and there mined for two years, when he went to Montana, and was there engaged in mining until 1866, when he returned to Cass county, and settled on the farm he had previously purchased. He has since added to his farm one hundred and sixty acres, making in all, three hundred and twenty acres, which he has nicely improved, and has planted some fine trees, of both shade and fruit. Mr. Blake was married in 1867, to Mary Gannon, also a native of Ireland. They have one child living-Mary.

Patrick Blake also came in 1856, and located on section 5, where he at once went, to work on the construction of a house.

Patrick Blake, one of the pioneers of Cass county, was born in Ireland, on the 17th of March, 1824. When nineteen years of age, he came to America, being on the ocean over seven weeks. He landed at Philadelphia, and living there about five years, he then went to Phœnixville, and was there engaged in iron mining for five years. He then returned to Philadelphia, and there remained until 1856, when he, in company with his wife, three children, two brothers and a sister, came to

the west to locate a home. They went to St. Joseph, Missouri, and remaining there some time, they came to Cass county. Iowa, and purchased eighty acres of land on section 5. He immediately erected a log cabin, in which the family moved and lived about eleven years, when he replaced the rude log house with a large frame building. His farm now contains three hundred and sixty acres of finely cultivated land, a fine orchard and many fine farm buildings. Mr. Blake was married in 1847, to Margaret O'Brian, a native of New York State. They have nine children, seven of whom are now living-Sarah A., Thomas, Elizabeth, Mary, Arthur P., Margaret E, and Katie: Ellen, died at the age of eight years.

Jesse Waggett came in the spring of 1857, from Henry county, this State. He purchased land on section 25, now owned by J. M. Bulan, on which he built a house and made improvements. He remained about one year, when he sold to Sawyer, and removed to Missouri, where he died about two years afterward.

William Hopley settled in Washington township in 1858, and established the first dairy in the county. In April, 1865, he removed to Atlantic township.

At an early day, Edward Manley came from Indiana, and located on section 26. He afterward went to Kansas, where he now resides.

OTHER PROMINENT PEOPLE.

In order that an adequate idea of the representative people of the township may be gleaned from these pages, the following sketches of the more prominent citizens are given:

Martin Luther Hetrick, born in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, on the 16th of March, 1830, is the son of Christian and Barbara Hetrick. His father was a shoemaker and stone mason by trade, but his latter years were devoted to farm life. Martin learned the stone mason trade with his father, and when twenty years of age he left his home, and moved to Franklin county, Pennsylvania, and there made it his home about one year, when he moved to Frederick county, Maryland, and from there to Allegheny county, that State, and in June, 1853, he was united in marriage with Jemima McElfish, a native of Maryland. Martin continued his profession as builder and contractor until 1867, when he was engaged in the mercantile business until 1872, when he purchased eight hundred acres of land, in Dawson county, Nebraska, and opened a store of general goods, and there did a large business for a short time, when the crops were eaten by grasshoppers, and as the farmers became disheartened with the loss of large crops, Mr. Hetrick was nearly financially ruined. In the fall of 1876, he left that country and came to Iowa, locating in Cass county, and spent the winter in the town of Lewis. The March following he rented a farm in Pymosa township, and remaining there two years, he came to Washington township, and there lived on the farm of Mr. Hicks, until the spring of 1881, when he purchased his present home of one hundred acres of land on section 34. Mr. and Mrs. Hetrick have six children-Mary E., wife of N. G. Perdew, of Dakota; Anna M., wife of W. Everett, of Colorado; Rudolph, at home; John, now living at home; Geneva, wife

of R. A. Shearer, of this township, and Adda, at home.

Hugh Livingston (deceased) was born in Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, October 21, 1821. He was reared to the occupation of farming, which he always followed. He was united in marriage, February 21, 1843, with Mary Ann Todd, in the town of Mercer, Mercer county, Pennsylvania. She is a daughter of John and Gettis (Elder) Todd, who settled in Lawrence county, when she was about twelve years of age. They died in that county. Mr. and Mrs. Livingston resided in Pennsylvania till the fall of 1865, when they removed to Clinton county. They there engaged in farming, remaining in that county five years. In September, 1870, they became residents of Cass county, locating upon a farm of four hundred and twenty acres. lying in sections 3 and 4, of Cass township, and 33 and 34 of Washington township. They resided till 1882 upon section 3, Cass township, then having sold their land in Cass, they moved to section 33, of Washington township, where he died December 1, 1883, much regretted by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. Mr. and Mrs. Livingston have had eight children, six of whom are living-Elizabeth, wife of Richard Swearingen, of Pottawattamie county; Hannah, widow of Samuel Hauke, living in Hall county, Nebraska; John C., a resident of Cass township; George, in Buffalo county, Nebraska; Sarah M., wife of Charles Rossell, of Pottawattamie county, and Clarence E., who resides with his mother at the homestead. Ella Mary died November 15, 1883, aged twenty-one years; Minerva J., wife of W. P. Cubage, died in

Jackson county, April 8, 1866, aged twenty-two years. Clarence E. Livingston was born in Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, March 26, 1865, and was eight months old when his parents left the State. He now carries on the farm.

W. A. Bagley came to Cass county in September, 1873, and located in Washington township. In 1874 he purchased some wild land on section 10, and in the last of March of that year, he moved into a small frame building, which he had previously built, and there began to cultivate his land. He has since replaced his small frame house by a neat, commodious one, has improved his farm, and has made an elegant place of the wild and uncultivated land. He was born in Athens county, Ohio, on the 2d of June, 1821, and is the son of Williams and Louisa Bagley. His father was a native of New Hampshire, and was one of the first white settlers in Muskingum valley. He was a clothier by trade, but on going to Ohio he purchased land and followed agricultural pursuits. He built a woolen mill on the Muskingum river, and in 1832 he traded his property for land in Logan county, where he lived three years, and then went to Bureau county, Illinois. In 1837 he came to Iowa, and located in Muscatine county, where he died in 1838. The subject of this sketch remained in Muscatine county with his parents until 1852, when he went to Cedar county, and there remained about two years, when he returned to Muscatine county and purchased a farm. Two years later he returned to Cedar county, where he was engaged in the mercantile trade two years, when he moved to Milton township, that county, where he lived on a farm until 1873, when he came to Cass county. Mr. Bagley was married in 1848 to Lucretia Burgan, a native of Ohio. They have ten children— William F., Mary, Charlie, Emma, Hattie, Sallie, Scott, Katie, Louis and Burt.

Alfred B. Gray, came to Cass county in 1875, and purchased a farm on section 4, Washington township. He has since improved his farm, built a large frame house, and planted an orchard which is now one of the finest in the township. He was born in Cedar county, Iowa on the 13th of April, 1843, and is the son of Ebenezer and Eliza (Boland) Gray, his father a native of Ohio, and his mother of Virginia. Ebenezer came to the territory of Iowa in April, 1839, and settled in what is now Muscatine. He then went by team to Cedar county, where he was among the early settlers. He remained in that county until his death, which occurred in 1884, while his widow is still a resident of that county. Alfred was reared to manhood in Cedar county, and made his home with his parents until 1864, when he enlisted in company G, Forty-seventh Iowa Infantry. He served about three months, when he was bonorably discharged, and came to his old home in Cedar county, where he remained a resident until coming to Cass county. He was married in 1868 to Mary Mattison, a native of England, but when quite young came to America, and located in Stark county, Ohio, where her father died when she was seven years old. She came to Cedar county when twelve years of age, and was there a resident until 1875, when they came to Cass county.

Christian A. Dierksen moved to Washington township in 1870, and began cultivating the prairie, and soon built a small house. In 1881 he sold his place and purchased two hundred and forty acres on section 3, where he now resides. He is a native of Germany, and was born in January, 1832. He attended school until sixteen years of age, when he began farming, and soon left his native land for America, coming directly to California, where he was engaged in mining. In 1866 he returned to Germany to visit his friends, but soon came back to America and began farming in Johnson county, Iowa, where he remained until 1870. He then came to Cass county, and began to improve the land. He was married in 1870 to Dorathea C. Petersen, a native of Germany. She died in October, 1871, leaving one child, Agnes C., who died in August, 1872.

H. M. Brown resides on section 14, Washington township, where he purchased two hundred and seventy acres of nice land in 1880, and has since remained there. He was born in Ohio, in 1842, and was there reared. He learned the trade of a harness maker, and in 1862, came to Clinton county, Iowa, where he was engaged in the harness business nntil 1864, when he returned to Ohio, and enlisted in the One Hundred and Seventysixth Ohio Infantry, and served in that regiment until the close of the war. After the war he returned to Ohio, and was there engaged in the boot and shoe business until the spring of 1868, when he sold out and came to Marion county, Iowa, where he commenced farming and was so engaged until coming to Cass

county, where he has since followed that occupation. Mr. Brown was married to Sarah A. Blackwood, a native of Ohio, and by whom he has had eight children—Edward E., Henry E., Emory O., Herbert W., Joseph W., Abbie A., Asa, and Carrie M.

Isaac Worley owns and occupies the north half of the southeast quarter of section 15, where he settled in 1873. His farm was at that time unimproved, but is now all under cultivation and well fenced. He has an orchard of fifty trees, in good bearing condition and about one acre of grove. Isaac Worley was born in Perry county, Ohio, 1818, and was the eldest of a family of eleven children. brought up on a farm in Perry county, and there married to Rebecca Holden, a native of Pennsylvania. They have four children-John L., in Nebraska; Sarah A., wife of W. H. Warner, of Audubon county; William H., also in Audubon county, and Edward E., in Cass county.

DeWitt A. Winston resides on the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 22. He owns one hundred and twenty acres, comprising the half of the northeast quarter and the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 22. Mr. Winston came here in 1869 and made a location of two hundred and forty acres of land, including the above described. also the south half of the southeast quarter of section 15, and the northwest quarter of section 22. This land was purchased of Frank Whitney and deeded to Mrs. Nancy M. Winston, the mother of DeWitt A., September 15, 1874. The farm now owned by the latter, was deeded to him immedi-

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ately after. The land was entered in 1856; by Joseph W. Power, but no improvements had been made at the time of Mr. Winston's settlement here. since broken and otherwise improved nearly all of the two hundred and forty acres. He is a son of Alanson and Nancy M. (Bartholomew) Winston, natives of Connecticut. Alanson Winston learned the trade of clock-making at Bristol in that State. He was engaged later in the business of wood turning. The subject of this sketch was born in Bristol, Connecticut, January 9, 1843. 'He was brought up in his native State and there married to Jennie Byington, also a native of Bristol, born in September, 1844, and a daughter of George and Margaret A. (Lee) Byington. Mr. and Mrs. Winston have one child-Nathan D., born here, January 18, 1872.

William Gillett resides upon the southwest quarter of section 15, where he owns a farm of one hundred and sixty acres. This land he purchased in June, 1876, and it was then unimproved. He now has nearly the whole farm under cultivation. Mr. Gillett was born in Clayton county, Iowa, in 1859. His father, John W. Gillett, was one of the pioneers of that John W. Gillett was born in eastern Maryland and became an orphan at an early age. He came to Clayton county, Iowa, when a young man and afterwards removed to Atlantic where he died. His wife died in Clayton county. They had a family of four sons and two daughters, all of whom reside in this county. William Gillett was married to Alice Ferry, daughter of Mark Ferry, a resident of Dakota. Mrs. Gillett died July 14, 1884.

James Walker, a prominent farmer in Washington township, was born in Cheshire, England, April 20, 1830. father, also James Walker, was a farmer by occupation. He died in England in 1843. In 1845 James Walker came to the United States, accompanied by his brothers, George, Elisha and Charles, and two sisters, Mary and Elizabeth. They located in Des Moines county, Iowa, where Mary, the elder of the sisters, was married to William Arrowsmith, who is now deceased. She is still a resident of Des Moines. Elizabeth died soon after coming to this State; George is now living in southern Kansas; Elisha died in Des Moines county, where Charles now resides. Their mother joined them in that county, in the fall of the same year in which they arrived, 1845, and died there a few years later. James Walker was married in Lee county, Iowa, October 20, 1858, to Ann Okel!, a native of England. They began married life in Des Moines county, where they resided until 1878. He owned in Washington township, of that county, a fine farm of three hundred and twenty acres, with good buildings and improvements. In the spring of 1875 he purchased a farm containing four hundred acres in sections 35 and 36, Washington township, Cass county. To this he removed in the spring of 1876, since which he has been a resident of this county. His farm is under a high state of cultivation, and his improvements are among the best in the township. He makes a business of buying and feeding cattle and hogs for market. Mr. and Mrs. Walker have seven children—Nettie, Ralph K., Mollie, Bertha, Nellie, Willie and Harry. Mr. Walker is at present serving as school treasurer and director in his district, and is one of the most highly esteemed citizens of the township.

John E. Bailey resides on section 21. His farm includes two hundred and forty acres in that section, and one hundred sixty acres adjoining in section 22. His first purchase was the part lying in 21, which he bought in 1873. The remainder he purchased in 1879. All, with the exception of forty acres, is broken and fenced. His house was erected at a cost of two thousand dollars, and his barn and other farm buildings cost a similar sum. He is largely engaged in stock raising and makes a specialty of raising hogs. Mr. Bailey was born in Orleans county, Vermont, in October, 1846. His father, Colonel J. P. Bailey, in the spring of 1854, removed with his family from Vermont to Louisa county, Iowa, where he still resides. John E. remained with his parents until he came to Cass county, in 1873. He is the only one of his father's family who settled in this county. He has been twice married. His first wife was formerly Sally A. Hall. She died December 7, 1875, leaving one son-Johnnie S. He was married the second time to Lottie A. Williamson, daughter of E. T. Williamson, of Mount Pleasant, By this union there are three children-Frank, Charles and Cora.

Henry J. Hayward is a native of Logansport, Indiana, born October 21, 1843. His father, Henry Hayward, moved in 1848, to Huron county, Ohio, where he

died in 1874. His widow, Louisa Hayward, died in Rice county, Kansas, in February, 1884, while living with her daughter, Mrs. Louisa Peters. Henry J. Hayward left his home in Ohio, and came to this county in March, 1876. He purchased his present farm at that time. It contains two hundred and eighty acres, located on sections 24 and 25, of Washington township. He also owns eight acres of timber in Atlantic township. He bought his farm of Jacob Miller, who resided here four or five years. Mr. Hayward was united in marriage at Bellfonte, Ohio, November 5, 1867, with Elizabeth Lewis, a native of that place, and daughter of John and Lucy (Cowle) Lewis. She was born November 5, 1850. Mr. and Mrs. Hayward have two sons-Oliver. born in August, 1873, and Arthur, born in February, 1879. John Lewis died at Bellfonte, Ohio, in 1854. His widow is now living with Mr. and Mrs. Hayward.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first school board in Washington township, was elected March 20, 1871, and consisted of the following: George Keck, W. M. Watson and M. Kirkpatrick, directors; E. D. Hawes, secretary; M. W. Watson, president; John Spoor, treasurer.

The present school board is as follows:

A. C. Fulton, president; H. M. Brown, secretary; James Walker, treasurer; A. C. Fulton, John Fulton, John Bailey, James Walker, E. C. Kennedy, A. Brehmer, C. R. Hunt, H. F. Huntoon and M. L. Hetrick, directors.

The first school in Washington township was taught by Rev. Hawsford Short, a preacher of the Congregational denomination in the winter of 1855. He rented from Joseph Everly, a house with one room, in which he taught the youth of this section. This house, shingles and all, was made of native lumber, and was on section 26. The land is now owned by Mrs. A. Bull.

District No. 1.—Sections No. 1, 2, 11 and 12, constitute the Washington, or district No. 1. The building, which is located at the southeast corner of section 2, was erected at a cost of \$550, in the summer of 1871. D. C. Cady was the first teacher. George B. Swartz now has charge as teacher.

District No. 2.—This district, which is also known by the name of Grant, is composed of sections 3, 4, 9 and 10. The school house, a nice frame one, is located on the southeast corner of section 4, and was erected in the spring of 1874, at a cost of \$560. Hattie Campbell was the first teacher, and the present teacher is Addie Denison.

District No. 3.— This district is also known as Lincoln. It is composed of sections 5, 6, 7 and 8. The first school house was moved from Brighton township, in the winter of 1870–71, and Mary Kincaid taught the first term at the new location. In the summer of 1879, a new building was erected on the northeast quarter of section 7, at a cost of \$600. Cynthia Wilson was the first teacher in this house, and Carrie McKinley teaches at present.

District No. 4.—This district, which is also known by the name of Jefferson, is made up of sections 17, 18, 19 and 20. Its school house is located on the southeast corner of section 18. It was erected in the summer of 1873, at a cost of \$500.

Hattie Fulton was the first teacher in this house, and Cynthia Wilson is the present teacher.

District No. 5.—The schoolhouse in this district was built in the summer of 1876, at a cost of \$543. It is 22x26 feet, ground measurement. Sections 15, 16, 21 and 22 go to make up this district, which is also called Jackson district. The building is located on the southeast corner of section 16. The first teacher was Nora Watson. Catherine E. Vaughn is the present teacher.

District No. 6.—This district is also called the Webster district. It is composed of sections 13, 14, 23 and 24. The building, which is on the northeast corner of section 23, was erected in 1877, and cost \$700. M. J. Craig taught the first term of school in this house. F. J. Booth is the present teacher.

District No. 7,—This district, which is also known as Union, is made up of sections 25, 26, 35 and 36. The first school house, within its limits, was erected in 1862, at a cost of \$800, and opened with Celia Gridley, (now the widow of John Mills) as teacher. She, at present, resides at Tabor, Iowa. This school house was the first one built in the township. The present building, which is situated on the southwest corner of section 25, was erected in the summer of 1875, and cost \$475. Adelaide Hopley taught the first term of school in this house. The present teacher is Ella Kettering.

District No. 8, is also called Howard district. Its school house cost \$517, and was built in 1872, on the northwest quarter of section 34. H. Howard was the

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first pedagogue in this school. The present teacher is Alice Battersby. The district is composed of sections 27, 28, 33 and 34.

District No. 9.—This district is formed by sections 29, 30, 31 and 32. It is called Ellsworth. The first school house in this district, was erected in 1867, of native lumber. Minnie Goltra taught the first term of school. The building now used for school purposes, was built in the summer of 1877, at a cost of \$625. It is located on the northwest quarter of section 32. Charles Bagley taught the first term of school in this building. The present teacher is George Powell.

RELIGIOUS ITEM.

In 1858, Father Platt, of Fort Des Moines, came to the township, and held mass at the house of Patrick Blake, on section 5. Father Dexter, of Omaha, held services at a later day, in the same neighborhood.

HISTORIC.

George Reeves was the first who died in the township. His death occurred in the winter of 1856.

The first marriage in Washington township was that which united, as man and wife, Alvin Jessup and Harriet Driscoll. The ceremony occurred at the old Everly farm, now owned by Peter Hopley, in June, 1853. The groom was a native of Indiana, and at the time of the marriage was a resident of Cass township. At last accounts he was in Missouri. The bride

was a native of Burlington, Iowa, where she was born in 1834. She is now dead.

Joseph Everly was a man who bore a good reputation when in his normal condition, but who, unfortunately, was addicted to the excessive use of liquor. One day, in the fall of 1860, he rode into Lewis on horseback, and spent a good portion of the day in drinking. Jacob Watson was also in town that day with a team, and about dusk, having finished his trading, started for home. It seems that after passing Turkey creek bridge, Watson was overtaken by Everly, and a quarrel began, which was overheard by a neighboring family. The next morning Everly was found dead in the brush at the side of the road, three-quarters of a mile beyond Turkey creek bridge, with the marks of a club across his skull. The affair did not create much excitement. The grand jury took the matter in hand, but did not return an indictment against any one, and the affair was dropped. Everly was buried in the Lewis cemetery.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

The first officers of the township of Washington were: William Worth, B. D. Shepherd and M. Kirkpatrick, trustees; E. D. Hawes, clerk; M. W. Watson, assessor; Eli Watson, road supervisor.

The present officers of Washington township are: R. Marshall, clerk; Ralph Warner, L. Grout and J. D. Goff, trustees; L. A. Dawson, assessor; M. W. Watson, justice.

CHAPTER XXIV.

BENTON TOWNSHIP.

The subdivision of Cass county which is known as Benton township, was constituted June 11, 1870, from Grant, Pymosa, and the now extinct township of Turkey Grove. All of congressional township 77 north, range 35 west, enters into its The election was held in October, 1870, at Cannon's schoolhouse, and the warrant as election officer was issued to J. C. Cannon. At this election the following officers were chosen: L. D. Pearson, Orson Brown and William Gingery, trustees; Samuel Howlett, clerk; James Jordan and Joseph Clure, constables; H. Parker, justice; Chauncey Slater, T. J. Roberts, J. B. McGill, D. G. Hatfield, Henry Mc Dermott and James McDermott, road supervisors. There is not one section in the township which does not have its stream, large or small, for purposes of drainage and irrigation. The Troublesome creek flows diagonally through the township, from northeast to southwest, entering from the north at sections 1, 2 and 3, and passing into Pymosa from the southwest quarter of section 31. Crooked creek enters from the east on section 12, and flows west till it joins the Troublesome about the northwest corner of section 15. These streams and their smaller tributaries afford water for every farm in the township.

The wagon roads for the most part intersect each other at right angles, and follow the section lines in most cases. The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad passes through the southeast part of the township, touching only sections 35 and 36.

There are nine school districts in the township, all of regulation size, being composed of four sections each.

Highland Grove is located in the northeastern corner of the township, and Hamlin's Grove on sections 2 and 3. Besides these there are several lesser natural groves in the township. The country is a beautiful undulating prairie, varied occasionally by mild hills and patches of timber. The improvements are worthy of the soil, which is as good as exists in the county.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

William Hamlin was the pioneer settler of Benton township. He came on the 6th day of May, 1851, and located on section 6, He set about improving his claim, and the log cabin which he built was the first structure of any kind erected in the township. It was sixteen by sixteen feet in ground area. He remained about five years, when he removed to Pymosa township. He afterwards removed from

the county, going to Arkansas, where he now resides. He is a brother of Nathaniel Hamlin, of Audubon county.

Robert Stansbury came to Benton township in the spring of 1853, and located on section 11, where L. D. Pearson now resides. He built a cabin, and made some improvements, but becoming dissatisfied, he gave up his place, and removed to Audubon county, and from there to Kansas. His present whereabouts are not to be ascertained.

William Millhollen came in the spring of 1854, and locating on section 10, built a cabin and improved a farm. The widow of M. R. Shultz now owns this land. Mr. Millhollen now resides at Bear Grove, Guthrie county.

James Montgomery came in the spring of 1854, and settled on section 14, where O. B. Brown now lives. He built a cabin and made some improvements, but after staying a short time, he removed to Bates county, Missouri, where he died during the time of the war. He was a native of Kentucky, and came here from Illinois.

John Eagan came in the spring of 1854, and located on section 14. He built a cabin, and began improving his claim. The land on which he settled is now owned by Chauncey Slater. After he had been here about one year, he was driving his team one day, when he was thrown from the wagon, receiving injuries from which he died a short time afterward. The family now resides in the vicinity.

Joseph Northgraves first came to Benton in 1854, and located a piece of land on section 29, where he erected a house 16x20 feet, made from boards cut with a "whip-saw" out of native timber. He

then returned to Hamilton county, Ohio, and in the fall of 1855 removed his family to Benton township. They remained here until 1877, when Mr. Northgraves disposed of his property and removed to Adams county, where he operates the flouring mills at Eureka, having followed the milling business most of his life. Mr. Northgraves is a native of England, and came to America with his parents when three years of age.

Rensselaer Silvers came to this township in the spring of 1855, and located on section 1, at the place where John Dill now lives. On his arrival he immediately set about building a cabin and improving a farm. He was a native of North Carolina, and had grown to manhood in the south. He was living in the county when the war broke out, and in October, 1864, was drafted and served with the Fourth Iowa through the balance of the war, as did also his brother Isaac. At the close of the war, Rensselaer returned to the county, but after a stay of about three years, removed to Missouri, where he now resides.

Jonathan Decker came in the spring of 1855, and settled on section 1, where he built a cabin for a shelter for his family, and set about improving a farm of one hundred and twenty acres. He was a native of Ohio, and had lived in that State until coming here. He remained here until about the year 1866, when he removed to Audubon county. He afterward removed with his family to Nebraska, where he now resides.

S. H. Perry came here in 1856, and located on section 12, where he built a cabin and made some improvements.

Henry McDermott now owns the land on which he settled. Perry staid some five or six years, when he removed to Exira, Audubon county. On the death of his wife, which occurred some time afterward, he returned to Pennsylvania, his native State.

Orson Brown came in September, 1856, and bought land of James Montgomery, on sections 13 and 14, on which he settled.

Orson Brown resides upon the northeast quarter of section 14. His farm comprises one hundred and twenty acres in that section. He also owns one hundred and twenty acres in section 13. He purchased his home farm of James Montgomery, in September, 1856, at which time he located here. Mr. Montgomery had made a few improvements, consisting of the erection of a log house and the breaking of sixty acres. Mr. Brown has a well improved farm. His present residence, which is among the best to be found in Benton township, was built in 1866, but additions have since been made. He hauled the lumber for building his house from Boonesborough and Des Moines, the trip requiring five days. He has in his orchard about two hundred and seventy-five bearing apple trees, twentyfive cherry trees, and other varieties of fruit. Mr. Brown was born in St. Lawrence county, New York, January 1, 1824. His father, Luther Brown, removed to Indiana when Orson was about sixteen years of age, and settled in Steuben county, where he lived until his death. Orson Brown went overland to California in 1852, being just three months on the road between Council Bluffs and Placerville. He returned in 1856, and soon af-

terwards came to Cass county. His. brother, Anson Brown, came here in 1854, and pre-empted several pieces of land. He settled on eighty acres, forty of which was in section 11, and the balance in section 13. Later, he removed to Atlantic township, thence to Missouri, and afterward to Ottawa, Kansas, where he still lives. Orson Brown has been twice married. His first wife was Jane Tilletson, who died here in 1870. His present wife, formerly Mrs. Jane (Wood) Brown, was born in Michigan, and came to this county in 1872. Mr. Brown had, by his first marriage, five children-Mary, wife of Cortes Taylor, of Sioux county; Ernest, living in this county; Rosetta, wife of Lewis Anderson, of Anita; Martha, in Sioux county, and Jane, at home. He lost. two sons-William and Charles. Mrs. Brown has one son by her former marriage, Elmer.

Henry McDermott located on section 12, in 1857, where he now has a large tract of improved land.

Henry McDermot was born in Richland county, Ohio, in 1828. He was reared a farmer, also engaged to some extent, in carpenter work. He came to Iowa in 1856, with his family, locating in Johnson county. The following year he settled on section 12, of Benton township. His farm contains five hundred and sixty acres. He also owns owns one hundred and twenty acres three miles east of Anita. He was married to Elizabeth Miller, a native of Richland county, Ohio. They have six children—John, Charles, George, Thomas, David and Emma.

James B. McDermott came in March, 1857, and purchased of Dr. G. S. Morrison the southeast quarter of section 35, on which he made a permanent settlement.

James B. McDermott located in March, 1859, upon the southeast quarter of section 35, Benton township, where he now resides. He purchased the land at that time, of Dr. G. S. Morrison, who then lived in Grant township. At that time the only settlements in Benton, were on Crooked and Troublesome creeks. Mr. McDermott is a native of Richland county, Ohio, born in 1826. He was reared to the occupation of farming. He came to this State in 1855, accompanied by his family, and his brother Marcus, and his family. He lived in the southern part of Red Oak township, in Cedar county, two years, coming to Cass county, November 1, 1857. He had purchased his land here the previous year. Mr. McDermott is one of the large and successful farmers and stock raisers of Cass county. He increased his quarter section to about six hundred and forty acres. He has divided much of his land among his sons, but still owns the most of his original purchase. He was married to Elizabeth E. Westheffer, a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1825. She removed with her parents to Ohio in 1844. Mr. McDermott's parents were Mark and Sarah McDermott. His father died several years since. His mother is still living at an advanced age. They were natives of Pennsylvania, and among the early settlers of that part of Ohio. Mrs. McDermotts parents were William and Mary Westheffer. Mr. McDermott was previously married in Ohio, and lost his wife there. He had two children by his first marriage-Martin L., and Anna E. He has by his second marriage, four children

-Charles W., James D., Verdie and Eva B. The youngest three were born in Benton township.

Charles W. McDermott, son of James B., and Elizabeth McDermott, was born in Cedar county, Iowa, in 1856. He come to Cass county with his parents the following year. He is married to Isabel Nordman, a daughter of Frank Nordman, of Franklin township. Mr. McDermott resides on section 35, where he owns a farm of one hundred and sixty acres.

James M. Brown, an early settler of this county, was born in New Hampshire, in 1820. He removed with his parents, to Erie county, New York, when quite young. His father, James Brown, died when he (James M.) was twelve years old. His mother married again and removed to Cattaragus county, New York, where she died. James M., left home at the age of sixteen and went to Calhoun county, Michigan, where he worked by the month, for a time, thence to Rock Island county, Illinois. In 1853, he crossed the plains to California with ox teams, being on the road six months. He remained there two years then returned to Rock Island county and lived there until 1858, when he came to Cass county, Iowa. He purchased there of Samuel M. Ballard, a farm of three hundred and twenty acres, unimproved, and comprising the south half of section 10, of Benton township, where he settled and still resides. Mr. Brown was married in Rock Island county, to Sarah Martin, a native of Kentucky. They have five children-Mrs. Elma Millhollen, Mrs. Ellen Howlett, Mrs. Lydia Hall, (widow), Mrs. Alta Pratt, and Grant. They have lost one child, Franklin. Mr. Brown came to

Cass county in limited circumstances, but is now prosperous and has succeeded well financially. Politically, he is a Democrat.

Lewis Beason was born in Greene county, Ohio, January 16, 1834. His parents were John and Elizabeth (Lee) Beason, natives of the same county and State. His father died in Jackson county, Oregon, in 1864, while his mother died in Logan county, Illinois, in 1865. When sixteen years of age, Mr. Beason went with his parents to Logan county, Illinois, and in 1854 went with his father to Oregon and California, on a speculative tour. They were absent two years, engaged in mining, etc., when Lewis returned to Illinois, where he remained but a short time, when he again started for California. While passing through Cass county, he met R. D. McGeehon and J. R. Kirk, old acquaintances, and was induced to remain. He settled in Atlantic township, on section 21, where he remained about five years, when in 1861 he traded his property here for what was known for years afterward, as the Beason Station, on the site where Anita now stands. He remained here until the fall of 1870, when he removed to his present location in Benton township. Mr. Beason served as a member of the board of supervisors of Cass county for four years, and was virtually the first postmaster at Anita, although a man by the name of Gardner was first appointed, but did not serve. He was also the first postmaster of the old Lura postoffice. At present Mr. Beason has one of the finest farms in Benton township, with an elegant residence, beautiful lawns, a bearing orchard of about three acres, and is one of the prominent and influential citizens of Cass He was married in 1860 to county. Augusta Wooster, a daughter of Calvin and Hannah (Matson) Wooster, natives of New York. Mrs. Beason's father died at Anita, May 28, 1883. Her mother, who is nearly eighty-two years of age, makes her home with her daughter upon the farm in Benton township. Mr. and Mrs. Beason have had seven children, four of whom are living: Charles I., born October 13, 1865; Lewis H., jr., born March 6, 1870; Olive, born August 25, 1873; Edith, born January 24, 1882. Mr. Beason is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and in politics is a Democrat. In addition to the property already spoken of, he has four hundred and sixty acres of land in a fine state of cultivation and raises a large amount of Shorthorn cattle and Poland China hogs.

OTHER SETTLERS.

Below are given the sketches of citizens, who, while not arriving at a day so early as those mentioned, are still worthy of note by reason of their prominence:

Richard F. Parmely resides on the east half of the southwest quarter of section 11. He also owns a farm in Exira township, Audubon county. He settled here in 1866, purchasing the place of Calvert Strall. The only improvements were eighteen acres broken. He was born at Niles, Michigan, in September, 1836. He removed with his parents to Iowa, in 1847. They settled at Coltonville, Jackson county. He came, in 1857, to Audubon county, which was then thinly populated, and the townships were not organ

ized. Game, at that time, was plenty, including deer and elk. He was married in Audubon county, August 25, 1862, to Mary E. Johnson, who was born in Adams county, Illinois. They have four children-Perry F., Rosella, Myron and Pearl A. The two eldest were born in Audubon county. As Mr. Parmely went to Jackson county in 1847, and to Audubon county ten years later, he has spent much of his life on the frontier. He built his house here in 1866, drawing his lumber for that purpose from Des Moines, a distance of eighty-six miles, by the wagon road. It took five days to make the trip. His father, Dennis Parmely, was a native of Erie county, New York, born in 1813. He removed to Michigan, where he was married, and, as before stated, came to Iowa in 1847. He now lives in Dexter, Dallas county. During the winter of 1860 and '61, two brothers-in-law of Mr. Parmely, Daniel and Luke Imus, started on foot to go from Hamlin's Grove, Audubon county, to Mount Ayr, in Ringgold county. Nearly the entire distance to Fontanelle, Adair county, was unbroken prairie. A terrible storm arose, during which the brothers perished on the prairie. One was found dead upon the prairie, the other succeeded in reaching a small, unoccupied house, where he was found frozen to death. They were buried in Hamlin cemetery, in Audubon county. The younger brother, Luke, is supposed to have died first, as he was found about six miles from the elder brother's body, laid out in proper shape for burial. A satchel was placed under his head and his shawl was wrapped about his head. Their bodies laid about three weeks on

the prairie before discovered, and when found, the mice had eaten the flesh off the side of Luke's face, disfiguring it so that friends hardly recognized him. They perished between Morrison's Station and Fontanelle, at that time an unsettled prairie for twenty miles.

Benjamin F. Shaffer (deceased) settled on section 17, of Benton township, in January, 1868. He was born in Utica, Knox county, Ohio, August 13, 1831. June 1, 1861, he enlisted in company B. of the Fourth Ohio Infantry, and served till June 21, 1864. He was one of five brothers, all of whom served over three years in the army during the rebellion, and all returned safely home. Mr. Shaffer was in active service during the whole time. He was in the battles of Antietam. Gettysburg, the second battle of Bull Run, and others. He returned to Ohio, and in 1866, was married to his present widow, Eliza (Reed) Shaffer, who was born in Hartford, Licking county, Ohio, n 1846. They came to Iowa in 1866, and 'ived two years in Jasper county, before coming to Cass county. Their land here was wholly unimproved at the time of their settlement upon it. Mr. Shaffer was an energetic and enterprising man and one of the successful farmers of this township. He died June 22, 1884 after an illness of one year. He left a widow (before mentioned) and three sons-John F., Frederick R. and Charles M., all of whom are living at the homestead.

John A. Charles, son of Robert Charles, was born in Richland county, Ohio, October 30, 1841. His father died in that county in 1876. John A. Charles was brought up in his native State. August 11,1862,he

enlisted in the One Hundred and Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served until the fall of 1863, when he was discharged for disability. He took part in Buel's campaign against General Bragg, in Ken-After being discharged tucky, in 1862. he returned to Ohio, but was in government employ until the close of the war. He came to Iowa in 1867, and lived in Muscatine and Johnson counties, until he came to Cass county, in 1870. He first located in Pymosa township, where he improved a farm. He settled where he now resides in March, 1883. His farm comprises the north half of the southwest quarter of section 22. He purchased this land of Wilbur D. Pratt, in the fall of 1882. Mr. Charles was married in Iowa to Temperance M. Mason, a native of Ohio. Richland county, of Thev have four sons and four daughters, all of whom were born in Iowa.

John Dill settled where he now resides, on the south half of the northeast quarter of section 1, in March, 1873. He purchased his land of J. S. Gifford, who purchased it of James R. Silvers, who had bought the land of Charles Marsh, by whom it was entered. Mr. Silvers made the first improvements upon the place, consisting of the building of a log house and the breaking of twenty acres. Mr. Gifford built the present house, a one story frame structure. About seventy acres of the land is now under cultivation, the balance, ten acres, is covered with young timber, including elm, burr oak, white oak and hickory. Mr. Dill was born in Dearborn county, Indiana, in 1833. His father, Benjamin Dill, died when John was four years old. His mother re-married and removed to Rock Island county, Illinois, where he was reared. He was married to Sarah E. Stewart, also a native of Dearborn county, Indiana. She removed to Rock Island county, with her parents, in 1854. Mr. Dill moved to Missouri in the fall of 1859, but returned to Rock Island county, in 1860. He remained there until he came to Cass county, in 1869. He has been a permanent resident of Benton township since the fall of 1870. Mr. and Mrs. Dill are the parents of eight children -Mary Jane, Melvina, William E., Sylva A., Rachel, Elizabeth, Rosa and John. They have lost three children, two sons and one daughter. Mr. Dill has on his place an orchard of two hundred bearing apple trees, in a flourishing condition. Miss Sylva Dill is at present (1884) teaching school in district No. 7, of Exira township, in Audubon county. Miss Elizabeth Dill is also a teacher, having taught her first term, in Union township, Cass county, in 1884.

T. C. Winder settled in March, 1872, on section 25, Benton township, the land was then unimproved prairie. He now has a fine farm of one hundred and sixty acres with good improvements. He was born in Harrison county, Ohio, in the town of Freeport, in 1842. When seven years old he moved to Iowa with his father, Samuel Winder. They located in Louisa county where Samuel Winder died in 1870. His widow, Ruth Winder, still lives at the homestead. T. C. Winder enlisted in October, 1861, in the Eleventh Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and served until November, 1864, more than three years. He took part in the battle of Shiloh, siege and battle of Corinth, siege of Vicksburg and siege of Atlanta. He returned from the army to Louisa county and engaged in farming. He was married to Sarah M. Williamson, a daughter of James Williamson, who came to this State in 1835. Mrs. Winder was born in Louisa county. They have six children—Roy, Oliver, Harry, Chester, Arthur and Glenn.

J. S. Cromwell located on his present farm in the northwest quarter of section 29, Benton township, in the spring of 1865. He had purchased the place the previous autumn, of Henry Ragan. The The farm then contained one hundred and twenty acres, comprising the east half of the northwest quarter of section 29, and the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of the same section. This land was conveyed by the government, to A. L. Grosvenor of Council Bluffs, the date of the conveyance being July 9, 1855. The latter sold it, October 19, 1855, to William Stewart, who built a small frame house and broke a few acres upon it. The land was transferred several times before Mr. Cromwell purchased it in 1864. At that time, there were on the place, the small frame house above mentioned, to which a small addition had been made, a poor log stable and forty acres broken. Mr. Cromwell now has two hundred and forty acres, one of the finest farms in the township, and in fact, one of the best in the county. He has an orchard of three hundred trees, also many evergreen and ornamental trees. Everything pertaining to the place gives evidence of the refined and cultivated taste of the owner. Mr. Cromwell was born in New York in 1833. where he was reared to agricultural pursuits. His father, Charles Cromwell, died when he was sixteen years of age. At the age of nineteen years he went to Mc-Henry county, Illinois, where two elder brothers were living. He lived in Illinois twelve years, and was married to Mary Slater, daughter of Ariel Slater, an early settler of this town. Mr. and Mrs. Cromwell have two children—Ella, wife of Madison Caughey of Atlantic, and Elsie, at home. The former was born in Illinois, and the latter, here. Mr. Cromwell has been justice of the peace of this township for seven years.

Francis L. Henry resides on the northeast quarter of section 28. He also owns eighty acres in the south half of the southwest quarter of section 22, having altogether, two hundred and forty acres, upon which he has made all the improvements. The date of his settlement here is 1874, when he bought the first described land of Moses Reeves and the last described of Philip Marvin. Mr. Henry was born in Park county, Indiana, in 1849. He came to Iowa with his parents in 1850. The family settled in Mahaska county, where his father still lives. Mr. Henry is a Greenbacker, politically, having been a member of that party since its organization in 1864.

Levi H. Griffith was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1844. Four years later his parents removed to Ohio, where his father, Levi Griffith, died. His mother removed with her family, to Van Buren county, Iowa, in 1855, and the following year went to Mahaska county, thence to Marion county, where the subject of this sketch was married to Minerva C. Adams, a native of New York. He

removed to this county in August, 1874. His mother came here with him and remained until her death. Mr. Griffith has been a resident of this township since 1874, but settled where he now resides, in the spring of 1878. His farm contains three hundred and twenty acres, located in section 24. He purchased his land of different parties and none of it was improved at the time of his purchase. He built a frame house in 1878, and broke about thirty acres. He also planted an orchard of two hundred and forty trees, which is now (1884) in fine bearing condition. Mr. and Mrs. Griffith have seven children, three sons and four daughters-Louisa, Ann, Adella, Ella, Edwin, Grant and Roscoe.

George E. Williams owns and occupies a farm of two hundred and eighteen acres in section 29 and 30, of Benton township. He has been a resident of Benton since October, 1864. He first settled on the southeast quarter of section 30, where he lived until he removed to his present residence in 29, in the spring of 1874. Williams was born in Grafton county, New Hampshire, September 6, 1830. He lived in his native State till 1850, then removed with his parents to Genoa, De Kalb county, Illinois. He was married in Illinois, in 1857, to Mary E. Oakes, a native of the town of Potsdam, St. Lawrence county, New York, born in August, 1838. Her parents, Asa and Hannah Oakes, were born, reared and married in New Hampshire, removed to New York and thence to Illinois, where they remained until their decease. Mr. Williams' parents removed with him, to this county, in 1864. His father, however, died in Illinois, where

he had returned on a visit. His mother died here. Mr. and Mrs. Williams have eight children-Charles H., Alice C., wife of Isaac C. Russell, Willie C. and Katie W., (twins), the latter a teacher and at present attending the State Normal school at Cedar Falls, Luana S. and Lavina M., (also twins), Horace D. and Bertha D. They lost their seventh child and third son, George A., when an infant. Mr. Williams was severely injured, in 1868, by being thrown from a horse. His life was long despaired of, and he has since been an invalid. Since then he has spent much of his time in reading, and is a man of much general information.

James Jordan resides upon the southeast quarter of section 16, of Benton township. He also owns eighty acres in section 21, having in all, one hundred and sixty acres. Mr. Jordan located here in May, 1868. No improvements had then been made upon his land. The nearest residence to his was, at that time, that of James M. Brown two and a half miles distant. He was born in Monroe county, Indiana, in 1842. When he was thirteen years old, his father died and he went to what is now Ford county, Illinois, and resided with an elder brother, till 1862, when he returned to Indiana and enlisted in the Fifty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He served until September 11, 1863, when he was discharged for disability. He participated in the battle of Corinth and the siege of Vicksburg. After his discharge, he returned to Illinois, and was there married, in 1865, to Agnes Dungan, who was born near Madison, Indiana. Soon after his marriage he returned to Indiana and remained there from the spring of 1866,

till August, 1867, when he came to this county and passed the first winter near Grove City, locating here, as before stated, in the spring following. He has been one of the prominent farmers and officials of the township. He has been assessor seven years, and still holds that office; township trustee three years and secretary of school board, twelve years. He is a Republican politically. Mr. and Mrs. Jordan are the parents of six living children—Emma, Mary, Arthur, Myrtle, James W. and Grace. They lost two children, Lettie and an infant son, Homer.

Henry Howell, proprietor of the Benton mills, also owns a farm of two hundred and forty acres on section 20. The mill is located on section 29, and was built in 1870, by Joseph Northgrool, who operated it for six or seven years, and of whom Mr. Howell purchased it in 1877. It is situated on Troublesome creek, and has two run of stone and water power that never fails. Its capacity is about one hundred bushels of grain in twelve hours. This is the only mill ever erected in Benton township, and does the milling of the farmers for many miles around. The machinery consists of the City Purifier," "Eureka Smutter Scourer," with a corn-sheller attached, which is operated by water. This mill does first-class work. Mr. Howell was born in Delaware county, New York, and was reared in Genesee county, on a farm. He received his education at the Delaware Literary institute of Franklin, New York. He went to California in 1855, and engaged in mining until 1859. He then went to Illinois and remained until he came to this county. He has been engaged in farming, in connection with carpenter work, the greater part of his life. He purchased his farm here in the spring of 1883. It is excellent land and especially adapted to the raising of corn. He has, the present year, (1884), ninety acres of corn, which will average fifty-five bushels per acre. Mr. Howell was married to Mary Strother, a native of Indiana. They have two children—Grace and Homer.

A. C. Gochanoier resides upon section 1. He owns a farm of three hundred and twenty acres in sections 1 and 12. He settled here in March, 1883, buying his land, which was unimproved, of S. M. Ballard, paying for the same twenty dollars per acre. He has one hundred and forty acres broken, and one hundred and twenty acres of timber. This will prove a valuable farm. Mr. Gochanoier was born in LaSalle county, Illinois, in 1852. He was there reared to the occupation of farming. His father, J. C. Gochanoier, was a native of Ohio, and removed to Illinois at an early day. He is still a prominent farmer of LaSalle county, in that State. Mr. Gochanoier came west to obtain a larger farm than he would otherwise have, and has been fortunate in his choice of a location, having a large and excellent farm. He was married to Eva I., daughter of John A. Parker, of this township. They have four children-May Belle, Lilly, Franklin E. and Esther.

John McGrain settled on the northeast quarter of section 1, where he owns eighty acres, in March, 1876. This land was entered by Charles C. Marsh, and the first improvements upon it were made by James R. Silvers. Mr. McGrain was born in Lafayette county, Indiana, in 1829. He was brought up in Illinois, and lived with his parents until twenty years of age. In 1849 he went overland to California. The company with which he went was one of the first to cross the plains to California after the discovery of gold in that State. He drove an ox team, consuming about five months in making the trip. He remained there about eighteen months, engaged in mining. At that time the news of the discovery of gold in Australia reached California, and Mr. McGrain, with a number of other miners, determined to go to the new land of gold. Accordingly, they took passage for Australia in the second ship that left San Francisco bound for that place. He spent nearly thirty years in Australia, returning in 1876, the year in which he located here. He spent the time in Australia, first in mining and later in stock-raising. He was married in that country to Eana Rollins, a native of Australia, but of English parentage. They have one child, William, born here in 1879.

Mrs. Ann W. Pratt is the widow of Isaac Pratt, who was born in Wayne county, New York, in 1816. He was reared in his native State and there married to Ann Wake, who was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1826. She came with her parents to the United States, in 1832. Her parents, George and Mary Wake, settled in Wayne county, New York, and in 1850, removed to Illinois, where her father died. Her mother still lives in that State, at the advanced age of eighty-three years. Mr. and Mrs. Pratt were married in New York, in July, 1847. They removed to Rock Island county,

Illinois, in 1850, where Mr. Pratt died in 1863. They had six children, five of whom are living—Mary E., Wilbur D., Roland C., Anna E. and George I. Emma, their second child, is dead. Mrs. Pratt settled with her family, on her present farm, in 1875. It contains one hundred and twenty acres, located on section 23, of Benton township.

William C. Blackledge, an early settler in Cass county, resides on section 16, on the farm owned by George Moore. Mr. Blackledge formerly owned the place. He settled here in March, 1867, being the first settler on this section. Deer were quite numerous here at that time. He was born September 11, 1842, in Jefferson county, Ohio, where he spent his younger days. In August, 1862, he enlisted in company A, of the Ninety-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war. He was wounded at the battle of Perryville, by a fragment of a shell, but resumed his place in the ranks after three weeks. He was in the battle of Chickamauga, the campaign of Atlanta, and marched with Sherman's army to the sea. He was also in the battles of Bentonville and Kenesaw Mountains, the latter engagement being one of the most important and desperate battles in which he participated. He was at that time under command of Jefferson C. Davis. He witnessed the death of Colonel Dan McCook, who was killed with a spade in the hands of a private rebel soldier, as he leaped over the enemy's After the war he returned to works. Ohio, coming here, as stated, in 1867. Mr. Blackledge has been twice married. His first wife was Martha Jane Adams, a

native of Ohio, who died here in March, 1874, leaving five children—Cora, Ord, Hermine, Theron and Harry. His present wife was Ida Parmely, a daughter of Dennis Parmely.

Cornelius W. Deeds settled where he now resides, on the southeast quarter of section 2, of Benton township, in July, 1864. He purchased his land of the government, and has, of course, made all of his improvements. His first house was a log cabin, in which he lived until he built his present residence in 1882. He has an apple orchard, containing about four hundred bearing trees. His farm contains eighty acres. He was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, in 1835. In 1841 his father removed to Lee county, Iowa. Cornelius was reared a farmer and has always been engaged in that occupa-He was married to Artemisia Mapes, a native of Ohio, and a daughter of Solomon Mapes, who died in Audubon county, Iowa, in 1882, at the age of eighty-two years. 'Mr. Deeds' father, John Deeds, enlisted in the Thirty-seventh Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and died while in the service, at Alton Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Deeds have five children-Lila, Etna E., Capitola G., Elihu and Ada U. The eldest two were born in Lee county, the others here.

William Morgan lives on section 24, where he settled in 1875. He at first purchased eighty acres, but now has two hundred and eighty acres, forty of which is in Grant township. He was born in the city of Glasgow, Scotland, in 1834. He was brought up in his native country, and in his youth, served an apprenticeship to the trade of linen thread making. He

came to America in July, 1867, landed at New York and went to Illinois. In 1874 he came to Cass county and bought eighty acres of land, on which he settled the following year. He had, when he came here, but little of this world's goods, but is now in prosperous circumstances. He was married in Scotland, to Margaret Gow. They have eleven children, of whom the eldest two were born in Scotland. They have eight sons and two daughters. They lost one son previous to coming to this country.

Samuel Donnel resides on the northwest quarter of section 4, where he settled in the fall of 1870. He was born in Seneca county, Ohio, in February, 1828. He remained in his native county until nineteen years of age, then removed with his parents to Marion county, Iowa. In 1849, he went, overland, to California and there engaged in mining and farming until 1865. He was married in that State, to Maria Honeywell, who was born in Massachusetts and went to California with her parents. She died in Sacramento City. Mr. Donnel was again married to Mrs. Tamsy E. Flora, a sister of John C. Cannon, an early settler of this town. She was born in Indiana, in April, 1823, and came early to this county. Mr. and Mrs. Donnel have one adopted son-Edwin Collins Donnel.

Charles H. Aborn owns and resides on the northwest quarter of section 31. His farm includes one hundred and sixty-eight acres. He settled on this place in February, 1868, purchasing his land of Ariel Slater. The only improvements upon the place were a log cabin, a small log stable and twenty acres broken. Now the land

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has all been broken, stocked down and fenced. He has a good dwelling and barn erected at a cost of about fifteen hundred dollars, also an abundance of pure water. Mr. Aborn was born in the town of Tolland, Tolland county, Connecticut, July 27, 1833. He was brought up on a farm. His wife was formerly Harriet Eliza Slater, daughter of Ariel Slater. She was born in Ellington, Connecticut. They have two children-Jennie H., now the wife of J. A. Nichols, of Englewood, Cook county, Illinois, and Arthur Charles, now married to Alice Lavring. Mr. Aborn's parents were Jedediah and Laura (Rider) Aborn, natives of Connecticut. His grandfathers were soldiers in the Revolution. His paternal grandfather was in the battle of Monmouth, and crossed the Delaware river with Washington, to attack the enemy, one of the most memorable events of the Revolution. Mr. Aborn came here first, in 1866, on a prospecting The country in this vicinity was at that time very new, deer and other game were abundant. The site of the city of Atlantic was then unbroken prairie. Mr. Aborn has witnessed the development of the county to its present advanced condition.

Thomas J. Roberts owns and occupies one hundred and twenty acres located in the southwest quarter of section 33, of Benton township. He settled here in March, 1882, purchasing his land of Henry C. Herbert, who was the first settler upon it. The principle improvements on this place, are, a good frame house, a corn crib and granary combined and a frame building, formerly a dwelling but used now as a stable, also an orchard of fifty bearing

The land is all under cultivation. Mr. Roberts was born in Dearborn county. Indiana, in 1831. He removed to Illinois with his parents, when a child, and was there reared to the occupation of farm-His father, Ebenezer Roberts, lived in Illinois until his death. Mr. Roberts came to Cass county in 1869, and settled on section 16, of this township, where he lived twelve years. He then sold his farm and moved to Pymosa township, remaining there until he came here in 1882. wife was formerly Eunice M. Bennett, a native of Pennsylvania. They have six children-John B., James M., Rachel L., Eva Ann, Lula and Minnie J. They have, also, lost six children.

Walter F. Marsh resides upon the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 12, Benton township. The forty on which he lives, was pre-empted by Anson Brown in 1853 or '54. Mr. Marsh bought the pre-emption right of Mr. Brown in 1855. In the fall of the same year he pre-empted one hundred and sixty acres. comprising the southeast quarter of section 11, on which he built his first house. His farm still consists of the above described land. At the time of Mr. Marsh's settlement here there were living in what is now Benton township the following settlers: Stillman H. Perry, who, several years since returned to his native State, Pennsylvania; Anson Brown, now in Kansas; James Montgomery, who removed to Missouri and is now deceased, and Mrs. Elizabeth Eagan whose husband was killed here, by the running away of his horse. The above named all lived on Crooked Creek. Jefferson Goodale was living on section 6. He is now dead, but his family

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Mr. Marsh still own the homestead. came here in company with his brother, Charles Marsh. Walter F. Marsh was born in Sharon, Litchfield county, Connecticut, in September, 1825. He removed to Pennsylvania with his parents when six years old. He was brought up in that State, and married to Arralutia Minkler, a native of Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, born in 1830. Mr. and Mrs. Marsh have ten children, five sons and five daughters-Helen A., Parthena B., Horatio W., Zelotes C., Albert H., Chester E., Walter E., Phœbe G., Florence A., and Olive. They have lost two children-Arabelle and Estella.

Charles Marsh, a brother of W. F. Marsh, resides in Exira township, Audubon county. He first settled on section 12, of Benton township, where he entered a quarter section and lived until March 1, 1884. He was born in Sharon, Litchfield county, Connecticut, in 1828. He was married to Elizabeth Millhollen, daughter of William Millhollen, an early settler of Benton township. They have five children—George, Anna, Eva, Isadora and Louisa. They have lost two sons—Franklin and Earl.

The father of the Marsh brothers, died in Pennsylvania, in April, 1830. Their mother came here and lived with her children till her death in 1867, at the age of seventy-nine years. The brothers have spent some time in prospecting and mining in Colorado. Charles went there in 1859, and remained till 1864. W. F. went in 1860, and came home in 1863 Both W. F. and Charles Marsh have been Republicans since the organization of that party, and still fight under that banner.

Andrew Wishart resides on section 29. He owns a farm of one hundred and twenty-four acres located in sections 29 and 32, on which he settled in 1871. He was born in Scotland in 1817, and lived in his native country until 1871. When a young man he learned the business of slate-roofing, of his father, and for forty years followed that occupation. Four of Mr. Wishart's sons are engaged in that business. He was married in Scotland, to Jane Willcocks, also a native of Scotland. They have a family of nine children, seven of whom are living in this country. Mr. Wishart on coming to the United States, landed at Portland, Maine, thence to Boston, thence to New Hampshire, where he had a son living, through whose influence he went to Illinois. Learning there, from friends, that his present farm was for sale, he purchased it and removed here immediately after.

Martin Shultz, (deceased,) settled on the west half of the northwest quarter of section 10, in January, 1859. The family still reside here. Mr. Shultz was born in New Jersey, March 29, 1813. He was reared in that State, and at the age of twenty-three, went to Pennsylvania, where he was married to Julina Kelley, who survives him. They moved from Pennsylvania to Franklin county, Ohio, in 1844, and in 1855 came to Iowa and settled in Guthrie county. Four years later they came to Cass county. Mr. Shultz exchanged his farm in Guthrie county for the farm now occupied by his family in this county. It was owned by William Millhollen, who made the first improvements upon it. Mr. Shultz died in August, 1881, at the age of sixty-three years He was a man highly respected in the community in which he lived. Mr. and Mrs. Shultz had one adopted son, William Henry, born December 24, 1860, in Shelby county, Iowa. He now resides on the homestead with his mother.

EDUCATIONAL.

The pioneer school board of Benton township was elected in the spring of 1871, and was composed of the following: Hiram Pattee, president; W. T. Murphy, secretary; C. W. Deeds, treasurer; W. T. Murphy, Eli Spry, G. E. Williams, C. W. Deeds, J. H. Willis, James McDermott, Hiram Pattee, directors. The last school board, or that of 1884, were: L. S. Hinshaw, president; James Jordan, secretary; G. E. Williams, treasurer; R. F. Parmeley, J. D. Walker, John Kelley, W. Bicket, C. R. Chaffee, L. S. Hinshaw, J. B. McDermott, A. Wishart, G. E. Williams, directors.

School district No. 1 is comprised of sections 1, 2, 11 and 12, and is one of the oldest districts in the township. The first school house was erected in 1860, on section 12. It was made of native lumber, and was 18x24 feet in size, costing \$410. Prior to this, school was taught in the district at the residence of John McGill, where L. D. Pearson now resides, on section 11, and was probably the first school taught in the township. In the fall of 1876, a new school house was erected on the northeast corner of section 11, which cost \$500. The first teacher in the building was Maggie Sheleday, while W. M. Doty taught the fall term of 1884. The present director of this district is R. F. Parmely.

School district No. 2 includes the territory of sections 3, 4, 9 and 10. The present building was erected during the summer of 1881, on the southwest corner of section 4. Julius Hill taught the first term of school in this building, and Blanche Noon taught the fall term of 1884. J. D. Walker acts as director at present.

School district No. 3 has a school house situated upon the northeast corner of section 7, which was erected in the summer of 1872, at a cost of \$650. L. C. Frost taught the first term of school in this house, and Jennie Noon taught the fall term of 1884. Several years prior to the erection of the present house in this district, a school house was built and school held therein. The district at present is composed of sections 5, 6, 7 and 8. John Kelley is the director.

School district No. 4 includes sections 17, 18, 19 and 20, and has a school house on the northwest corner of section 20, erected at a cost of \$700, during the summer of 1872. Mrs. J. W. Walker taught the first school in the building. The present teacher is Pearl Dennis. W.Bicket is the director of the district.

School district No. 5 embraces sections 15, 16, 21 and 22, and is, therefore, the center district of the township. The pioneer school was taught by Mrs. J. W. Walker, in the spring of 1870, at her home on section 16. During the summer of 1872 a school house was erected in this district, on the southeast corner of section 15, at a cost of about \$700. The first term of school in this building was also taught by Mrs. Walker. The present building, which is situated on the northwest quarter of section 22, was erected in

the fall of 1880. It is 24x34 feet in dimensions, and cost \$700. J.T. McClellan taught the first term of school in this house. Eva McDermott taught the fall term of 1684, with C. R. Chaffee as director.

School district No. 6, comprising sections 11, 12, 13 and 14, has a school house in the southwest corner of section 12. The building was put up during the summer of 1877, and cost about \$750. The pioneer teacher was Annie Pratt. Fannie Moseley taught the fall term of 1884. L. S. Hinshaw is the present director of this district.

School district No, 7 includes the territory found in sections 25, 26, 35 and 36. In the summer of 1872 the school house of this district was built, at a point about the center of section 36, at a cost of about \$700. In the fall of 1882 it was removed to a more convenient and central portion of the district, being located on the southeast corner of section 26. D. G. Wooster was the first teacher in the building, and Eliza Butcher taught the fall term of 1884. J. D. McDermott is the present director of the district.

School district No. 8 embraces sections 27, 28, 33 and 34, and has a school house situated on the southwest corner of section 27. The building was erected during the summer of 1876, and cost six hundred dollars. To Emma Jameson belongs the credit of being the first teacher in this building, while Minnie Hartshorn taught the last term of school in the house. A. Wishart is the present director of the district.

School district No. 9 comprises sections 29, 30, 31 and 32. In the summer of 1875

a school house was erected on the northwest corner of section 32, which cost about seven hundred dollars. The pioneer teacher in this building was B. Forester. Frances Jones taught the term of school in the fall of 1884, with G. E. Williams as director of the district.

GOVERNMENT.

The first officers of Benton township were elected in October, 1870, and were as follows: L. D. Pearson, Orson Brown and William Gingery, trustees; Samuel Howlett, clerk; James Jordan and Joseph Clure, constables; H. Parker, justice; Chauncey Slater, T. J. Roberts, J. B. McGill, D. G. Hatfield, Henry McDermott and James McDermott, road supervisors.

The present township officers are: Henry Howell, clerk; James Jordan, assessor; John Charles, William Gingery and J. B. McDermott, trustees; O. B. Brown and Nathaniel Yeates, justices; James Wishart and John Hartshorn, constables; W. H. Millhollen, C. E. Bowen, John Kelley, N. F. Lambert, William Long, L. S. Hinshaw, William Lowe, J. P. Hartshorn and E. Kimball, road supervisors.

RELIGIOUS.

The Highland Methodist Episcopal church society is a flourishing organization composed of about twenty members. They were first organized in 1864. Their church building, located on section 2, was erected in 1872. (See Ecclesiastical chapter for fuller particulars.)

HIGHLAND CEMETERY.

This cemetery is situated at the southeast corner of section 2, and contains three acres of ground. It was laid out in the summer of 1881. The first interment in this cemetery was that of a child. The second person buried was Martin Shultz.

EARLY ITEMS.

William Hamlin was the pioneer of Benton township, settling in May, 1851. He also built the first house, planted the first corn and potatoes, and gathered the first crop in the township. This was all in 1851.

FLOURING MILL.

The flouring mill, situated on Troublesome creek, was erected by Joseph Northgraves in 1870, at a cost of about three thousand dollars. The mill was known for a number of years as Northgraves' mill. In 1877 it was disposed of to Henry Howell, the present proprietor.

COWBOYS.

As this part of Cass county was inhabited by a class of ruffians who were commonly known as the Crooked creek cowboys, the following explanatory article is taken from the files of the Atlantic Daily Telegraph, bearing the date of February 22, 1883:

"Our readers have heard and read much about the 'Crooked creek crowd,' or the 'Troublesome creek banditti,' but probably very few know exactly who the men are and what their career has been. To our non-resident readers we will say that the localities named are in a northeasterly direction from this city, in Benton township, ten or twelve miles from Atlantic, near the Audubon county line. First, there are the Brown boys—Frank, aged

about twenty-three, and Grant, aged about eighteen years. They are sons of James Brown, who owns a fine farm in Benton township, and has lived there probably fifteen years. John Hall, a stout young fellow, whose home was formerly in Eastern Iowa, is aged about twenty-two years; he makes his home with John Millhollen; the latter married a daughter of James Brown, and is therefore a brother-in-law to Frank and Grant Brown. Lloyd Hinkle, aged twenty-two years, was raised in Audubon county, and makes his home at James Brown's. Jesse Millhollen and his brother John are aged, respectively, about thirty-three and thirty years; both are married, and one of the Millhollen family, who have lived in Cass or adjoining counties for twenty or more years. Robert and George Van Winkle are two more, and Will Northgraves, son of the late Philip Northgraves, an old and respected citizen, is still another of the band. Carl Strahl does not live many The wild and riotous life miles away. which the young men herein named have been leading, began in a mild form of fights at elections, disturbing public meetings, dispoiling harness, removing ivory rings, etc., and then being accused of these things their passions were aroused for revenge toward their accusers. They are all the time having imaginary grievances for which they want to take revenge on everybody. There is a sort of spirit among them which causes them to take advantage of the peaceful disposition of others for the purpose of frightening and terrorizing. To have their ill-will for any cause is to endanger life. Many of their neighbors, if not all of them, keep shot

guns in their houses, loaded to the muzzle, and carry shot-guns when they go away from home. James Brown, father of the 'Brown boys,' is a good man, and ought to have raised his sons to a better style of life—and the boys had better settle down while there is yet time. There is but one end to the career they they have started upon—and that is death. They may kill others first, but they will finally get sent to their long home with their boots on. Roll Strahl has already met his death.

"Robert Van Winkle, George Van Winkle and Will Northgraves have left the country, being charged with the Ballard robbery, the job being planned by 'Old Knowlton,' who is always away on an 'excursion.' It is reported that Carl Strahl has said that his son Roll was killed because he knew who committed the Ballard robbery; that Roll took the two Van Winkle boys and Will Northgraves to Des · Moines about a week after the Ballard robbery, and that Roll came home driving a very fine pair of matched horses. The theory is that the robbers gave Roll the horses for driving them away. It is also reported that 'Old' Knowlton got three hundred dollars for planning the robbery. It is said that the guilt in which the Ballard papers were found in the road after the robbery, has been identified as having been used by one of the Van Winkle boys as a saddle blanket. John Anderson, of Exira, is also one of the same crowd. He is in jail, accused of burning hay belonging to a man by the name of Rogers, and of setting fire to a saloon in Brayton. Del Anderson is a younger brother, and is also a bad citizen.

"Whisky is the first assistant of all these semi-outlaws, and is always called to their aid when they want to raise a rumpus.

"For the good of society, the security of life and property, this outlawry in north-east Cass and southeast Aububon should be suppressed, and suppressed with a whirl, even if desperate means should be required. Men who own farms and pay taxes for the support of the government are entitled to protection, and should have it. The question as to whether a number of 'young bloods' can trample down and terrorize three or four townships of people with impunity, should be settled in the negative, most emphatically.

"James Brown and the other relatives and friends of the Brown boys, and others herein named, many of whom we know to be good men and good citizens, should use their influence toward restoring peace and order on Crooked and Troublesome creeks. They could do much if they would try."

Owing to the sudden and violent ending several of this crowd came to, this vicinity is now ranked among the peaceable and law-abiding communities of this county.

CHAPTER XXV.

NOBLE TOWNSHIP.

That sub-division of Cass county which) is known by the name of Noble township, lies in the south tier, the second from the west line of the county, and is bounded as follows: On the north by Bear Grove, on the east by Edna, on the west by Pleasant, and on the south by Montgomery county. It comprises all of congressional township 74 north, range 36 west. It is intersected by Seven-Mile creek, Three-Mile creek, and the Rose Branch of Seven-Mile. The West Branch of the Nodaway intersects the southeast corner of the township, entering from Edna at the southeast quarter of section 36, and passing into Montgomery county at the center of the south half of section 34. The Seven-Mile creek enters the township from the north, between sections 5 and 6, and follows the section lines with remarkable closeness till it passes into Montgomery county on the line between sections 31 and 32, The Rose Branch of Seven-Mile rises in the north part of the township about the center of the Second school district, and flows southward, inclining a little toward the west, till it passes out of the township and county from the southeast quarter of section 32. The Three-Mile creek comes into the township from Edna at the southeast corner of section 1, and flows southwestwardly till it has its

confluence with the West Nodaway, on the west line of the southwest quarter of section 35. Besides these streams, the township is splendidly watered and drained by numerous little rivulets, branches of the streams mentioned. Thus one of the great requisites of a good locality for both grain cultivation and stock raising is supplied by nature. No railroad has as vet been built through this township, the settlers find an though for their proaccessible market ducts at stations but a short distance from its borders, so that no inconvenience is felt on this account. country is beautifully diversified, with its many streams large and small, its rolling farms and luxuriant meadows, while numerous artificial groves afford a pleasant contrast to the fields of grain and prairie grasses. The improvements are almost uniformly of a neat and substantial character, giving strong evidence of the thrift and taste of the inhabitants of this garden spot. Besides the artificial groves, the streams are wooded along a good portion of their length in the township.

ORGANIZATION AND GROWTH.

On June 11, 1870, Noble township was set off from Edna. The election warrant was issued to T. G. Davis, and the election for purposes of organization was held

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at school house No. 1, in October, 1870. At this election, township officers were chosen as follows: trustees, U. Daft, H. S. Liston, and William E. Buckley; clerk, E. J. Shields.

Since that time, the growth of the township has been steady and rapid. In 1870 the population was three hundred and ninety-five; in 1875, it was five hundred and sixty-three; and in 1880, it looms up with eight hundred and forty-five; since that time the progress has been equally favorable, and the new accessions have been of the better classes.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first white man who made a settlement was John Rose, who settled in what is now a part of Noble township, in the year 1855, and was the pioneer settler of that locality. Mr. Rose met his death in a singular manner about the year 1857. On a cold day in that year he was in the Lewis flouring mill, wearing a shawl wrapped around his throat. The shawl caught in some of the mill gearing and Mr. Rose was drawn so tightly against the machinery that he was choked to death. Two of Mr. Rose's sons now live in Montgomery county. At one time, a petition was presented to the board of supervisors, asking the organization of what is now Noble township, proposing then to call it Rose township, but the prayer of the petitioners was not granted.

Melton Smith was the second settler to locate in Noble township. He came in 1857, and took up a claim for the purpose of improvement.

The next white man who came within the borders of what is now Noble town-

ship with the intention of making a permanent settlement, was Uriah Daft. Gathering up their household goods in Ripon, Wisconsin, the family started on their overland journey, and continuing in a southwestward course, inspecting the country as they went, brought up here on the 18th day of October, 1858. It was many miles to the nearest settlement, but the beauty of the country which met their view presented too strong a temptation to be resisted, and Mr. Daft determined to stop and build him a house. Accordingly he staked out a claim on section 28, and erected his cabin-the second house in the township. He maintained a good reputation among his neighbors when the settlement commenced in earnest, until his death, which occurred December 6, 1873.

Thomas Davis, one of the pioneers of Noble township, first set foot on her land later in 1858. He took up a claim on section 33, and built a cabin-home there.

Thomas Davis was born in Pennsylvania, March 24, 1836. He was reared upon a farm. In 1858 he came to Cass county, and purchased eighty acres of land in the northeast quarter of section 33, town 73, range 36. In June 1860, he was married to Amanda J. West, a native of Indiana. In 1861, they started with an ox team for Colorado. Mrs. Davis drove the team while her husband drove some stock. They started May 4th, and arrived in Black Hawk City, late in June. He engaged in teaming there, one and a half years, then returned to Noble township, and purchased land in the southeast quarter of section 28, where he improved a fine farm and resided until his decease, September 6, 1883. Mrs. Davis still occupies the homestead. She has eight children—Truman W., Perry A., Emile N., Eddie T., Emma C., and Matilda L.

James Edwards came late in 1859, but did not buy land. In 1860 he removed to Union township.

Evan J. Shields came in May, 1864, and took up a homestead on the north half of the northeast quarter of section 32, which place has since been his home.

E. J. Shields, one of the prominent men of Noble township, was born in Butler county, Ohio, on the 28th of January, 1828, and there grew to manhood. In 1852 he moved to California, and there spent three years in mining and lumbering. On his return he settled in Butler county, Ohio, and there lived until 1856, when he emigrated to Iowa, and settled in Delaware county, where he was engaged in farming and in clerking in a store until 1864, when he came to Cass county, and took a homestead on section 32, Noble township, where he has since resided. In 1855 he was married to Sarah Jenkins, who was born in 1834. They have been blessed with six children, five of whom are now living-Harry M., Luela, Charles D., Everett J., Walter, died in infancy, and Florence J. Mrs. Shields died in May, 1874, leaving her lonely husband and children to battle alone with the world. Mr. Shields has held several offices of trust, and was elected county supervisor in 1868, and was the first township clerk of Noble township. He was also elected supervisor in 1875, and had the honor of naming Noble township.

J. C. Davis came to the township in 1867, and made his home for a time with

his brother, Thomas G. Davis. In 1870 he bought land on section 33, where he now resides.

J. C. Davis has been a resident of Noble township, since 1867. He was born in Venango county, Pennsylvania, August 23, 1845. His parents were William and Mary Davis. He remained with his parents in his native county until the time when he came to Cass county. On his arrival here, he stopped with his brother, Thomas G. Davis, for a time. He was married October 1, 1873, to Rachel Dujardin, a native of France. She died in 1878, leaving one child—Emma R. He was married in December, 1878, to Sarah A. McCue, who was born in Pennsylvania. By this union there are three children-Silas C., Alma P. and Jennie A. Mr. Davis bought land in 1870, on section 33. It was at that time unimproved, but is now in a good state of cultivation.

Robert B. Newlon bought one hundred and sixty-eight acres of land on section 1, Noble township, in 1868, and settled on it in the spring of 1869.

Robert B. Newlon came to this county in 1869, and bought one hundred and sixty-eight acres of land on section 1, township 14, range 36, now known as Noble. He settled on the place the following spring. He is a native of Indiana, born in Washington county, May 10, 1838. His parents were Smithson and Nancy (Wilson) Newlon. The former was a native of Virginia, and the latter of North Carolina. When Robert was one year old, they removed to Edgar county, Illinois, where he grew to manhood and received his education in the public schools. He was reared a farmer.

In 1853 he went overland to California, being six months on the way. He engaged in livery business at Viaseta, one and one-half years, then worked at mining until 1856, when he returned home, via Nicaraugua. He engaged in the drug business at Dallas City, Hancock county, Illinois, continuing there until April, 1861, when he enlisted for three months. In May he re-enlisted for three years in company I, of the Sixteenth Illinois Infantry, and served until the expiration of his term of enlistment. He took part in the battles of New Madrid, siege of Corinth, Stone River, Lookout Mountain and others. He was wounded in a skirmish before Nashville. He was honorably discharged at Chattanooga, and returned to Dallas, Hancock county, where he remained until 1869. He was married in that year to Mary E. Bright, a native of Vermillion county, Indiana. They have ten children-Nettie, Sarah, Leander B., Alta, Bebee, Hiram, Ella, Emma, May and Oliver. Mr. Newlon was one of the men who assisted in the organization of the Republican party in Hancock county, Illinois. and was intimately acquainted with Abraham Lincoln. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Robert Miller came to Cass county in 1875 and bought eighty acres of land on section 29, Noble township. He improved the land, planting an orchard and vineyard, which are now thriving, the latter producing abundantly. He was born in Pennsylvania, May 15, 1817, and when quite young his parents settled in Alleghany county. When Robert was sixteen years of age they moved to Mercer county. He remained at home until

twenty-one, when he started for himself. He followed common farm work until twenty-five, when he bought and paid for one hundred acres of land in Mercer county. He then learned the carpenter and cabinet maker's trade and soon started a cabinet shop. He next sold his shop, going to the city of Alleghany, where he resumed the same business. He was married on the 10th of August, 1847, to Matilda Gillaspey, a native of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. Of this union there are five children-Arlinden C., Josiah E., Julia A., Mary J. and William J.

Arlinden C. Miller, son of Robert Miller, was born in Butler county, Pennsylvania, on the 28th of June, 1849. He was reared on a farm and educated in the district schools, until nineteen years of age, when he went to the oil regions and learned the carpenter trade, remaining there two years. He then went to Mercer county and worked at his trade until 1872, when he removed to Montgomery county, Iowa, and there worked at his trade. In 1874 he purchased eighty acres of land in Noble township, Cass county. In 1880 he went to the mountains, and traveled through Wyoming, Utah and Idaho, being absent about eight months. In 1883 he sold to his brother, Josiah E., and purchased another eighty in the same township, where he now resides. In 1883 he was married to Margaret J. Ingraham, a native of New York State.

Josiah E. Miller, second son of Robert Miller, was born in Butler county, Pennsylvania, on the 13th of August, 1854. When but one year old his parents moved to Mercer county, where he grew to manhood and made his home until 1875, when he came to Cass county, Iowa, and worked in company with his father until 1883, when he purchased his brother's farm, now one of the best in the township. In connection with his farm he runs a cane mill, which produces annually about two thousand five hundred gallons of syrup. He was married on the 11th of September, 1883, to Jennie E. Saunders, a native of New York.

J. B. Hall is a native of New York, born in Chautauqua county, in 1830. He is a son of David and Ann Hall, natives of New Jersey and early settlers of his native county. David Hall purchased of the Holland company timber laud in that county, improved a farm and resided there until his decease. J. B. Hall grew to manhood in his native county, where he was brought up on a farm. He obtained his education in the public schools. In 1854 he came to Iowa, locating in Johnson county, where he rented land for a time. In 1860 he bought land in Penn township, built a house and lived there three years, then traded for a larger farm in Madison township, where he remained He then sold and bought until 1870. three hundred and twenty acres of unimproved land in section 7, of Noble township, Cass county. He remained a resident of Johnson county until 1872, then removed to his farm in this county, which is now nearly all improved and fenced. He was married in 1857 to Eliza Alt, a native of Clark county, Ohio. Four children have been born to them-Reuben, Clement, Ollie and Alice. Mr. Hall has held offices of trust in the township and is at present a member of the board of trustees.

Robert Davis settled upon the farm he now occupies on section 33, Noble township, in 1878. He is a native of Pennsylvania, born October 12, 1847. He grew to manhood in Venango county, was brought up on a farm and educated in the public schools. He was married in 1872, to Martha Bartley, and they settled in Butler county, where they remained until coming here. They have five children—William, Elmer, Mary, Cora and Ida.

John Tanner was born in Switzerland, on the 2d of March, 1842. In 1865 he came to America, and located in Hancock county, where he was engaged in farming until 1873, when he came to Cass county, Iowa, and located in Noble township. He rented a farm until 1876, when he purchased land on section 13, which was at that time a wild prairie, and in the course of a few years had one of the finest farms in the township. Mr. Tanner was married, in 1877, to Catharine Hinnieschiedt, a native of Pennsylvania. They have been blessed with four children-Anna Elizabeth, Annie Mary, John Philip and Caroline.

Charles Bibb came to Cass county in March, 1874. He purchased, at that time, unimproved land in the northwest quarter of section 25. He now has a desirable place with good improvements. He was born in West Virginia, March 7, 1853, and was two years old when his parents emigrated to Iowa. They stopped one year in Scott county, then moved to Marshall county, where they were pioneers, and bought land, making their home there until Charlie was fifteen years old. They

then moved to Pike county, Missouri. He lived with his parents until twenty years of age. He still remained in Pike county one year, then came to Cass county. He was married, in 1881, to Louisa Anderson, a native of Pike county, Missouri. They have two children—Jessie and Mabel. Mr. and Mrs. Bibb are members of the Baptist church.

S. H. Tucker is a resident of section 11, Noble township, where he has improved and fenced his land, and has erected a frame house, which is of great beauty to his place. He was born in Tippecanoe county, Indiana, on the 25th of March, 1835, and is the son of Mason and Lou A. (Huff) Tucker. His father was a native of Ohio, and his mother a native of Kentucky. In 1842, the family came to Iowa, and settled in Des Moines county, where S. H. grew to manhood. In 1860, he returned to Tippecanoe county, and there enlisted in company G, Fortieth Indiana Infantry, and served until 1866, during which time he participated in several of the principal battles of the army. After his discharge he settled in Des Moines county, and there remained until 1872, when he came to Cass county. Mr. Tucker was married, in 1871, to Rebecca W. Kirby, of Ohio. Three children have been born to them-Cora, Ella and Ida.

Rev. George Youngblood is a native of Caanda, and was born on the 22d of February, 1842. When about fifteen years of age he moved with his parents to Grey county, and there grew to manhood. He there received his education, and prepared himself for the ministry. In 1864 he came to the United States, locating in Michigan, and in April, 1865, he enlisted in the

Twenty-second Michigan Infantry, and served until the close of the war. After his discharge he came to Iowa, and settled at Des Moines, where he remained until 1868, when he commenced preaching in Madison county, and being there about one year, he was appointed to the charge at Grand View, Louisa county, and there remained one year. He has since preached at Clermont, Abbott, New Hampton, Floyd Valley, Fort Dodge, Muscatine, and several other smaller places. In May, 1883, Mr. Youngblood came to Noble township, Cass county, and has since been a resident of this township. He was married, in 1870, to Sarah Byerts, a native of Pennsylvania. They have been blessed with five children-George F., Susie M., Mattie I., Myrtle B. and an infaut.

Levi Mountain came to Cass county in 1869, and purchased two hundred and eighty acres of land on sections 1 and 2. Noble township. He and his brother were at first in partnership, but his brother soon sold the land and Levi has since remained there. His farm now contains two hundred acres of improved land, and an orchard of one hundred and fifty trees in bearing condition. He was born in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, on the 10th of June, 1843, and there grew to manhood, and received his education in the public schools, and when nineteen years old began teaching. He enlisted in company K, Sixth Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, in 1864, and served until the close of the war. He then returned home, and taught school during the winter, and in the spring began farming. In 1867 he came to Muscatine county, Iowa, and re-

mained there about two years, when he came to Cass county. Mr. Mountain was married in 1871, to Abbie Herrington, also a native of Pennsylvania. Their union has been blessed by four children — Alice, Albert, Myrtle and Minnie. Mr. and Mrs. Mountain are members of the Christian church.

Austin H. Smith, on section 35, came here in 1871 and bought two hundred and fifty acres of land. At the time of his purchase there was a small frame house upon the place and sixty acres broken. He has since enlarged the house and built a large frame barn. He has all the land improved and is engaged in raising graded stock. He is a native of Ohio, born in Green county, March 28, 1823. When he was two years of age, his parents removed to Gelana, Illinois, where his father engaged in mining lead. They lived in Galena and vicinity until 1828, then moved to Missouri and remained two years. Then they moved to Quincy, Illinois, where they lived until the spring of 1833, when they returned to Galena. The following July they moved to Dubuque, then in the Northwestern Territory. 1838, his father entered government land, six miles from the clty, to which he removed his family. There the subject of this sketch grew to manhood. · He was married January 26, 1847, to Maryette Estabrook, a native of Essex county, New York, After his marriage he settled upon the homestead, and remained till 1851, when he traded for land in the western part of the county, to which they removed. The following year (1852) he went to California, going overland with a pack horse, and was on the road seventy-four

days. He worked at mining in different parts of the State, remaining there two vears, then returned home and resumed farming. In 1860 he went to Pike's Peak and spent a few months in mining, returned and remained until 1864, when he again started for the mines, going this time to Montana. After an absence of one and a half years he returned to Dubuque county, where he remained until 1871. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have had eleven children-Ambrose C., Harriet A., Francis V., Mary Florence, Laura A., James A., Eliza A., Nancy M., George A., Margaret A., and Clara Belle was born Janu-Clara Bell. ary 20, 1869, and died July 31, 1870.

William Jarvis was a soldier in the Union army. He enlisted August 15, 1862, in company B, Twenty-third Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, went south and participated in the battle with Kirby Smith, also with Morgan's forces in Kentucky, and was in thickest of the fight in many other engagements. He was discharged in the spring of 1863 on account of disability, the result of a wound received at Arkansas Post. In August, 1864, he re-enlisted in company E, of the Fortythird Wisconsin and served until July, 1865. After his discharge from the service, he returned to his home in Lafayette county, Wisconsin. He is a native of Pennsylvannia, born April 25, 1830, where he grew to manhood, and received his education in the public schools. At the age of eighteen he engaged with a carpenter and joiner to learn the trade and served two years, then went to Fairmount, Pennsylvania, and worked under instructions one year, then went to work in a cotton factory for an uncle and re-

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mained in his employ until 1856. He then moved to Lafayette county, Wisconsin and farmed rented land for a time, then purchased a farm in company with H. B. Commings, in Kendalltown, Lafayette county, where he remained until 1875, when he came to Cass county, Iowa and bought a farm in sections 31 and 32 of Noble township where he now lives. He was married in 1851 to Mary Jones. They have seven children—Elizabeth, Mary J., William H., Viola, John R, Clara and Frank G.

John Larry came to Cass county in June, 1870, locating in Noble township. The first two years he rented land. In 1872 he purchased wild land in section 30, and immediately commenced improvements. He now has one hundred and twenty acres under a good state of cultivation. He was born in Ireland in April, 1832. When he was but three months old his parents emigrated to America and settled in La Salle county, Illinois. When five years old his parents died, and John then found a home with Samuel Milliken in Rutland township of that county. Moved by a love for his adopted country, he enlisted at the first call for troops in the war of the rebellion in the Tenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served until the expiration of his term of service. In November, 1861, he re-enlisted in the Three Hundred and Fifty-third Illinois for three years. He veteranized in January, 1864, and served until July, 1865, when he engaged in farming in LaSalle county. He was married in September, 1865, to Miss Gochanour, who was born in Ohio. They have ten children-George, Edwin, Lucy,

Frank, Annie, James, Orilla, John, Clara Bell and Willie.

Charles A. Hully came to Cass county in 1872, and bought land on section 31, Noble township. He is a native of Vigo county, Indiana, and was born on the 18th of November, 1838. His parents were both natives of Germany, but came to America before their marriage. Charles was about eight years old his parents came to Missouri and settled in St. Louis county, and remaining there about six years, they moved to DesMoines county, Iowa, where he enlisted August 9, 1862, in company C, Thirtieth Iowa Infantry. He served about three years, and was discharged on account of disability. He returned to DesMoines county and farmed until 1872, when he came to Cass county. He now owns three hundred and thirty acres of improved land, has built a nice frame building and is engaged in dairy and stock raising. Mr. Hully was married on the 8th of March, 1860, to Elizabeth Zion, a native of Iowa. They have been blessed with eight children-William J., Edwin D., John B., Mary, Henry, Clara, Walter and Charlie. Mrs. Hully died on the 25th of March, 1881, and her death was greatly mourned by all who knew her. Mr. H. was again married June 14, 1882, to Ophelia Bennett, the widow of Edward P. Bennett. Her maiden name was Selby. She was a native of Knox county, Ohio. By her first marriage she had three children-John and Hettie, (twins) and Edward. Mr. and Mrs. Hully are the happy parents of one child, a sunny, winsome girl, whose name is Maud M.

J. I. Pritchard was born in West Virginia, on November 25, 1829. He was reared on a farm. His father being a blacksmith as well as farmer, J. I. worked in shop and on farm until nineteen years of age, then went into the mercantile business in Clarksburg. Working at that trade about ten years, his store and stock were burned, and he then purchased an interest in a steam saw mill, which he retained until 1867, when he sold out and came west, locating in Lafavette county. Wisconsin, and was there engaged in farming and blacksmithing until 1870, when he came to Iowa, spending the winter in Montgomery county. In 1872 he came to Cass county and settled in Noble township, purchased one hundred and twenty acres on sections 29 and 30, and has improved and is now living on same. He was married in 1870 to Felicia Selby. She was born in Knox county, Ohio, but was reared and educated in Wisconsin. She has taught twenty-eight terms of school in Wisconsin and Iowa.

Thomas C. Evans settled in Noble township, October 1, 1871. He had previously purchased the southeast quarter of section 25, upon which was a log house and a few acres broken. He now has the land all improved, and has erected a good frame honse, planted a grove, and set out a great variety of fruit trees. He now owns two hundred and ninety acres, all improved except ten acres of timber. Mr. Evans was born in Chester county, Penn-When he sylvania, January 17, 1833. was thirteen years old, his parents moved to Wisconsin, and settled in Lafayette county, where they were early settlers. His father entered land in Kendall township. Thomas E. remained with his parents until his marriage, in 1856, to Ann Maria Olmstead, a native of New York. He then bought land in Belmont township, and improved a farm. In 1859 he went to Colorado, passing through Cass county on the way. He stopped only a short time in Colorado, and went on to California, making the whole trip overland with an ox team. He remained in California until January, 1863, and then returned home. In 1866 he went to Helena, Montana, where he was employed in a quartz mill, and remained two years, after which he returned to his home. The following year he went back to Montana. He went to Salt Lake valley in the first railway passenger coach that ever entered the valley. He returned from Montana the second time in 1871, and soon after came to this county. Mr. and Mrs. Evans have six children, Frank E., Edith M., Fred. L., Maggie A., Charles N. and Jennie M.

Nelson Read was born in Burlington county, New Jersey, February 1, 1815. When fourteen years old he, in company with his mother and an elder brother and others, emigrated to Ohio, going overland. His father remained in New Jersey to close up his business, and died there soon after. The family settled in Cincinnati, which was then a town of some fifteen or twenty thousand population, and remained there a little more than a year. They then went to Warren county, where In 1832 he Nelson grew to manhood. engaged as clerk in a store in Franklin, continuing there until August, 1839. He then engaged in farming in Montgomery county, and remained there and in Darke

county until 1855. In 1854 he visited Iowa with a party prospecting for a loca-In 1855 he left Darke county, accompanied by his family, and came to Jasper county, Iowa, driving the entire distance with a pair of horses and wagon. They were on the road from May 10 to June 14. He settled on government land, which he improved and lived upon till 1881, when he sold out and removed to Cass county. He purchased an improved farm on section 25, Noble township, which is now his home. He was married January 12, 1837, to Sarah M. Johnson. She was born in Warren county, Ohio, April Eleven children were born to 7, 1818. them, eight of whom are living-William T., John H., Rebecca H., Julia A., Sarah J., Ellen E., Amanda J. and James A.

William T. Read came to Noble township in June, 1873, at which date he bought unimproved land on section 24. He removed to this place September 26, of that year. He now has the land improved and fenced, and has erected good substantial buildings, planted trees, and otherwise improved the place. He has purchased more land, and now owns two hundred and forty acres. He was born in Warren county, Ohio, on the 19th day of April, 1838, and is a son of Nelson and Sarah (Johnson) Read. sided with his parents in Ohio until 1855. In that year they removed to Iowa and settled in Jasper county, where he remained with them until twenty-one years old. He then went to Le Grand in Marshall county, and was there employed in teaching. He had previously attended four terms at Iowa college at Grinnell. He was married in Marshall county, in 1860,

to Josephine Bibb, a native of Amherst county, Virginia. He bought land in Le Grand township and engaged in farming, also taught school. In 1866 he sold his land in that county and bought a quarter section in Hickory Grove township, Jasper county. In 1872 he sold and went to Missouri where he spent one year, then came to Cass county, after spending the summer in Marshall county, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Read have eight children—Charles Edward, William Harvey, Byron J., Anna L., Arthur, Nellie, Edith and Howard.

William Smith is a native of Greene county, Indiana, having been born in February, 1837, and is the son of Stafford and Nancy Ann Smith, both natives of Virginia. He moved with his parents to Edinburg, when quite young, where his father died, leaving a wife and nine children. William then moved with his mother to Kendall county, Illinois, where he remained two years, when he came to Madison county, Iowa, and located at Winterset, in 1849. He left home when twentyone years of age, and went to Andrew county, Missouri, where he was married in October, 1859, to Margaret Jane Davison. He remained in Missouri until 1861. when he bade his friends good-bye, and joined the Confederate army leaving many sad loved ones behind. He was in the siege of Vicksburg, and many of the hard fought battles. He received three wounds, but recovered from each without much difficulty, and again took his place on the battle-field. He was imprisoned about six months, and when released, he returned to his family, who were then living in Missouri. Soon after his return, his wife

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and infant died, leaving him alone in the world with his little daughter, Mary Ellen, at that time about four years of age. He came to Cass county, Iowa, in 1866, and moved to Edna Grove, and improved three farms, two in Edna township and one in Noble township, the latter upon which he lives. He first built a log cabin, and lived there about a year, when he replaced his rude dwelling with a fine house, in which he now resides. In 1867, he was married to Martha A. Keith, who died in 1875, leaving three children-George W., James W., and Martha A. In 1880 he was again married to Elizabeth Keith, by whom he has had one child-Louisa.

Thomas Ely, was born in Lincolnshire, England, on the 16th of April, 1851. He is the son of Benjamin and Ruth (Atkinson) Ely, and when four years of age he moved to America, and located in Wisconsin, and there grew to manhood. He remained at home until 1871, when he came to Cass county, Iowa, and settled in Noble township. In 1873 he purchased forty acres of good land on section 28, and one year later he purchased eighty acres of the adjoining land. He now has his farm nicely cultivated, and has built a commodious house. Mr. Ely was married on the 15th of September, 1878, to Grace V. Christopher, who was born July 2, 1853, in La Salle county, Illinois. Her father, J. M. Christopher was a native of North Carolina, and her mother, E. J. Christopher, a native of Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Ely have had three children-Lizzie M., Cook A., and Beulah.

John L. Smith is a native of Indiana, born in Dearborn county, February 8, 1837. When he was nine years old his

parents moved to Canada and settled in Kings county, where they lived eight years, then moved to Winnebago county, Illinois. The subject of this sketch went to De Witt county and engaged in farming one year, thence to Clay county, Iowa. Two years later he returned to Winnebago county, and carried on his father's farm until 1870, when he came to Cass county, and bought land in section 22, of Edna township, where he lived until later, when he sold out and removed to Noble township, purchasing land in section 26. Mr. Smith was married in 1863, to Henrietta Whitman. Nine children have been born to them. Mr. Smith's farm contains two hundred acres of well improved land.

GERMAN SETTLEMENT.

The first German settlers of Noble township were Joseph Weirich, Henry Ackerman and Henry Schwarzenbach, with their families. They came from Illinois in the fall of 1869, journeying overland, their household goods packed in their wagons.

Henry Schwarzenbach took up his residence on the northeast quarter of section 8, where he lived a few years, and then removed to Shelby county.

Joseph Weirich settled on the northeast quarter of section 15, and resided there till September, 1884, when he removed to Griswold.

Joseph Weirich, the first German settler in Noble township, was born in the Province of Bavaria, Germany, March 29, 1821. He attended school from the age of six to fourteen years. At the age of fifteen he began mining. He was united in marriage, October 31, 1844, with Elizabeth Boher, also a native of Bavaria. He

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continued mining in his native country until 1846, when, accompanied by his wife, he emigrated to America, landing in New York June 11th, of that year. They remained in that city with friends, one year, then went to Schuykill county, Pennsylvania, where he found employment in the coal mines and lived there four years, then removed to Columbia county, of the same State, and there engaged in mining some years, when he removed to Illinois, and settled in Eagle township, La Salle county, where he, having but little money, bought land on time. He commenced building a log house, but before its completion, he was taken sick, and the family lived in it for one and a half years without a roof. When he finally regained his health, he purchased coal in the ground, paying for the same one cent per bushel, and engaged in mining. In war times coal was high and he made, with the assistance of his boys, from four to twenty-five dollars per day, thus accumulating money rapidly, enabling him to pay off the mortgage on his farm. His sons had carried on the farm while he was engaged in mining. They lived there a few years, when they sold the farm and bought another in Otter Creek township. At this time, on account of failing health, he abandoned mining and lived with his family on the farm. In 1869, he sold his place and come to Cass county. He purchased two hundred acres of unimproved land on section 15, township 74 north, 36 west, now known as Noble. The country about here was then unbroken prairie, with no houses or groves in sight. He at first built a small frame house, which he soon after enlarged, built a barn and

planted a grove, making this his home until September, 1884, when he removed to Griswold, where he bought a house and lot and is now living in prosperity and comfort, reaping the reward of his past industry, surrounded by those things which make life desirable, and in the enjoyment of the confidence and esteem of his fellow men. His success in life is an example to young men, of what may be accomplished by honesty, industry and perseverance. Mr. and Mrs. Weirich have six children living—V. Joseph, George, Henry, Frank, John and Peter.

Henry Ackerman paid \$6 per acre for 160 acres in section 27, in the fall of 1869 and removed to the place from Atlantic, January 1, 1870.

Henry Ackerman was born July 20, 1839 in Germany. He received his education in his native country, and when sixteen years old came to America, borrowed from his brother to pay his passage. He located in LaSalle county, Illinois, where he engaged in farming. The first year he earned eighty-six dollars, with which he paid the sum borrowed from his brother. The second year earned one hundred dollars. enlisted in August, 1862, in company F, of the One Hundred and Fourth Illinois Infantry, and served until the close of the war. He was discharged with the regiment, at Chicago, in June, 1865. He participated in many important battles, and was severely wounded at Huntsville, Alabama, in consequence of which he was disabled for eleven months. He then joined the regiment at Chattanooga, and started with Sherman's army for the sea. He was soon after taken sick and sent to

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the hospital for a short time. He joined his command at Kenesaw Mountain, and proceeded with Sherman's army to the sea and through the Carolinas to Washington, taking part in the battles of that memorable campaign. He was present at the grand review at Washington. After his discharge he resumed farming in La-Salle county, where he purchased eighty acres of land located in Otter creek township. In 1869 he sold his land there, and came to Cass county, Iowa, in November that year. He stopped in Atlantic until January 1, 1870, then moved to the place where he now lives. He purchased at that time, one hundred and sixty acres of wild land in section 27, Noble township, for which he paid six dollars per acre. He has built a good frame house, and planted a grove and fruit orchard. In 1883 he built a barn 62x20 feet, having a stone basement. He has added to his original purchase and now owns four hundred and forty acres, all improved land. He is largely engaged in stock raising. He was married in 1862, to Candace Mc-Kernan, who was born in LaSalle county, Illinois. They have eight children: Elmer H., Ellsworth P., Amanda M., James F., Samuel L., Charles, Maud and William B.

V. J. Weirich, came with his parents in 1869, and received from his father a farm on section 15, in 1870. V. J. Weirich, a son of Joseph and Elizabeth Weirich, was born in New York, on the 16th of October, 1846, and when quite young his parents moved to Pennsylvania, and remaining there a short time, they moved to Illinois, and settled in La Salle county. He made his home with his parents until

1869, when he came to Cass county, Iowa, and improved forty acres of land on section 15, Noble township. V. J. was married in 1870, to Miss Caroline Knoke, by whom he has had four children—George Edward, Albert, Emma and Bessie. In 1884 Mr. Weirich sold forty acres of land which his father gave him, and purchased his pleasant farm on which he now lives.

John Weirich also came with his parents, in 1869. John Weirich, a son of Joseph and Elizabeth Weirich, of Noble township, was born in Eagle township, LaSalle county, Illinois on the 20th day of January, 1859. He lived on a farm in that county, and attended school in the district school, until ten years of age, when he came to Noble township, and was here educated and reared to manhood. He has always been engaged in farming, and being greatly adapted for that occupation, he has learned no trade, but is probably one of the best farmers in the township. In 1884 he purchased a farm of his brother, on the northwest quarter of section 11. He has improved the land and is intending to have a fine farm and numerous head of stock. He still makes his home with his parents, who are among the pioneers of this township.

Henson S. Liston came to Noble township in 1869, and took up eighty acres of wild land on section 1, which he has improved and still retains.

Henson S. Liston settled in Cass county in October, 1869, at which time he bought eighty acres of wild land on section 1, Noble township. He has erected good substantial buildings, including house, cattle barn, horse stable, granary and corn-crib, planted an orchard of three hun-

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dred trees, also small fruits and a grove of four acres of forest trees, of different varieties, maple, cottonwood, catalpa, mulberry, ash, elm and linn. Mr. Liston is a native of West Virginia, born in Preston county, December 10, 1838. His parents were John and Nancy (Smith) Liston, natives of West Virginia. subject of this sketch was reared to agricultural pursuits. He enlisted in the Union army, June 28, 1861, in company H, of the Third West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and was in the service until August, 1864. This regiment was re-organized in 1863, and called the Sixth West Virginia Cavalry. He participated in the following battles: Romney, Winchester, Cross Keys, Cedar Mountain, White Sulphur Springs and Droop Mountain. He was with General Seigel on the Rappahannock river, where he was engaged in battle nineteen days. He took part in the second battle of Bull Run and many others. He was married in 1864, to Candace Pringey. She was born in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, and is a daughter of Joseph and Margaret Pringey. After his marriage, Mr. Liston purchased the old homestead of his wife's parents and lived there until 1867. He then sold out and came to Iowa. He settled in Muscatine county, where he remained until the fall of 1869, when he came to Cass county, as previously stated. Mr. and Mrs. Liston have eight children-Joseph B., Amelia J., Francis M., John, Ray S., Charlie R., Luru M. and Blanche A. Mr. Liston's farm contains two hundred and forty acres, all improved.

Herman Pringey is a settler of 1869. He made his home on section 2, which was then wild prairie, where he still resides.

Herman Pringey came here in 1869, and bought eighty acres of land in the southeast quarter of section 2, Noble township. He has since erected good buildings, planted fruit, shade and ornamental trees, and otherwise improved the place. He was born in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, March 17, 1842. He is a son of Joseph and Margaret Pringey, natives of Pennsylvania. When he was four years old, his parents moved to Virginia, (now West Virginia,) and settled in Preston county, where he grew to manhood, being reared upon a farm. June 28, 1861, he enlisted in the Union army, in company H, of the Third West Virginia Infantry, and served until August, 1864. This regiment was re-organized and afterwards known as the Sixth West Virginia Cavalry. He participated in the following battles: Romney, Winchester, Cross Keys, Cedar Mountain, White Sulphur Springs, Droop Mountain and second battle of Bull Run. He was with Siegel on the Rappahannock campaign, where they were in battle the greater part of the time for nineteen days. He re-enlisted in February, 1865, and was discharged with the regiment. He returned home and resumed farming. In 1866 he came to Iowa, and lived in Muscatine county until he came to Cass, in 1869. Mr. Pringey was married December 23, 1869, to Sarah Kirby, a native of Morgan county, Ohio. They have five children-Orie, Charlie, Frederick, Emma E. and Carrie Belle.

John Pringey came in the same year, and also located on section 1, where he

bought eighty acres of wild land. He was born in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, in 1844. His parents removed to West Virginia in 1847. Here he grew to manhood, and in August, 1862, enlisted in company D, Fourteenth West Virginia Infantry, serving until July, 1865, when he returned home. In 1869 he came to this county, where he has since resided. He was married, in 1873, to Anna C. Green. They have two children—Alvin and Maude. Mrs. Pringey died March 2, 1881, aged thirty-one years. In March, 1882, he was married again, to Esther L. Lewis.

Levi and N. W. Mountain purchased land in sections 1 and 2, in 1869, and took up their residence on it. N. W. sold out his interest in the land in 1872, and went away, but Levi still remains.

John Westfall came in 1869, and took up land in sections 29 and 30. He was born in Pike county, Pennsylvania, May 19, 1813. In 1827 he went to Allegheny county, New York. In 1833 he went to Olean Point. He stayed there some time, and then came west, spending considerable time in Des Moines county, Iowa, before coming to this county. He was married, in 1833, to Hannah Bodine. They have three children living—David H., Charles H. and James O. Mrs. Westfall died in 1864.

Lewis Pray came to Noble township in 1869, but did not buy land until the spring of 1870, when he purchased one hundred and twenty acres in sections 2 and 3. He was born in Ohio, in 1846. When he was eight years of age his parents removed to Preble county, Ohio, and in 1857 removed to Muscatine county,

Iowa. He enlisted, in the fall of 1862, in company D, Thirty-fifth Iowa, in which he served until the close of the war, when he was discharged at Davenport. After his return from the war, he lived in Muscatine county until 1869, when he came to Cass county. He was married, in 1866, to Diana Pringey, daughter of Jonathan Pringey. They have two children—Nettie and Lyman.

Henry Pelzer came to Cass county and entered land on section 9, Noble township, in the fall of 1869, and located on it in 1870. He was born in Germany in 1841. In 1842, his parents came to America, locating in Erie county, New York, In 1857, he removed to DuPage county, Illinois, where he remained four years, and then farmed in Morgan and Bureau counties until removing to this county, in 1870. He was married, in 1870, to Sophia Wohlenhaupt. They have seven children-George William, Caroline, Emma, Frank, Lewis, Emil and May.

One of the early German settlers was Gustav Rothe, who came in February, 1870, and located on section 15, where he has since made his home.

Gustav Rothe was the fourth German settler in Noble township, coming here in February, 1870. He bought the southwest quarter of section 15, unimproved land. He now has a good frame dwelling, stables, a grove and orchard. He has, also, a hedge of willow and Osage orange entirely around his farm. He was born in Germany, March 10, 1840. He attended school from the age of five to fourteen years. He then learned the blacksmith trade. In 1866, he came to America, and located in Chicago, where he worked at

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his trade. There he attended school, for the purpose of acquiring the language. He remained in Chicago until he came to this county, since which he has been engaged in farming the greater part of the time. He was married in September, 1872, to Ellen Keith. They have five children living—Augusta, Harmon, Andrew, Bertha and Fred.

William Lindemann came in March, 1870, and bought eighty acres on section 11. He removed on to it the following May, and lived there till 1873, when he sold the place and bought two hundred and five acres of wild land on section 5, where he now resides. He was born in Hesse-Cassel, in 1846, and his parents came to America in 1853. He lived in Pennsylvania from that time until coming here. He was married in 1867, to Catherine Gerlach. They have seven children.

Christopher Muller can.e in April, 1870, and bought the northwest quarter of section 15, where he still resides.

Christopher Müller came to Cass county in April, 1870, and settled in Noble township, where he purchased a tract of wild land on section 15, but has since improved the land and planted a fine variety of grove and fruit trees. He has also built a frame house of considerable size. and has one of the finest stock barns in the township. He was born in Germany, on the 24th of January, 1817, and was reared on a farm until 1843, when he was engaged in the lumber business. In 1869 he came to the United States and located in DuPage county, Illinois, until the spring of 1870, when he came to Cass county as before given. He was married in 1843 to Anna Lühring, and by their

union they have four children—Henry, Dorethe, H. Christopher and William.

H. Christopher, the son of Christopher and Anna Müller, was born in Germany on the 26th day of January, 1852, and was educated in the schools of that country until fourteen years of age, and when seventeen years of age came to America and located in Illinois until 1872, when he came to Cass county, and has since been engaged in farming and stock-raising in Noble township. Mr. Müller was married in 1883 to Catharine Gorlach. They have one child—Walter.

Henry Müller came to Cass county in 1870, and he and his father bought wild land in section 15. This he improved, and in 1875 bought the farm on which he now resides on section 22. He now has good improvements, including substantial frame buildings, grove and fruit trees, with the land all under cultivation. Mr. Müller was born in Germany March 31, 1846. He attended school in his native country until fourteen years old, then engaged in farming three years, after which he served three years with a carpenter to learn the trade. In 1855 he came to America, landed at New York and went to DuPage county, Illinois, where he worked at his trade until 1870, when, as before stated, he came to Cass county. He was married in 1876 to Lizzie Hampel, a native of Pennsylvania. They have three children-Jacob, Otto and Edwin. Since coming to Cass county, Mr. Müller has rented his farm and devoted his time to his trade. He has done much of the building in the township.

Michael Letz came in 1870, and located

on section 15, where he has since improved a good farm.

Michael Letz was born in Alsace, which then belonged to France, November 20, 1819. He attended school until fourteen years of age. When fifteen years old he went to Strasburg and lived with a physician, driving his carriage seven years, and afterwards worked at a hotel. He lived in that city sixteen years, and then returned to his native village and in 1854 came to America. He located in Ottawa, LaSalle county, Illinois. Three years later he bought land in Eagle township of the same county, and lived there until 1870. He was married in 1841 to Elenora Loux. They have had five children-August, Henry, Matilda, Anna, and Louisa. Their son, August, enlisted in the Fiftyeighth Illinois Infantry, was wounded at Jackson, Mississippi, taken prisoner and died in Libby prison. Mrs. Letz died September 7, 1878. Mr. Letz was again married April 18, 1881, to Mrs. Mary Rupp, a native of Baden, Germany, and widow of John F. Rupp. She had, by the first marriage, eight children-John Fred., Albert, Julius, Robert, Amelia, Mary, Barbara and Fredericka.

Jacob Hempel came in 1870, and took took up his farm on the southeast quarter of section 23. He was born in Germany in March, 1833, and was reared on a farm in that country. In 1853 he came to America, locating in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. In 1868 he removed to LaSalle county, Illinois, where he remained till 1870, when he came to this county, settling in Noble township as aforesaid. He was married in 1854 to Catharine Gorlach. They have four chil-

dren living—Justus, Elizabeth, Catharine and George.

William Ackerman came to the township in 1870, and bought land on section 9.

Christian Knoke came in 1870, and bought the southeast quarter of section 10, which he has since improved and added to.

Christian Knoke, came to Cass county, Iowa, in 1870, and bought the southeast quarter of section 10, Noble township. Since his purchase he has cultivated his farm, built a commodious house and has planted several varieties of fruit and shade trees. He was born in Germany, on the the 4th of April, 1819, and came to America in 1851, and made his home in Livingston county, Illinois, about six miles from Ottawa, and there resided until 1870, when he sold and came to Cass county, as before stated. Mr. Knoke was united in marriage with Wilhelmina Hinkelmann, in 1842. Mr. Knoke is one of the prominent and substantial citizens of Noble township, and by his nobility and model character he has won the confidence of the people.

John Peltzer, John H. Ackerman, Ernest Dolch and George Gerlach also came in 1870.

John H. Ackerman settled in Cass county, in 1869, locating then near Atlantic where he lived two years. He then, in company with his brother, William Ackerman, bought land on section 9, on which they erected a frame house. They divided this land in 1878, and John H. now has one hundred and thirty acres, all improved. He was born in Germany, April 28, 1852, and came to America when sixteen years of age. He located



Joseph Turner

in La Salle county, Illinois, where he remained until he came to Cass. He was married in 1879, to Sophia Westerwald. They have three children—Clara, Elizabeth and Anna.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Among the later arrivals who have become identified with the interests of the township since coming here, are the following:

In 1832, in Germany, John Meyer, was born, who appears as the subject of this sketch. He was raised to agricultural pursuits, and when twenty-one years of age he joined the army, and served about three years. He was married in 1860, to Mary Sholtz. They have been blessed with four children-Dora, August, John and Willie. Mr. Meyer came to America in 1868, and settled in Illinois, where he rented land, and there remained until 1876, when he came to Cass county, Iowa, and located in Noble township. In 1880 Mr. Meyer purchased his present farm, on section 11, where he has since erected a frame house, and has barns and sheds for the shelter of his stock. Mr. Meyer's family are members of the St. John's Evangelical church, of which Mr. M. is secretary.

William Kreitzberg owns one hundred and twenty acres of land in Noble township, Cass county, and since his settlement there has planted a fine grove, built a frame house and has improved the land. He bought the land in 1876, and came here in 1880, and settled on his present location. William was born in Germany, on the 9th of May, 1832. His younger days were mostly spent in school, and when about fourteen years of age his

parents emigrated to America, and settled in Pennsylvania. Soon after his arrival there he was engaged in driving team in the coal mines, and was thus employed about five years, when he took charge of an engine for some twenty-eight years. He built a large frame house in the village of Hazelton, and there remained until coming to Cass county. Mr. Kreitzberg was married on the 9th of October, 1852, to Anna Mary Schermer, who is a native By this union they have of Germany. been blessed with eight children-Martha, Mary, George, Rosanna, Lizzie, William. Cassie and Lewis. Mr. Kreitzberg is a good, substantial citizen, and is honored and respected by all who know him.

Fritz Saemisch came to this county in 1874, and bought two hundred and eighty acres of wild land in section 21, Noble township. He has erected good buildings and planted fruit, shade and ornamental trees, and has altogether a desirable residence. He has added to his original purchase and nowowns four hundred acres, all improved. He was born in Magdeburg, Prussia, September 23, 1835. His younger days were spent in attending school. The last year that he spent in his native land, he attended an English school to acquire that language. father was a leading man in the city of Magdeburg, and took the part of the people in their contest for freedom in 1848, and was a member of the peace conference at its close. The subject of this sketch was sixteen years old when his parents emigrated to America and settled at Farm Ridge, La Salle county, Illinois. They soon after moved to Livingston county, where they were early settlers.

His father improved a farm in that county and is still a resident there. Fritz made his home with his parents until twenty-six years old, then settled on unimproved land, which he had bought two years previous. He improved this land and remained there until 1874. Mr. Saemisch has been engaged in farming and stock raising since coming to this county. He was married in 1863 to Elizabeth Eppelsheimer, a native of Germany. She died in January, 1883, aged thirtyeight. Ten children blessed their union, nine of whom are now living-Julia R., Clara L., Elenora, Mary M., Frederick C., Louis and Louisa, twins, Emma and Nettie. He was again married in February, 1884, to Ida Krueger, a native of Prussia. He joined the German Evangelical association in 1864. He has been superintendent of the Sabbath school for a number of years. He was school director in Illinois several years and has also fi led offices of trust in Noble township.

Joseph Eshelman came to Cass county in 1870, and spent fifteen months in the town of Lewis, when he went to Illinois, and remained in Carroll county until 1875, when he returned to Cass county and purchased land on section 20, Noble township. He has since erected a house and barn, planted a grove and fenced his entire farm. Mr. Eshelman is a native of Pennsylvania, born on the 26th of July, 1845. When quite young his parents moved to Carroll county, Illinois, where he was educated in the public schools and lived on a farm until coming to Cass county. Mr. Eshelman was married in 1863, to Julia A. Sarber, a native of Ogle county, Illinois. By this union there are

four children-Nora J., Eugene E., George E. and Hattie E.

John Bauerle came to Cass county on the 20th of March, 1875, and located in Noble township. In 1877 he bought some wild land on section 10, and since that time has made many improvements, baving now a fine orchard, a grove and several fine farm buildings. Mr. Bauerle also owns a farm of eighty acres in Lincoln township, which is nicely cultivated and produces abundant crops. He was born in Germany, on the 20th of March, 1852, and when six years of age came to America with an aunt, his parents having been in America some time before. 'He joined his parents at Chicago and remained there about two years, when his mother died and John was left with his aunt. They moved to La Salle county, Illinois, soon after, where he remained until coming to Cass county. He was married in La Salle county, Illinois, October 16, 1879, to Sophia Hahn, a native of that county. They have been blessed with two children—Lydia and Charles.

Abraham S. Eshelman was born in Woodbury, Blair county, Pennsylvania, January 8, 1843. He is a son of Martin and Elizabeth (Stoner) Eshelman, both natives of Pennsylvania. When Abraham was nine years old, his parents moved to Carroll county, Illinois. Here he grew to manhood, receiving his education in the public schools. August 11, 1862, he enlisted in the Ninety-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, company I, and served until the close of the He was discharged with the regiment, June 21, 1865. In 1863, the regiment was mounted, and did cavalry

service from that time. He was with Sherman on his march to the sea, and in North Carolina, participating in a number of battles of that campaign. He returned to Carroll county, after the war. In 1871 he came to Cass county, and the following year, purchased land in section 21, of Noble township. The place was then wholly unimproved. He now has the land under cultivation, a good dwelling, a grove, an apple orchard and small fruit in àbundance. He was married in September, 1866, to Mary A. Kingery, a native of Ogle county, Illinois. They have hadfive children-Anna Drusilla, Raymond O., Eva E., Perry M., and Clarence F. Eva E., died at the age of three years. Mr. Eshelman was elected township clerk in 1872, and has held the office since that time, with the exception of one year.

Nicholas Blaser was born in Prussia. June 12, 1830. He spent the time from the age of five to fourteen years, in attending school, after which he was engaged in farming. In 1854, he came to America, landed at New York and went directly to Cook county, Illinois, where he worked at farming two years. He then went to La Salle county and remained two years. He next removed to Livingston county, where a few years later, he bought land, and lived until 1874, when he came to Cass county. He had, the previous year, purchased land in section 3, Noble township. It was wild land at that time but is now well improved and in a good state of cultivation. Mr. Blaser was married in 1856, to Anna Maria Steffens, also a native of Prussia. They have four children living-Francis, Joseph, Margaret and Anna.

Adam Wollenhaupt was born in Germany on the 18th of March, 1852. He spent most of his younger days in school, and when sixteen years of age he came to America, and located in Monroe county, New York, for a few months, when he went to La Salle county, Illinois, and there lived until 1875, when he came to Cass county. He purchased eighty acres of land on section 8, and at this time he has it all improved, and has planted a variety of fruit and shade trees. He has built a frame house and has one of the best set of farm buildings in the county. Mr. Wollenhaupt was married in November, 1877, to Bertha Roasch, a native of Prussia. They have three children-Fredrich, Lina E. and Walter F.

Francis J. Buschmann, pastor of the Evangelical St. John's church, was born in Pierce county, Wisconsin, on the 14th day of October, 1856. He received his education in the public schools until 1874. when he he entered the preparatory college of the Evangelical Synod of North America, and there studied about two years. He then attended Missouri college, at Hearthasville, Warren county, Missouri, and there remained until the spring of 1880, when he was appointed to a charge in Harvey county, Kansas, He there won the hearts of the people and was then engaged in preaching to the community the word of God until 1882, when he was installed as pastor in Noble township, Cass county, Iowa. He has here done good work to mankind, and is fast winning the confidence of the people. Mr. Buschmann was married on the 29th of September, 1880, to Miss M. Kleemann, a native of Illinois, They had two children—Frederich F., died in July 1882, and John Francis, now living.

John Hampel lives on the southwest quarter of section 24, Noble township. He purchased the land in 1878, which was at that time unimproved, he has now a large frame house, a barn and other out-buildings. John Hampel was born in Hesse, Darmstadt, Germany, on the 20th day of November, 1830. His father was a tailor by trade, and after attending school about eight years he assisted his father in the trade. In 1852, he left his native land and came to America. He settled in Hazelton. Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, where he found employment in the coal mines, working as a miner about four years. Mr. Hampel was married to Elizabeth Ploch in February, 1855, and in 1856 he removed to Lightstreet, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, where he worked two years in the ore mines. In 1858 he bought a farm of thirty-three acres, and hired a man to work the farm while he continued his mining. He sold the above farm in 1863, and purchased eighty-eight acres of land in Montour county, Pennsylvania, in 1866, and devoted his entire attention to farming. In 1877 Mr. and Mrs. Hampel made a visit to Jacob Hampel, the subject's brother, in Cass county, Iowa, at which time he bought the southwest quarter of section 24, Noble township. Their visit lasted about three weeks, at the end of which time they returned to their home in Pennsylvania. In the fall of 1877 he sold his entire interest in Pennsylvania, and in the spring of 1878 he removed his family to this county, and commenced to improve his farm. He now owns two hundred and thirty-two acres of land, and

is raising large numbers of stock. On April 2, 1881, he lost his wife in death, he and eight children being left to mourn her loss. The names of the children are—Louisa, Elizabeth, Cassie, Emma, Caroline and Pauline (twins), Annie and Augustus. Mr. Hampel was married again, December 23, 1883, to Mrs. Mattie J. House-knecht, of Watsontown, Pennsylvania. She is the daughter of Joseph R. Ketler, and late widow of Charles N. House-knecht. She has three children by her first marriage—Letta, Lizzie and Luther, all of whom are living.

Henry Kuester came to Cass county in 1872, and rented land for about two years in Noble township. In 1875 he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of wild land on section 14 of Noble township, where he erected a house and improved one hun-In 1883 he purchased the dred acres. Hayden farm, on sections 5 and 8, in all about one hundred and forty acres of improved land. He was born in Germany, October 29, 1847, and when seventeen years of age, emigrated to America, and located in La Salle county, Illinois. He worked on a farm for about three months, after which he rented land until he came to Cass county, in 1873. He was married in 1868 to Caroline Koehler, who was born in Prussia, October 1, 1843, and came to America when six years of age, and was reared in Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Kuester are the parents of six children-Amelia, Dora, Caroline, Henry, Louisa Mrs. K. has two children by and John. a former husband, Philip Sinner, now deceased. Their names are, Conrad and Elizabeth.

August Berg, who was born on the 29th

of April, 1846, is a native of Prussia. He was there reared to agricultural pursuits, and was educated in the public schools. In 1867 he left his native land, and came to America, locating in La Salle county, Illinois, where he was engaged in farming until 1871, when he came to Cass county, Iowa. He was united in marriage in 1872 with Anna Letz, a daughter of Michael and Leonora Letz. Four children have been born to them-August, John, Paul On coming to this county, and Clara. Mr. Berg purchased a farm on section 16, Noble township. He has his place now nicely improved, and has planted a large number of fruit and grove trees. and Mrs. Berg are members of the Evangelical Association, of which the former is trustee and Sunday school superintendent.

Herman Dolch came to this county in 1873, and purchased eighty acres of land on section 22, Noble township. tled on this land, which was unimproved, Since that time he has bought another tract of eighty acres, on section 23, and now owns a fine farm of a hundred and sixty acres, in a high state of cultivation and with good improvements. was born in Saxony, Germany, in February, 1849, and came with his parents to America when three and a half years of They went to Ozaukee county, Wisconsin, where, four weeks later, both of his parents died. He was then taken care of by his grandparents, who lived in Ozaukee county, and remained with them until twenty-one years old. He went to La Salle county, Illinois, and stopped until 1873. In March of that year he went to Colorado, but remained only a few weeks, and came back to Iowa, stopping in Cass county. He was unmarried at that time, and engaged in different pursuits until 1877, when he was married to Louisa Letz, a native of Alsace, France. They have four children—Raymond, Ellis O., Edgar, and an infant.

George Eppelsheimer owns a fine farm of one hundred and twenty acres, in sections 22 and 23, Noble township. He purchased his land, which was then unimproved, in 1874. He now has a substantial buildings, a fine grove, an apple orchard, and a vineyard containing four hundred vines. Mr. Eppelsheimer was born in the month of November, 1817, in Germany. He attended school until fourteen years old, then commenced learning the trade of cabinet maker. He was married in 1841, to Rosina Stoft. After his marriage he engaged in farming in the summer, and working at his trade during the winter season, until 1856. In that year he left his native land and came to America, landing in New York, June 6th, of that year. He settled in Livingston county, Illinois, bought land in Reading township, built a house, and engaged in farming, until he came to Cass county, in 1874. Mr. and Mrs. Eppelsheimer have had seven children-Philip, Elizabeth, Mary, Peter, Margaret, George Henry. George died in Illinois, at the age of seven years. Elizabeth was married to Fritz Saemisch, and died in January, 1883. Peter was born in the same town as his father, December 3, 1848, and was eight years old when his parents came to America. He was reared upon the farm and received his education in the public schools. In April, 1878, he was

married to Lucy Rülig, and the following fall, settled upon his present farm in the southwest quarter of section 23. He has all of the land under cultivation, a fine grove and fruit trees. They have had three children-Rosa, Walter and an infant (deceased.) Henry is the only one born in America. He still lives with his parents. Philip was born in his father's native town, July 5, 1842, and was fourteen years old when the family came to America, and settled in Illinois, where he grew to manhood, and made his home with his parents until his marriage, in November, 1868, to Elizabeth Turke, a native of Germany. He bought sixty acres of land in Reading township, where he lived until He then sold out and came to Noble township. He purchased the northwest quarter of section 23, where he now lives. He has a well improved farm of two hundred and sixty acres, having added one hundred acres to his original pur-They have two children—George and Mary.

Simon Sundermann came to Cass county in 1875, and bought three hundred and forty acres of land, on sections 8 and 9, Noble township. He has improved his land, built a nice frame house and has made many improvements on his farm. He has some of the finest stock in the county, and is engaged in raising blooded stock. Mr. Sundermann was born in Germany, on the 14th day of May, 1824, and when fourteen years of age he was engaged in making brick, and following that occupation for four years he then began farming. He was married in 1853, to Sophia Stok, a native of Germany. In 1854, Mr. Sundermann came to America, and settled in La Salle county, Illinois, where he bought a farm and remained there eight years, when he bought one hundred and sixty acres of land at Crane Rapids, and there lived until coming to Cass county. Mr. and Mrs. Sundermann have been blessed with twelve children—Mena, Henry, Fred Samuel, Charlie, Amelia, Amanda, Willie, John, Lydia, Emma, Mary and Anna.

Justus Gerlach (deceased) came to Cass county in August, 1873. He bought wild land in the northwest quarter of section 10, Noble township, which he improved and made his home. He was born in Germane, January 15, 1832. He learned the trade of blacksmith and carpenter, and when twenty years of age, came to America, and settled in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, where he was employed as overseer in a coal mine. He was married July 12, 1857, to Elizabeth Wolf, also a native of Germany. Seven children were born to them, four of whom are now living-Catherine, Louise, William and George H. Mr. Gerlach died July 28, 1879. The family now occupy the homestead.

John Berg came to Cass county in January, 1873, and purchased one hundred and twenty acres of wild land on section 21, and has since that time cultivated his land, until 1881, when he sold it to his son William. Mr. Berg is a native of Germany, born on the 12th of September, 1821. In 1868, he came to the United States, and first settled in La Salle county, Illinois, and remained there until 1873, when he came to Noble township, Cass county. He was married in Germany, to Elizabeth Häny, who died in December, 1879, leaving four children—August, Mary, Augusta and William. Since his

wife's death, Mr. Berg has lived with his children, who welcome their aged father to their fireside.

Martin Bicking owns and occupies a farm on section 24, Noble township, where he settled in 1877. He is a native of Germany, and was born in that country, on the 24th of April, 1852. His youthful life was spent in a school, and when fifteen years of age, left his native land and came to America, locating in Pennsylvania, and when seventeen years old, he began as a blacksmith, in the village of Hazelton. His first visit to Cass county was in 1875, and staying but a few weeks, he returned to Hazelton, and continued his business until 1877, when he came to his present location. His farm is under a good state of cultivation, has erected a small shop in which he works at his trade at odd times. Mr. Bicking was married in 1877. to Rose Kreitzberg, who was born in Germany, and is the daughter of William and Ann (Scherman) Kreitzberg. They have been blessed with three children-Willie, George and Mary.

William Knoke, son of Christian and Minnie Knoke, was born in Otter Creek township, La Salle county, Illinois, July 29, 1852. He grew to manhood in his native State, receiving his education in the public schools. He lived with his parents until his marriage, March 15, 1883, to Lizzie Hofmaster. They have one child—Minnie. He settled on his present farm at the time of his marriage. It is located in the southwest quarter of section 10.

Gottlieb Holdorf came to Noble township, Cass county, in 1975, and purchased on section 20, and since that time has im-

proved his farm, bought forty acres more built a good frame house, and made every improvement deemed necessary in farming. He was born in Prussia, on the 8th, of February, 1842, and when eight years of age, his parents came to America, and settled in Wisconsin. Gottlieb made his home with his parents until seventeen years of age, when he went to Illinois. and was engaged in farming in DuPage county. He enlisted in 1862, in company I, One Hundred and Fifth Illinois Infantry, and served until the close of the war. He took a part in the battles of Burnt Hickory, Lookout Mountain, Atlanta, Plum Creek, and many others. After his discharge, he returned to Du-Page county, and farmed until 1866, when he moved to Wisconsin, and was there married to Dorethea Rave, a native of Michigan. In 1868 they moved to Illinois, and remaining there until 1875, when he came to Cass county. Mr. and Mrs. Holdorf have been blessed with five children-Edward, William, Frank, Herman and Henry.

William Berg owns and occupies a farm on section 21, Noble township. He was born in Germany, June 28, 1858. When ten years of age, his parents came to America, and settled in LaSalle county, Illinois, and there remained about four years. In 1873, he came to Cass county, Iowa, and located in Noble township. His farm when he first settled, was wild, and until 1881, was owned by his father, but at that time he purchased the estate of one hundred and twenty acres, and since that eighty more, and has improved and cultivated it. He is chiefly engaged in raising stock, having one of the finest

farms for this occupation in the county. Mr. Berg was married in May. 1882, to Julia, daughter of Fritz and Elizabeth Saemisch, by whom he has had two children—Eddie and Elizabeth.

Charles Kuester owes his nativity to Hanover, Germany, having been born on the 30th of January, 1853, and is the son of Christopher and Catharine Kuester. When about twelve years of age he came to America with his parents, and settled in LaSalle county, Illinois, where he grew to manhood, and was there educated in the public schools. He lived with his parents seventeen years, when he began farming, and was so engaged until 1873, when he came to Cass county and bought eighty acres of wild land on section 17, Noble township. He has since improved one hundred and sixty acres of land, and has erected a large frame house. He has a fine large pasture, and has in all his land two hundred and forty acres, which he intends to cultivates, Kuester was married in 1875, to Catharine E. Abhaw, by whom he has had four children-John Adam, Sophia Mary, Bertha Matilda, and Louis.

Jacob Wasmer, a native of Switzerland, was born on the 25th of June, 1850, and attended school until sixteen years of age, when he learned the plaster and stone mason trade. When nineteen years of age he left his native land and came to America, landing at New York. He came directly to Iowa, and was employed in farming in Winneshiek county until 1873, when he came to Cass county, and in 1875, purchased land on section 20, Noble township. He has improved all his land, built a frame house of consider-

able size, and has planted a grove of shade and fruit trees. Mr. Wasmer was married in 1875, to Louisa Brennaman, a native of Ohio. They have two children—Adeline Helena, and an infant, May Ettie. Mr. W. is one of the successful and enterprising farmers of the county, and by his great ability and industry, has made his fortune from the once wild prairie.

Edward A. Baer, the class leader in the Reno Methodist Episcopal church, was born in Davis county, Iowa, on the 26th of January, 1849, and is the son of David and Clarissa (Railsbach) Baer, the former of Ohio and the latter of Indiana. Edward grew to manhood and was educated in the public schools of Davis county, was engaged in teaching and farming there until the winter of 1876, when he came to Cass county, and settled in Edna township. In 1877 he purchased land on the northeast quarter of section 24, of Noble township. He has improved his land, built a nice frame house, and has planted one of the finest groves in the township. Mr. Baer was united in marriage in 1870 to Belle Howard, a native of Virginia. Their union has been blessed with three children—Ralph B., Ada G. and Clarissa Maude.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first school in what is now Noble township was in the limits of the present District No. 8. Mary Hardenberg was the first teacher, and school was held in a cabin on the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 28. There are nine school districts in the township, each comprising four sections of land, and

each district is provided with a neat school building.

District No. 1.—The first school house was erected for this district in 1873, and the first teacher was Miss Mary Dickerson. The house is located on the northwest corner of section 12.

District No. 2.—The first school house was erected for this district in 1868, on the southwest corner of section 4. It was sold to William Smith, and a new one erected in 1876, on the northeast corner of section 9. Frank Sherwood was the first who wielded the birch in this house.

District No. 3.—The school house of this district is situated on the northwest quarter of section 8.

District No. 4.—The building used for educational purposes in this district is situated on the southwest quarter of section 17.

District No. 5.—The present school building of this district, which was also the first one, was erected in 1872. It is located on the northwest quarter of section 22. The first teacher in this school was Miss Lizzie Ely.

District No. 6.—The first house for educational purposes in this district was erected on the southeast corner of section 14, in 1878. Edward A. Baer was the first teacher in this school.

District No. 7.—The building for this district was erected in 1875, and commenced its first term with John Andrews as its teacher. Its location is on the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 25.

District No. 8.—The first school in this district was taught in a private house in 1859, by Mary Hardenbergh. In the fol-

lowing year a building was erected for school purposes on the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 28. That house was used until 1872, when it was sold. It is now owned and occupied as a dwelling by Clark Davis. The same year, the present building was erected. It is of the usual size and materials, and is situated on the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 27.

District No. 9.—The school house is located on the southeast corner of section 39. It was erected in 1871, and Frank Sherwood was the first who taught the young idea how to shoot, beneath its roof.

CEMETERY.

The German cemetery is located in the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 15. Joseph Weirich donated one acre of land for this purpose. The first burial was Franklin, infant son of V. J. and Caroline Weirich. This was in December, 1871. The trustees of the cemetery are: John Hampel, William Smith and Philip Eppelsheimer.

RELIGIOUS.

There are three religious organizations in the township: the Newlon's Grove Baptist church, the German Evangelical association and the Evangelical St. John's church. The latter has a substantial church edifice.

The first meeting of the German Evangelical association of Noble township was held at Christian Knoke's house on section 10, in 1870, and shortly afterward services were held at the residences of of Michael Letz and Joseph Weirich. Rev. William King was the first pastor. Meetings are held in the school house of dis-

trict No. 5, with Rev. Kleinfelter as pastor. (See Ecclesiastical chapter.)

The Newlon's Grove Baptist church was organized at the residence of J. T. Martin, on the southeast quarter of section 12, January 17, 1882, by Rev. C. Brooks, who had preached previously in the neighborhood, but never to an organization before. There are now sixteen members of the society, and they hold services in district No. 1 school house. (See Ecclesiastical chapter.)

Fritz Saemisch has been superintendent of the Sabbath School of the German Evangelical association for a number of years.

There is a substantial church building on section 15, belonging to the St. John's Evangelical church society, erected in 1884, at a cost of \$2,800. Their first meetings were held at the residence of Christ. Müller, in 1872, with Rev. William Bühring as pastor. The present pastor is Rev. Francis Buschman, and the officers are: Henry Müller, president; John Meyer, secretary.

POSTOFFICE.

The old Edna postoffice was removed to Newlon's Grove, but without chang-

ing its original name. Cyrus Newlon was the first postmaster at the new location. He was succeeded by Samuel Newlon, and he again by H. S. Liston. Robert Magarell was the next postmaster, and he kept the office at his house in Bear Grove. It was discontinued while he was in office, but re-established as the Newlon's Grove postoffice in 1876, with H. S. Liston as postmaster. Mail was received on the Atlantic and Villisca route twice a week. When the Atlantic Southern railroad was built, in 1880, the postoffice was discontinued. H. S. Liston was the last postmaster.

OFFICERS.

In the fall of 1870, township officers were elected, as follows: trustees, U. Daft, H. S. Liston and William E. Buckley; clerk, E. J. Shields.

The township officers for 1884, are: trustees, Henry Ackerman, chairman; J. B. Hull and H. S. Liston; clerk, A. S. Eshelman; assessor, D. H. Westfield; justices of the peace, E. J. Shields and J. T. McCullough.

CHAPTER XXVI.

GRANT TOWNSHIP.

Lying in the extreme northeastern corner of the county of Cass, is the civil township known as Grant. It comprises all of congressional township 77 north, of

range 34 west, and contains about 24,000 acres. It is bounded on the north by Audubon county, on the east by Adair county, on the south by Lincoln township,

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and on the west by Benton township. The soil is generally of a rich, black, sandy loam, although some of the light colored "mulatto" soil of the bluff deposit comes to the surface, but both these are of the quick, productive class, and nearly every thing planted yields most abundantly, and that quickly. Small grains do excellently well, but corn more than surpasses it in its yield. The native indigenous grasses which grow so luxuriantly on the unbroken prairies, would afford an almost unlimited pasturage for a vast amount of stock, and nature seems to have endowed this spot with nearly all the attributes of a good agricultural region. Both Turkey creek and Crooked creek traverse its territory, and, with the numerous smaller creeks and rivulets, drain and water the entire township. Turkey creek has its head waters in Adair county and enters Grant on the southwest quarter of section 13, and crossing that, and sections 22, 23, 28, 29 and 31, in its southwesterly course toward its parent stream, makes its exit in the southwest of section 31. Crooked creek enters, from Audubon county, in the northwest corner of sections 4, and bisects sections 5 and 7, passing into Benton on the west line of the southwest quarter of the latter. Numerous small streams, tributaries of these and other water-courses, spread throughout Grant, like the veins on a leaf, leaving but very few quarter sections without same description of running water.

The main line of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad crosses the township in a somewhat diagonal line, entering on the northeast corner of the southeast quarter of section 13, and

crosses to the southwest corner of section, thence west along the south line of section 14, then southwesterly, intersecting sections 22, 28, 29 and 31, leaving Grant on the west line of the latter. There is one station on this line in the township, at the thriving city of Anita, on sections 21 and 28, which is noted further on.

There is but little timber in Grant township, the only considerable body being what is known as Morrison's Grove, south of Turkey creek, on sections 29, 31, 32 and 33. Another grove is also found on section 28, south of Anita. Many of the settlers, however, are with excellent foresight, setting out and cultivating artificial groves contiguous to their dwellings, which will in a few years, obviate this lack of timber.

The surface is a gently rolling prairie in most parts, but a little of it is hilly, but not to a degree as to militate against its use for the purposes of agriculture. The township is being settled up by a thrifty and intelligent class of emigrants, most of whom are American or German, and but a few years must elapse ere Grant will take a foremost place in the bright galaxy of townships that go to make up Cass county.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The pioneer settler of Grant township was Dr. Gershom S. Morrison, who located about a mile southwest of where Anita now stands, in August, 1853, at what is known as Morrison's Grove. Here he entered a large tract of land, and erected a double log cabin, which was considered as a large house, in those days. He came here from Bureau county, Illinois. The doctor kept the stage station, which was

called Morrison's Station, or Grove, for many years, and was known from one side of the State to the other. He was a great hunter, and during the winter of 1855-6, killed in the neighborhood of one hundred and fifty deer. He was a regularly educated physician, and had practiced medicine in Illinois, previous to his location here, and would sometimes prescribe for his neighbors in this county, although he did not follow it as a profession, or means of livelihood During the winter of 1854-5, Doctor Morrison, Peter Kanawyer, R. D. McGeehon and J. R. Kirk spent about two months in staking out a road, bridging the streams, etc., from Dalmanutha, Guthrie county, to the Nishnabotna river, about two mile from Indiantown, a distance of about forty miles. All the road work and bridge building was done by the settlers, without pay, up to 1856, through this part of the country, as there were no regularly laid out roads, and the taxes were not sufficient to do it, or even keep them in repair. The Western stage company, put a line of fourhorse coaches on to this road, in May, 1855, from Des Moines to Council Bluffs, and the first station west of Dalmanutha, a distance of eighteen miles lying between with a house. Doctor Morrison died while a resident of the township in 1863. His wife, whose name was Lura, and after whom the extinct township of Lura was named, died in 1867.

Meredith Roland settled in this township, on section 30, about the same time. He removed to Guthrie county in 1859, where his family still reside. He came back on a visit to his old friend Edward Griffith, and while here died. His wife

and his sister, Mrs. Tatnall, were with him at the time of his death.

Lewis Beason came in 1861, to Grant township, settling on section 28, on the site Anita now stands. He has lived in Atlantic township for a number of years previous to his settlement here. The property so long known as Beason's stage station is now owned by F. H. Whitney, of Atlantic. In the fall of 1870, Mr. Beason removed to his present residence in Benton township.

William E. Peters made a settlement on section 30, in April, 1862, where he resided until his death, which occurred on Thursday, April 10, 1879. He was born in North Wales, March 4, 1823, where his parents died when he was three years of age. In 1840 he went to Scotland, and from there he came to this country in 1853, settling at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. From Pittsburg he came to this county, in company with Edward Griffith, now a resident of Grant township. His early life was one of hardship, toil and privation, owing to the early demise of his parents and his consequent dependence upon charity until old enough to provide for himself, when the necessity of untiring labor in providing for his physical being robbed him of the privileges of even a common school education. Yet, notwithstanding all this, he was known here as a self-educated man, and one whose opinions, the result of long and patient study and practical experience, were treated with the respect due them. His life before coming to this county was a busy and eventful one, and his hand to hand battle with the world had peculiarly fitted him for the duties

required of the pioneer settlers of Cass county. The wild and sterile aspect of this county twenty-two years ago had no terrors for him, and by his energy and iudustry he became fully entitled to the honor of doing as much, if not more, than other men in transforming the long ago Cass county into the fruitful fields and pleasant homes of to-day. His indomitable nature was not checked by the disadvantages to be contended with, but rather expanded at beholding the broad and wild acres on which grew only the wild prairie grasses, and from the rich soil that grew them he yearly gathered a harvest which maintained him and his in comparative comfort, and afforded a balance which is sufficient to enable those he left behind him to live in no fear of poverty. He was a strict Christian, having embraced religion at the early age of fourteen years, and all who knew him here recognized in him a faithful and intelligent adherent to the religion he professed. The influence his consistent Christian life had upon this community cannot be estimated, but it had its effect, and that many men have been made better because of his having lived here can not be doubted. At the time of his death he was a prominent member of the Congregational church, at Anita, being also one of the first members of that organization. He was married in the summer of 1854, at Pittsburg, to his relict, Mrs. Dinah E. Peters, and though no children blessed their union, all the love of a warm and generous nature was bestowed upon his wife and their adopted daughter, Miss Cassie Peters, who still mourn their loss. In concluding this mention of

one of the pioneers of this county, we take genuine pleasure in stating that, as a man, he was honest, upright and noble; as a Christian, consistent and devoted; as a husband, kind, watchful and provident; as a neighbor, universally beloved. He had hosts of friends and no enemies, and enjoyed the respect and esteem of all with whom he came in contact. In his death Cass county lost one of its oldest and best citizens.

R. W. Calkins came to this locality in 1868, and located on sections 28 and 33, where he still resides.

R. W. Calkins was born in Saratoga county, New York, June 4, 1832. He is a son of Elisha F. and Almira (Garnsey) Calkins, natives of New York. were the parents of six children, five of whom are still living-Isaac G., of Janesville, Rock county, Wisconsin; Charles F., of Moline, Illinois; R. W., George W., of Chicago; Minerva J., wife of Henry Faircloth. In 1842 or '43, Elisha Calkins removed with his family to Rock Island county, Illinois, where he engaged in farming. He died there in 1849. His wife's death occurred at Moline in 1878. They were members of the Baptist church and he was a Whig and a strong temperance man. He was a man of more than ordinary ability and was highly respected in the county where he resided. The subject of this sketch was ten years old when he went to Illinois. He secured an academic education and at the time of his father's death was prepared to enter college. October 20, 1861, he was married to Mary C. S. Pruyn, of New York. Mrs. Calkins was one of a family of eight children. In August,

1861, Mr. Calkins enlisted in the Nineteenth Illinois Cavalry, company B, and rendezvoused at Camp Douglas, where he was appointed sergeant. He was afterward appointed recruiting officer, and was instrumental in raising two companies. He was transferred to the Twelfth 'Illinois Cavalry in December, 1861. He again enlisted in the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Illinois regiment and was commissioned first lieutenant. The regiment was stationed at Cairo, Illinois, and took part in several raids after Price Morgan. He returned in the fall of 1864, engaged in mercantile business. In 1868, he came to Grant township, Cass county, Iowa, and located on sections 28 and 33, where he has since resided. Here he purchased two hundred and ten acres of prairie land, then unbroken, and now has a farm of which he may well be proud. In 1876, he began the hardware business. In 1880, the firm of Calkins and King was formed and continued until January, 1884. He opened the first lumber vard and agricultural implement warehouse of the city of Anita. He is a Republican in politics and has held local offices of trust. Mr. Calkins is one of the enterprising business men of the county. Both he and his wife have been members of the Congregational church since its organization.

S. W. Wallace came to Grant township from Clayton county, Iowa, where he had been engaged in farming, and located near the old Morrison place, and in 1870, removed to section 24, where they still live.

S. W. Wallace, an early settler of Cass county, was born near West Port, Essex

county, New York, October 17, 1834. His parents were John Wallace, who was born May 31, 1804, at Durham, Canada, and Sally (Nichols) Wallace, born in 1802. They were married in Essex county, New York, in 1831. Both are still living, having been married fifty-three years. They had four children-Mary Ann, Charles A., Matthew W., and Sir William. Charles A. Wallace was a member of the Twelfth Iowa Volunteer Infantry. He participated in the battles of Fort Donelson and Pittsburg Landing. At the latter place he was wounded and taken prisoner, but was soon after exchanged and sent to the hospital at St. Louis. Here he received an invalid's leave of absence, and went home for a few weeks, after which he rejoined his regiment and was sent to Vicksburg. After the surrender of that point, he was sent north and died at Helena, Arkansas. He left a wife and one daughter. Mathew M. Wallace was a member of the Sixteenth Iowa Infantry. and died in the service, at Columbus. Kentucky. In 1853, the subject of this sketch left Essex county, and emigrated to Clayton county, Iowa, where he took land and made a farm. He removed in 1861, to Cass county, and located upon a farm near the present town of Anita, where he remained until 1870. year he moved to his present residence. He has a fine farm, containing one hundred and sixty acres, valued at thirty dollars per acre, Mr. Wallace was married April 30, 1859, to Mary C. Jones, a daughter of one of the early settlers of Clayton county, Iowa. This marriage took place in Prairie du Chien, Crawford county, Wisconsin, the ceremony being performed

by the Rev. W. F. Delap, in the presence of C. A. Benedict and a Miss Burbank. By the union there were eight children, six of whom are living—Charles E.; Benjamin W., Cora A., Florence D., Effie M. and Clarence G. Mr. and Mrs. Wallace are members of the Evangelical church.

Rev. Lemon Fitch came to Grant township, on the 9th of May, 1870, and settled near Anita, where he still resides.

Lemon Fitch, an early settler of Cass county, was born in Washington county, New York, February 17, 1811. He was married May 22, 1834, to Ruth Morrison, a daughter of Alexander Morrison, who was born February 7, 1816. They have had fourteen children-Cordelia, Edward, Henry, Marietta, Millard, died in infancy; John T., died in May, 1882, aged thirtyeight; Julia E., Matilda, dead; Asa N., died when quite young; Ruth A., died in infancy; Flora, Lillie, Willie, Fred and Lora A. In 1835, they left New York and went to Jackson, Michigan, where he assisted in building up that city, and in the erection of the first court house. In 1837 they removed to Illinois, where he followed preaching about ten years. In 1848 they went to Milwaukee, thence to Grand Rapids, where they spent fourteen years. In 1862 they removed to Steuben county, May 9, 1870, they came to Anita, Grant township, where he now has eighty-three and one-half acres, valued at forty dollars per acre. Mr. Fitch has been a church member for fifty-two years.

OTHER PROMINENT CITIZENS.

D. C. Kellogg, one of the prominent citizens of Cass county, was born July 28, 1830, in Castleton, Vermont. He is a son of Charles C. and Abigial (Drake)

Kellogg, who were the parents of four child, two of whom are now living. In 1836 Mr. Kellogg senior left his native State for the west, traveling with teams. He stopped in Richwood township, Peoria county. In 1854 another move was made to Jasper county, Iowa, and a settlement made near Prairie City, where he died August 9, 1868. The mother of D. C. Kellogg died May 31, 1867. The parents of the subject of this sketch were very worthy people, the father having held various local offices of trust. D. C. Kellogg left Vermont when a small boy, and spent his young days as a pioneer living in a small log cabin without the many conveniences now deemed indispensable. He was married March 4, 1852, to Sarah E. Graham. They are the parents of nine children, three of whom are now living. Mr. Kellogg has held the office of trustee for twenty-five years. In 1880 he was elected county supervisor, and was an efficient member of the court house building committee. He is among the best class of Cass county's citizens, and to a considerable extent has been identified with public enterprises.

Alfred Bailey was born in Leicester, England, in the year 1847. His parents were John P. and Mary Bailey, who were natives of England. Alfred was reared and educated in his native country. At the age of twenty-two years, he came to America, and located in Pottawattamie county, Iowa, where he commenced the breeding of fine stock. In 1876 he came to Cass county, and formed the partnership of Bailey and Cadoux, and has since been largely engaged in breeding fine cattle, hogs and horses. He was married

in 1876 to Maria Cadoux, also a native of Leicester, England. Mr. and Mrs. Bailey have four children—John P., William A., George L. and Emily.

George McDermott was born in Benton township, Cass county, Iowa, November 15, 1862. He is a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Miller) McDermott, who were among the first settlers of Benton township, and also of Johnson county, Iowa. George received his education in the common schools of the township. was married, April 27, 1884, to Ella M. Van Slyke, a daughter of Horace Van Slyke, who resides in Audubon county. Although but a young man, he has lived to see what was once a wild, unbroken and uninhabited prairie in all directions, transformed into fertile and well cultivated farms. Mr. McDermott is a young man of good character, and energetic, and owns one hundred and twenty acres of fine land in Grant township.

Solomon A. Shaw owns one hundred and sixty acres of fine, cultivated land on section 14, which he purchased in 1881 of Dr. W. Bradway. He was born in Pennsylvania on the 16th of January, 1846, and is the son of Solomon and Mary (Zieger) His father is now living in Ma-Shaw. haska county, Iowa, his mother having died in June, 1884. Our subject removed to Ohio when two years of age, and settled in Montgomery county, where he resided until eleven years of age, when he removed with his parents to Mahaska county, and there received his education. Then he attended the school at Ottumwa, and there graduated in May, 1874. then came to Cass county, and while in Atlantic, was engaged as clerk for H. G.

Sharp. He remained in that employment about five years, when he settled north of Atlantic, and remaining there until 1881, when he removed to his present location. Mr. Shaw was married on the 17th of January, 1876, to Mattie Gillespie. They are the parents of four children—Franklin, Fred, Emma and Grace. Mr. Shaw has taught a number of terms of school in Jasper county, and is at present the sub-director of district No. 3, in this township. Mr. Shaw and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Joshua Porch was born in Holmes county, Ohio, February 14, 1839. His parents, David and Catharine (Hess) Porch, reared a family of eight children, all of whom are living. Mr. and Mrs. Porch are now living in Mansfield, Richland county, Ohio. Joshua Porch, the subject of this sketch, received his educaation in the schools of his native county. He was married to Maria Smith, a native of Ohio, by whom he has one son, Elmer C. Mr. Porch came to Cass county in 1874 and is one of the early settlers, and a worthy and respected citizen. He has a fine farm with two hundred acres of land under cultivation.

John C. Young is one of the early settlers of Grant township, where he located in the spring of 1874. He is a native of Pennsylvania and was born October 6, 1838. He was married May 14, 1860, to Elizabeth A. Brinckley, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1842. They are the parents of four children—Fremont, new of Dakota; Pyra A., Etta May and James W. In 1872 he left Pennsylvania and came to Jasper county, Iowa, locating near Prairie City, where he was employed as a

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laborer. As before stated, he came to this county in 1874, and purchased one hundred and twenty acres of land. He commenced a poor man, but by judicious management has accumulated a good property, and is now in the enjoyment of a competence honestly gained, and a home fairly won.

James F. Wells, farmer and stockdealer, was born in Barbour county, West Virginia, May 14, 1851. He is a son of Jesse B. and Edith (Poling) Wells. The former died in July, 1851. In the fall of 1851, James F. Wells, in company with his mother and grandmother, went to Union county, Ohio, where his mother was married to E. F. Ryan, and by this union two daughters were born. April, 1875, they removed to Mahaska county, Iowa, where Mrs. Ryan is still living. In March, 1877, Mr. Wells was married to Lizzie Libby, who was born in Mahaska county. They have one child -Maud. In 1878 he went to Adair county, Iowa, where he improved a farm. In the fall of 1878 he removed to Audubon, Audubon county, of the same State, and embarked in mercantile business. He was afterwards employed as clerk for the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad company. In December, 1883, he purchased a farm consisting of one hundred and fifteen acres, in section 29, Grant township. He has eighty acres under cultivation. The farm is valued at thirtyfive dollars per acre. Mr. Wells is a member of the Baptist church and Mrs. Wells of the Christian church.

Samuel Petty came to Cass county in 1871. He was born in Morris county, New Jersey, in 1851. He received his early education in his native State. In 1868 he went to Bureau county, Illinois, remaining there until 1871, when he came to Cass county as before stated. He was married in this county to Ella Hubbell. They have two children—Charles D. and Addie May. Mr. Petty owns eighty acres of land in section 35, all under cultivation and valued at thirty-five dollars per acre. He is one of the early settlers of the township.

Louis Anderson is a native of Denmark, born in 1856. In 1864 he emigrated to America and located in Marquette county, Michigan. He came to Cass county in June, 1869, accompanying his parents, who took land and opened a farm upon which they still reside. Louis was educated in this country and received a liberal education. He was married December 25, 1878, to Rossetta Brown, and they have two children-Edith and Annie. Mr. Anderson owns a farm of eighty acres, all under cultivation. At the time he came to the county there was but one or two houses in Anita, and Atlantic was a small village.

George H. Petty is a son of John T. and Rebecca (Nixon) Petty, and was born in Warren county, New Jersey, May 7, 1850. When he was six years old his parents emigrated to Bureau county, Illinois where he was brought up on a farm and received an academic education. He is one of a family of sixteen children, fourteen of whom are living. His father, John T. Petty, still resides in Bureau county where he has acquired a competency. He is engaged in mercantile business. George H. Petty was married to Phena M. Newton, daughter of Sylvester

Newton of Bureau county, Illinois, formerly of New York. They have one child—Avis A. Mr. Petty came to this county in October, 1881, and purchased a fine farm of one hundred and sixty acres, all under a high state of cultivation and valued at thirty-five dollars per acre. He is engaged in farming and stock-raising. Mr. Petty is a member of the Iowa Knights of Honor.

James McMillin was born in Wayne county, Ohio, on the 28th of July, 1842, and is the son of David and Rachel (Welbans) McMillin. His mother died in 1880, and his father is now living in Knox county, Ohio. His boyhood days were spent in his native State until 1854, when he moved to Knox county, that State, and there followed farming. Not being satisfied with the country, he concluded to come to Iowa, where he could purchase and improve the wild land. Thus in 1876, he came to Cass county, Iowa, and in 1878, he purchased eighty acres of land, forty acres on section 5, and forty on section 6. He has since improved his land, and has built a fine house, raises grain and stock. Mr. McMillan was married in 1872, to Eliza Hearsh, a native of Ohio. They have three children-Lena, born June 29, 1873; Isaiah, born October 2, 1875, and Sarah, born September 28, 1879. Mr. McMillin is a man of superior character, and is honored and respected by his many friends. Eliza, wife of James McMillin, was born May 26, 1850, and is the daughter of Peter and Sarah (Suigart) Hearsh. Her father and mother are now dead, her father died July 11, 1857; her mother, July 19, 1883. Mrs. McMillan was born in Richland county, Ohio, and lived there until 1876, when she came with her husband, to Cass county, Iowa.

Charles Scholl, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on the 7th of April. 1858, and is the son of Leo and Catharine Scholl, both of German descent. Charles lived in his native city until twelve years of age, when he came to Bureau county, Illinois, where he attended school in the winter terms and worked on a farm through the summer. He was so engaged several years, when he came to Cass county, Iowa, and settled in Lincoln township, where he operated a farm until 1881, when he removed to the farm he had purchased two years before. He follows general farming, and makes a specialty of raising fine stock. He has made many improvements on his place and erected one of the finest houses in the township. Mr. Scholl was married on the 2d of September, 1881, to Maggie Keiner, a daughter of Frederick Keiner, and a native of Jefferson county, Wisconsin. They have had two children-Lawrence, born on the 26th of March, 1882, died on January 27th, 1883; and Grace M., born in 1883, and died on the 15th of June, 1884. Mr. Scholl is a member of the I. O. O. F., having joined that order in the fall of 1879.

A. Koob, one of the prominent men of Grant township, was born in Germany, in 1841, and when twelve years of age he moved with his parents to America, and settled in Jackson county, Iowa, where he remained until the breaking out of the war. He then enlisted in Company F, Fifth Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and served in that capacity until 1863. He was in-

jured by a horse falling upon him and was taken to the hospital, where he remained some months. In 1863 he returned to Jackson county, and there remained until the spring of 1872, when he came to Cass county, and located in Grant township, where at that time no timber or any shrubery grew that could be used. He built a cabin on his farm, in which he lived a short time, when he erected a fine house. He now owns two hundred and forty acres of land on section 6, and is raising large numbers of fine stock. He was married in Jackson county, Iowa, to Mary Van Slike, a native of New York. They are the parents of four children-John, William, Cynthia and Homer. Mr. Koob is a member of the I. O. O. F., and G. A. R. orders, and of the A. F. and A. M.

A. F. Brackman owns two hundred and fifty-five acres of land on section 33, where be now resides, and pays particular attention to stock raising, such as high graded Short-horned cattle, Poland China hogs, etc. He has some valuable horses, but makes a specialty of raising the above. Mr. Brackman was born in Mason county, Kentucky, on the 8th of February, 1823, his parents being natives of Virginia. When two years of age, he removed with his parents to Montgomery county, Indiana, and there remained about eighteen years. He there received a common school education, and on coming to Linn county, Iowa, in 1842, commenced teaching school, and taught five terms. He then turned his attention to farming, and continued in that occupation. He moved to Cass county in March, 1882, and still makes a specialty of farming and stock raising. He was united in marriage in

1848, with Parenetta A. Gatt, who died in 1853, leaving four children to battle alone in the world. Mr. Brackman was again married in 1855, to Sarah Carson, a native of Vermont. By their union ten children have been born. Mr. Brackman is a member of the United Brethren church, having joined several years ago.

Samuel Allen resides on section 19, Grant township, where he owns a farm of cultivated land, and raises fine stock. He was born in Nottingham, Nottinghamshire, England, in the month of September, 1843. His father, John Allen, was a native of England, and died in that country. Samuel received a good school education, and as soon as he became old enough, he was an apprentice with his father, at the trade of wagon-making. He was thus engaged until 1869, when he came to Dane county, Wisconsin, and resided near Madison for one year, when he went into that city, and was engaged in making car trucks for the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad company. He there remained some years, when he came to Cass county, and has since made it his home. He was married while in England, to Sarah A. Hartshorn, a daughter of Lawrence and Sarah (Morris) Hartshorn. They have been blessed with one child-John, who takes charge of the farm, and is working with his father. The family are members of the Episcopal church, and Mr. Allen is a member of the I. O. O. F. lodge, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Charles Brown was born in England, on the 1st of July, 1849, and when four years of age, he came with his parents to America. They located in southern Wis-

consin, staying but a short time, and then removed to Juneau county, same State, where Charles remained until 1869, when he came to Cass county, Iowa, and made his home for over ten years with William Peters, one of the pioneers of this county. He purchased a farm in Grant township, and made many improvements, which has made his farm a beautiful place. His marriage occurred on the 26th of December, 1880, to Euphemia Bangham, of Ohio, but when quite young, went to Poweshiek county, Iowa, and was there reared. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have been blessed with two children-Bessie M., born October 20, 1881, and Charles, born on November 13, 1882, and died February 17, 1883. Mr. Brown was taken from his family on the 6th of February, 1883, after lying for seven months, a helpless invalid, owing to a stroke of paralysis. He was buried in the Evergreen cemetery of Anita. All who knew this honorable and worthy gentleman, were grieved on hearing of his death, for he was always looked upon as one of their best friends and neighbors. His family mourn their loss, and are sympathized with by their many friends. Mr. Brown was a member of the Congregational church, and his generosity and faithful adherence to duty and justice, were marked features of his character.

Charles Baker was born June 26, 1830, in Green Island parish, Canada East. His grandfather immigrated to that country from France. Charles removed to Broome county, New York, in 1849, and there received his education at Binghamton. He then went to Texas, prospecting, and worked in a saw-mill most of the time there until 1853, when he went to New

Orleans. He remained there but a short time, and continued his journey to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was employed for a short time in the marble works. During the war he was employed in the quartermaster's department. After the close of hostilities, he settled in Northumberland county, Virginia, where he was married, in 1866, to Sarah A. Denny. They removed to Iowa in the spring of 1839. and settled in Pottawattamie county, and purchased eighty acres of land four miles west of where Griswold now is. From there they removed to Grant township, Cass county, in the spring of 1878, where his wife died the following autumn. They had five children, two of whom, Charles W., the first, and Emma J., the fourth, are dead; the others are: Mary J., James F. and William H. In September, 1880, he was again united in marriage with Maria Harris, a native of Ohio, and daughter of Israel and Mary Ellen Harris. By this union there is one child, Mattie. In 1881 he bought eighty acres of land in section 3, and later, forty acres in section 23, all of which he still owns. The family are prominent members of the Co gregational church.

Stephen Beecher came to Cass county in the spring of 1882, and located on section 32. He raises a large number of sheep and other stock, and is known as one of the best stock-raisers in the township. He was born on the 24th of July, 1817, and is the son of Joel and Rebecca (Hadsell) Beecher. He came west to Page county, Iowa, in 1873, where he was engaged in farming about ten years, when he came to Cass county and has since resided here. His wife's maiden name was

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Phœbe Tuttle, and by whom he has had six children, four of whom are now living: Francis, dead; Samuel, Harriet, dead; Sarah, Emily and Walter. Mr. Beecher is a member of the Congregational church.

RAILROAD COLLISION.

The westward bound express train collided with a freight at about half-past six o'clock, on the morning of June 21, 1876, about half a mile west of Anita, in Grant township. The collision is said to have been caused by a difference between the conductors' watches. The two engines were badly wrecked. No one was hurt, but as several cars of stock were carried by the freight train, they suffered considerably, killing some outright.

ORGANIC.

The territory now known as Grant township, constituted a part of what was called Lura township, in an early day. This county was organized by order of the county court, at the March term of 1858, in response to a petition which had been presented. The election warrant was issued to Dr. G. S. Morrison, as organizing officer, and the first election for township officers took place at his house, on the 5th of April, 1858. The following were the first officers chosen: David Glasgow, Meredith Rowland and Henry Mc-Dermott, trustee; J. B. McDermott, clerk. In the latter part of 1865, the name of the township was changed to Grant. In 1870 the board of supervisors reorganized the county, making the lines of the civil township to conform to those of the congressional or survey ones, and Grant had an election at Morrison's school house, for

the election of township officers. Thomas Burns was the organizing constable. The following were chosen to fill the positions named: J. C. Morrison, Edward Griffith, William Peters, trustees; William L. Cole, clerk; A. J. Everett, assessor; R. W. Calkins and C. D. Bartlett, justices of the peace; I. A. McKinley and P. Albee, constables; William Wallace, C. J. Decker and I. A. McKinley, road supervisors.

The present officers are: H. O. Hull, I. A. McKinley and A. G. Conley, trustees; J. E. Bruce, clerk; Henry Moore, assessor; L. P. Frost and O. D. Bartlett, justices; J. B. Turner and H. C. Lighter, constables.

FIRST ITEM.

The first nursery in Grant township was set out by L. C. Frost.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first school house erected in Grant township was on section 8, near the old stage station kept by Dr. Morrison. In 1873, the building was removed to the town of Anita, where it was used as a saloon for some time. It is now occupied by C. E. Townsend as a lumber office. The first school in the township was also, undoubtedly, taught in this building. It was also used for a number of years in which to hold religious services, and the old Union Sunday School, now known as the Congregational Sunday School, of Anita, was organized therein at an early day.

The present school board of Grant township is composed of the following gentlemen: H. C. Bangham, president; W. J. Romick, secretary; A. Koob, treasurer; E. G. Hepler, H. C. Bangham, S. A.

Shaw, Benjamin Wagner, P. F. Anderson, A. Koob and W. P. Main, directors.
School District No. 1, is comprised of sections 29, 30, 31 and 32. The school house is situated on the southeast corner of section 30, and on the main wagon road to the county seat of Cass, with the C. R. I. & P. railroad passing by the door. Carrie McKinley teaches the winter term of 1884-5 in this building.

School district No. 2, embraces sections 25, 26, 35 and 36. The first school in the district was taught at the residence of D. C. Kellogg, on section 26, during the winter of 1876-7, by S. W. Scott. In the summer of 1877, a house was erected on the northeast corner of section 35, which cost about \$400. The first teacher in this building was Maggie Harrison. Cora Dabney is the present teacher.

The school house in district No. 3 is situated on the southeast corner of section 14. W. N. Doty is the present teacher in this building. The district is comprised of sections 13, 14, 23 and 24.

The house in district No. 4, is situated on the southeast quarter of section 2, was erected in the summer of 1879, at a cost of about \$370. School was held in the district several years prior to this, in another building. G. W. Brady is the present teacher in this district, which is comprised of sections 1, 2, 11 and 12.

School district No. 5, was organized in December, 1876, and in the summer of 1877 a school house was erected on the northwest quarter of section 10, which cost about \$400. The first school taught in this building was by Emma Smith, the present teacher being Nancy Kirkham. Before a school house was erected in this

district, Clara Smith taught a term of school in the fall of 1876, at the residence of A. B. McGrew, This district now embraces sections 3, 4, 9 and 10.

The school house in district No. 6 was erected in the summer of 1875, on the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 6, at a cost of \$615. Mrs. S. Scott was the pioneer teacher in this building, while Dallas Reed is the present teacher. Prior to the erection of this house a school was taught in this district by Mr. S. N. Scott, at the house of Anthony Koob. At present the district comprises sections 5, 6, 7, and 8.

School district No. 7, embraces sections 17, 18, 19 and 20, and was organized in January, 1880. In the summer of this year a school house was erected on the southwest corner of section 17, with Anna C. Brown, present teacher. The first term of school in the district was taught at the house of George Wainwright in the fall of 1879.

TOWN OF ANITA.

This place is pleasantly situated in the central part of the township, on sections 21 and 28. The town site was the property of Lewis Beason, who caused it to be surveyed and platted in 1869, but in 1870, he disposed of it to Frank H. Whitney, B. F. Allen and John P. Cook, by whom it was filed for record, on the 10th of To this original plat, November, 1870. two additions have been made, one, filed for record by F. H. Whitney, on the 24th of September, 1874, and, the other by Norman Haskins, on the 13th of March, 1879. The town came to be called Anita in this way: One day in the summer of

HISTORY OF CASS COUNTY.

1869, a number of railroad officials were taking dinner at Lewis Beason's house (which stands on an eminence right in the town) when the subject of the new station and its probable name was being discussed. The railroad men proposed to call it Beason, but that gentleman, out of modesty, objected. Mrs. Beason suggested that the town be called Anita, in honor of her niece, Anita Cowles, of San Francisco. The subject was then dropped, but soon afterward Mr. Beason was informed by the railroad officials that Mrs. Beason's suggestion had been adopted and the town had been christened Anita. The name is Spanish, and should be pronounced as though spelled with an e instead of an i, thus: An-e-ta. Translated it means "little Anna."

The present busy town owes its inception and present prosperity in a large measure to the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad, which came through here in 1868. The following year it was determined to put in a station at this point, and the town was laid out as above mentioned. For beauty of situation, and neatness of surroundings it has no peer in the county. Comfortable residences crown the gentle knolls or hillocks upon which the town is built, and are surrounded by beautiful lawns and gardens, while thousands of trees rest over the whole.

MUNICIPAL.

The city of Anita was incorporated on the 10th of June, 1875, and the following were elected the first officers of the new city: Edwin Cate, mayor; Martin Bach, J. P. James, H. C. Saunders, Charles Young and George Todd, trustees; Martin Bach, treasurer and collector. The first ordinance was passed on the 1st of July, 1875, and was in relation to sidewalks. The present officers (1884) are as follows: H. C. Lighter, mayor; C. M. Myers, treasurer; J. E. Bruce, recorder; J. P. James, A. S. Culver, J. Leasure, C. D. Bartlett and Edwin Cate, councilmen or trustees.

FIRST HOUSE.

The first dwelling house erected on the the town site, after the laying out of the plat, was put up by C. D. Bartlett, in the spring of 1869. This he ran as a boarding house for about a year and a half, when he built the hotel, as mentioned in another place.

BUSINESS MATTERS AND MEN.

The first general merchandise store in Anita was opened by Keith, Cate and Company, on the 20th of June, 1869, with a stock of goods in all lines, in a building on the corner of Chestnut and Main streets. In the following year, the firm name was changed to that of Cate and Hamlin, and in 1874, they removed to the building now owned by E. Cate. In 1877, Mr. Hamlin withdrew from the firm and the business has been since continued by Mr. Cate alone, who carries a large and complete stock of goods, in all the lines usually kept in general merchandise stores.

Edwin Cate, the pioneer merchant and one of Anita's most influential citizens, is a native of the "Empire State," having been born on the 6th day of November, 1831, in Orleans county, New York. He is the son of James and Margaret (Stancil) Cate the former a native of New Hampshire, the latter of New York. Soon after

his marriage, James Cate located in Orleans county, where he resided until 1838, when he emigrated to Van Buren county, Michigan, being among the pioneers of that region. Edwin was at the time of this removal about seven years of age, and spent his early life among the woods of the, then, almost pathless wilderness. He grew to manhood and saw the country settle up, until, what they had found in a state of nature in the wildest mood, had grown into a state of highest cultivation. In 1852, Edwin was united in marriage with Martha Fuller, a daughter of Cyrenus Fuller, a native of New York, and one of the early settlers of Michigan. In the spring of 1869, Mr. Cate came to Iowa, bringing with him his widowed mother, his father having died in 1858 or 1859, and located at Hamlin's Grove, in Audubon county, where he entered into the mercantile trade. On the laying out of the town of Anita, in 1869, Mr. Cate removed thither, and in company with O. C. Keith, opened the first general merchandise store in the place, and has ever since held the position of leading merchant in that town. He was honored by his fellow citizens by being elected the first mayor of Anita, and has held other local offices of trust and responsibility. When Mr. Cate came here this was a wild country and perhaps there is not one other man in the eastern part of Cass county who has done so much to develop the resources, and lend a helping hand to those who have made Cass county what it is. Truly it may be said, without flattery of Mr. Cate, that he has been identified with the interests of Anita, with the interests of Cass county, from the time of his settlement here, and is

considered as one of the most prosperous and trusted citizens. He has had seven children, three of whom are living—Frank, May and Harry.

In the early part of 1869, John Moreland opened a small grocery store, where he remained a few years, when he became financially embarrassed, failed, and left the county.

The next who adventured in business, at this point, was John Morrison, who opened a store of the same general character, in 1871. He remained in business for some years, when he disposed of it to Gates Bros.

Previous to his misfortunes, John Moreland opened a general merchandise store, but in a very short time, he disposed of it to Cormack and Mosher, who in turn sold out to Mr. Davenport. They afterwards sold to Lattig Bros., and it has since became P. Lattig and Sons. The general merchandise trade is represented at present by the following firms: Edwin Cate, Gates Bros., P. Lattig and Sons, Worthing Bros. and Leasure.

The grocery business is well represented in Anita by J. B. McGrew and L. M. Bosely. They both carry a large stock of groceries, which would do credit to places of much greater population.

J. B. McGrew, grocer, was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, December 9, 1829. His parents were Jacob B. and Martha (Davis) McGrew, natives of Montgomery county, where they were married in 1818, and two children were born to them. From Pennsylvania they removed to Jefferson county, Ohio, where eleven more children were born. Jefferson county was then a wilderness. There they took

up land, and made a farm. They were Quakers, and lived and died in that faith. Jacob B. McGrew was an old line Whig, and took an active interest in the underground railroad, assisting many a poor colored man to gain his liberty. He went to Canada to assist in opening schools for the colored race, in which laudable enterprise he was aided by his son J. B. the spring of 1848 he removed to Knox county, and in 1859 to Marshall county, Iowa, where he spent the remainder of his life. His death occurred September 27, 1871. His wife died in Legrand, February 26, 1865. The subject of this sketch was reared in the wilderness, receiving his early education in the pioneer schools of his native county. He was a schoolmate and personal friend of William Windom. In the spring of 1858 he was married to Harriet Loofbourow, a daughter of John W. Loofbourow. Eight children were born to them, five of whom are living-Frank P., Mary E., James L., Nellie G. and C. Arthur. In 1858 he came to Iowa, entered a farm in Marshall county, and engaged in farming. In 1869 he came to Cass county, and embarked in mercantile business in Atlantic, which he continued five years, and then engaged in shipping stock. He remained in Atlantic until 1879, when he purchased a farm in Grant township, this county. 1884, he commenced the grocery business in Anita, where he is at present engaged in trade. He carries a stock valued at twenty-five hundred dollars. Mr. McGrew came to the State in limited circumstances, but by industry and wise management has acquired a large property, and to-day ranks among the well-to-do business men

of the county. He is politically a Republican, and his first vote was cast for John P. Hale, the Free-soil candidate for the presidency. Mrs. McGrew is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

L. M. Bosley is a native of Alleghany county, Maryland, and was born March 1. 1825. He is a son of John and Rebecca (Rice) Bosley, natives of Maryland. They were the parents of three children, two sons and one daughter. They resided upon a farm in their native State uutil their death. L. M. Bosley, the subject of this sketch, was reared in Maryland. His parents' death occurred when he was a small boy, and he was brought up by a man named Frederick Rice, with whom he remained until eighteen years old. In 1843 he was married to Louisa Welch, a daughter of William Welch, of Pennsyl-Mr. and Mrs. Bosley have six children-William, Clara, Mary E., Lorenzo, Elmira and Bertha. In 1862 Mr. Bosley went to Lee county, Illinois, near Amboy, where he lived four years, then went to Iowa City. He came to Anita in August, 1874, since which he has been a resident of this city. He is engaged in the grocery and restaurant business. 1876 he met with a serious accident, his team running away with him and breaking his left arm in two places, crushing his ankles and otherwise injuring him. has never, since then, fully regained his health.

The pioneer drug store was established in the fall of 1870, by Doctor V. D. Rood, at that time, as at present, a practicing physician of the town. This he sold out to John Sherman, who disposed of it to J. E. Sansom and Company.

This line of trade is represented, at present, by the firms of J. E. Sansom and Company, and Elverton E. Major.

The first hardware store, exclusively devoted to that line, was instituted by S. C. Rood and Company, who are the present proprietors of the largest store of this kind in the place. The business has also representatives in the firms of W. G. King, and H. M. Clark and Company.

Mrs. S. J. Moseley opened the first millinery and dressmaking establishment in Anita.

Beason and Calkins opened the first lumber yard in Anita, in 1869, and ran the same for two years, when they sold out to J. P. James. The business, now, has able representatives in the persons of R. D. Vernon and E. S. Hoyt.

Beason and Calkins were also the first dealers in agricultural machinery in the town, entering into that line in 1870. The business in machinery for the uses of agriculture is divided among three houses, viz: S. C. Rood and Company, H. O. Hull and Company, and W. G. King.

H. O. Hull was born in Grant county, Wisconsin, February 20, 1842. He is a son of H. O. Hull, of Monroe county, Illinois, who was born in 1800, and Charlotte (Owens) Hull, a native of Ohio, born in 1818. By this union there was a family of six sons and five daughters. They settled about 1840, in Grant county, Wisconsin, where he engaged in mining. They remained in the mining districts of Galena and Dubuque nine years. In 1849 they removed to Delaware county, Iowa, where he was killed by a runaway team in 1870. The subject of this sketch went to Delaware county with his parents

and was there reared upon a farm. His education was obtained in a log school house, with puncheon floors and slabs for seats. He was married in the fall of 1862 to T. M. Scovel, by whom he had eight children, five of whom are living-Lillie, wife of C. L. Calkins, of Anita; Mary, Nancy, Thomas and Arthur. Mr. Hull settled, after his marriage, in Clayton county, Iowa, and remained until 1868, then removed to Polk county. In the fall of 1876 he settled in Anita and embarked in the stock business, which he has since followed. Soon after his arrival, he purchased a half interest in the business of G. W. Chafa. This firm purchased from one hundred and fifty to two hundred car loads of stock yearly. Mr. Hull commenced business in very limited circumstances and has by hard work acquired a competence. He handles Walter A. Woods' and McCormick reapers, J. I. Case threshers, Moline and Studebaker wagons, buggies, and everything that is generally to be found in a first-class agricultural house.

The wagon and carriage building establishment of Seaborn Moore, the principal industrial work of the village, was opened by their present owner in 1880, and by ability, skill and strict attention to business, has worked up a large and constantly increasing trade. He manufactures all kinds of vehicles; among others, farm and lumber wagons, Dexter twinspring buggies, etc. Mr. Moore is the inventor and patentee of the Anita iron wagon stake, one of the neatest and best applications of that metal for the purpose, in use, and will entirely supercede the old wooden contrivance, now used.

Seaborn Moore is a native of Wayne county, Indiana, and was born August 10, 1833. His parents, Seaborn and Rachel (Stubbs) Moore, were natives of North Carolina. During the war of 1812, Seaborn Moore, Sr., was drafted, but was unable to go. They were married in Ohio, and about 1832 removed to Wayne county, Indiana. Eleven children were born to them, ten of whom are living. In 1839 they removed to Tazewell county. and in the spring of 1846 to Jones county, Iowa. They afterward removed to Dallas county, where both parents afterwards died. The subject of this sketch, in early life, learned the trade of carpenter and joiner. In August, 1862, he enlisted in company K, of the Twentyfourth Iowa Volunteer Infantry. Soon after enlisting, he went to Muscatine, Iowa, and thence to Helena, Arkansas. He participated in the engagements at Port Gibson, Champion Hill, Vicksburg and others. In June, 1863, he was taken sick and sent to the hospital, at Memphis, Tennessee, where he remained three months. He then received a thirty days' furlough, at the expiration of which time he went to Davenport, Iowa, and there served the balance of his term. After the war he went to Jones county and soon after took up the wagon maker's trade. He remained there two years, then went to Anamosa, where he remained one year, then removed to Mount Carroll. He resided in the latter place ten years. He was married to Emma Christman, a daughter of Lewis Christman, of Mount Carroll. They have three children—Viola, Hiram and Erastus.

John B. Allen was the first stock buyer

of Anita, commencing in that line of trade at this point, at the beginning of the village. The business is represented, now, by D. W. Faulkner, Henry O. Hull, Johnson Brothers, and John B. Allen.

Lewis Beason shipped the first car load of stock, at Anita, in 1869.

John B. Allen shipped the first car load of wheat from the place, and received the first car load which was ever shipped to the town. The car was loaded with salt.

S. J. Applegate, of Atlantic, built the first grain warehouse in Anita in 1870-71.

The grain business of Anita is represented at present, by the following firms: Denton and Son, T. T. and J. L. Dow, Gilman and Hancock, and R. Davis and Son.

John Waters established the pioneer livery stable in Anita, in 1875, and the following year it was purchased by H. C. Lighter, the present owner.

H. C. Lighter, mayor of Anita, was born in Morgan county, Illinois, July 12, 1844. He is a son of Andrew and Nacy Padgett. who were the parents of eight children, five sons and three daughters. In 1842 or 1843, they left their home in Kentucky and located in Morgan county, Illinois, where they engaged in farming. In 1846 they removed to Iowa, and settled in Mahaska county. The subject of this sketch received a common school education. In 1862 he enlisted in Company E, of the One Hundred and First Illinois Infantry, and was detailed at Grant's headquarters, as messenger boy. He was at Vicksburg, Lookout Mountain and Pea Ridge. He was taken sick and sent to Holly Springs, where he, with thirteen hundred others, was taken prisoner. Soon after he was

paroled and sent to St. Louis, where he was exchanged. In the spring of 1864, he was discharged on account of disability. He returned home and for one year was confined to his bed. Mr. Lighter was married in 1869, to Hattie Libby, daughter of Jerry Libby, of Mahaska county, and one of its earlies settlers. By this union there were three children-Effie May, Edwin C. and Henrietta. In 1870, Mr. Lighter came to Cass county and located in Franklin township, where he took up land and made a farm. He removed to Anita in 1876. He has held many local offices of trust and is the present mayor of the city. He is a member of the Obedience Lodge, No. 380, and a Master Mason.

BANKS.

The bank of Anita was established in July, 1876, by C. M. Myers, as sole proprietor, and has been continued by him ever since. He does a general banking business, having correspondents in New York, Chicago and DesMoines, and buys and sells excharge on all foreign countries. For the security of the funds entrusted to him, and his own protection, he has one of the best vaults in this section, and a Hall fire and burglar-proof safe. Mr. Myers is a thorough business man and highly respected by all who know him.

EXCHANGE BANK.

This monetary institution was established in October, 1883, with J. B. Henshaw as cashier. It was only operated until February 15, 1884, when it was removed to Manning.

HOTELS.

The old stage station of Lewis Beason, was kept as a boarding house by Jonathan

Gates, in 1870 and 1871, and was the only house of entertainment in the village. C. D. Bartlett, came here from Illinois, in 1869, and in 1871 put up a hotel, which he called the Anita House, and which he ran for many years.

C. D. Bartlett is a native of Franklin county, Massachusetts, born March 5, 1828. He is a son of Chester and Sophia (Pulsifer) Bartlett, were also natives of Franklin county, and the parents of three children, two daughters and one son. Chester Bartlett was a shoemaker by trade and followed that business for many years. In 1843 he left Massachusetts for the, then, far west. He located in Hennepin, Putnam county, Illinois, where he engaged in the boot and shoe trade. He died in that county in 1850, aged sixty-one years. He was a firm supporter of the Democatic party and cast his first vote for Jackson, for president. The subject of this sketch obtained his education in the common schools of his native State. He was married March 17, 1850, to Mary J. Sandham, who died in 1865, at Hennepin, Illinois. By this union there were two children-Mary A., now the wife of A. K. Cassel, of Lawn Ridge, Marshall county, Illinois, and Lizzie, of Hennepin, Illinois. Mr. Bartlett was again married in the spring of 1867, to Mrs. Araminta (Boone) McMahon, widow of James McMahon. In the spring of 1869, Mr. Bartlett came to Anita, Cass county, and built the first house in the place after the location of the town. He kept a boarding house one and a half years, then built the Anita House, which was the first hotel of the town. He is at present engaged in the insurance business. He has held the office of justice of the

peace eight years and is also a notary. Mr. Bartlett came to the county at an early day, when the country was new and the prairie unbroken, and has witnessed its transformation into a populous and wealthy community.

The Whitney House was built during the summer of 1878, by Frank H. Whitney, the proprietor of the town plat, and the present banker of Atlantic. It is in size thirty by seventy feet, three stories high, and is a well finished frame structure. F. M. Buckles was the first landlord. He has been followed by M. Bach, E. A. Stone and the present host, D. O. Flint.

The pioneer physician of Anita, was V. D. Rood, who located at that place in 1870. There are now in the town, besides the doctor, several other physicians, all of whom are mentioned in the chapter devoted to the medical fraternity of the county.

The pioneer blacksmith shop was opened by H. C. Sau ders, a native of Pennsylvania, who is still a resident of this burg, although engaged in other business. This shop was the second building erected in the town, and the forge was lighted in 1869. This business is now represented by J. C. Williams.

Mr. Williams is a native of Erie county, New York, born in 1840. He followed farming in his native county until twenty-three years old. In 1854 he came to Iowa, and located in Jones county, where he became acquainted with Margaret Cartright, to whom he was married, January 23, 1861. By this union there were six children—Mary, Jennie and Lena, who died young; Warner, who was known as the

"Iowa Giant baby," weighing at birth, seven pounds, and who died at the age of six years, seven months and three days, weighing two hundred pounds, and was four feet, ten inches in height, and fortyeight inches around his breast. He was an active boy and always healthy. His death was caused by a bad cold settling on his lungs. Mr. and Mrs. Williams have but two children living-Harry and Howard. In 1878 Mr. Williams settled in Atlantic, Cass county, and engaged in blacksmithing. He came to Anita in 1881, and has since been a resident of that city. Mr. Williams is one of the pioneers of the State, and a man of perseverance as well as genius and ability. He patented the diamond harrow in 1875. also the Eureka reversible harrow, both of which have come into general use.

Jersey Spring Creamery, Cate Brothers proprietors, situated one-half mile west of Anita, on their farm. They commenced operations in the spring of 1881, and built a creamery, eighteen by thirty-six. feet, and have it finely equipped. The cost of this, including the machinery, was \$500. The capacity is one thousand five hundred pounds per day, but as they do not buy any cream, they only manufacture two hundred pounds per week, but this is the product of their own Jersey cows. and their make of butter cannot be surpassed by that of any creamery in the country. Cate Brothers own stock farms. one of one hundred and six acres, one-half mile west of Anita, and the other ninetysix acres, a little north. These farms are well adapted to the rearing of stock, both having running water and under a high state of cultivation. John and B. C.

Cate, in 1879, bought the land and commenced the enterprise, and in 1881, S. M. Cate bought in and gave the business more of a basis and impetus, so that they raise now, and ship two car loads of cattle each season, of their own raising. In 1880 they purchased a Jersey bull in Earlham, Dallas county, with which they bred the grades, and afterwards a Holstein bull, at a cost of \$300, one year old, weighing nine hundred pounds, with which they are producing some of the finest stock to be found in the country. They are making rapid strides to furnish to the people here a quality of cattle, whereby they need not be compelled to go to a foreign market for these breeds. Their buildings are convenient and roomy and will be enlarged as their future use may require.

Benjamin C. Cate was born in New Hampshire, in Merrimac county, sixteen miles north of Concord. The date of his birth being October 18, 1849. He is a son of Miles H. Cate and Sarah (Sergeant) Cate. His first removal was to Henry county, Illinois. Settling here, he took charge of S. F. Gilman's stock farm two years, which gave him ideas of western stock raising, however before coming he had been engaged in stock extensively in New Hampshire. Upon coming to Cass county, he found the opening here a good one, and is one of Cass county's stock men and enterprising citizens. He was united July 4, 1872, with Ella T. Robinson, a native of New Hampshire, and daughter of E. W. Robinson, a farmer in that State. He is a member of the Congregational church, and in politics, he favors the Democratic party.

STEAM FLOURING MILL.

The Pearl grist mill, at Anita, was erected by Jacob Kuhn, in 1877, at a cost of about \$5,000. It consists of a main building 24x40 feet on the ground, to which are attached two additions, each twelve feet square. It is equipped with machinery of the most improved kind. and has three run of buhrs. It has the capacity of turning out eighty barrels of first-class flour, every twenty-four hours. The power is derived from a first-class engine, of thirty horse power. The mill is now owned by S. C. Rood and company, but is under the management of A. S. Culver, who has had charge for the last four years. The mill is doing a most excellent business, both in custom work and merchant grinding, and is one of the leading industries of the town.

A. S. Culver, miller, was born in St. Lawrence county, New York, October 3, 1841. He is a son of Lemuel and Patience (Simonds) Culver, natives of Vermont, who located in St. Lawrence county where they reared a family of five childred, three sons and two daughters. Lemuel Culver was a farmer and remained in St. Lawrence county until his death, which occurred in 1879. He was a member of the Baptist church. A. S. Culver was reared upon a farm, and when seventeen years of age, was apprenticed to a miller to learn the trade. He served three years and received for his services two hundred and fifty dollars. In 1863 he enlisted in the United States navy under the command of Commodore Parker. He served until the close of the war. In 1866 he was married to Celesta Rose. daughter of D. P. Rose of St. Lawrence

county. Mr. and Mrs. Culver have three children—Vernon, Genivieve and Emma. Vernon is now a student at the Agricultural college at Ames. Mr. Culver came to Iowa in 1872 but soon after went to Omaha, where he was engaged in a mill eight years. In 1880 he came to Anita where he has since remained. He is a member of the G. A. R.

POTATOES.

One of the leading businesses of Anita is the buying and shipping of this esculent. In 1876, Daniel W. Faulkner, embarked in this line of trade and has continued at it ever since. It has been a specialty for the last five years, and does an immense trade in that vegetable. In 1883, he shipped twenty-eight car loads to Wichita, Kansas, alone, and the entire shipments of one year often exceed a hundred car loads. His principal markets are in the south, and in Denver, Colorado, although he ships some to Chicago and New York. Mr. Faulkner, alone, pays out some fifteen to twenty-five thousand dollars every year, to the farmers of this vicinity for this vegetable. He has a storage cellar which is capable of holding some 6000 bushels, which is often filled to repletion.

POST OFFICE.

The post office at Anita was established in 1869, and Lewis Beason commissioned the first postmaster. This he did not long retain, but in 1870, resigned it and was succeeded by M. Bach. In 1873, under the administration of the latter, it was made a money order office, the first order being issued to George Sessions, and was made payable to Shepard and company, of Battle Creek, Michigan, and was for

the sum of \$15.25. Mr. Bach continued as postmaster until 1878, when he was succeeded by H. Ward, the present incumbent. The office ranks as one of the fourth class.

Harvey Ward, the postmaster of Anita, was born in Genoa, Cayuga county New York. He grew to manhood in his native State, receiving a common school education. In 1866 he came to Iowa and located in Johnson county, where he remained until 1872. He then came to Anita. He received the appointment of postmaster in 1878, a position which he has filled since then, to the satisfaction of all. Mr. Ward was married in 1864, to Henrietta M. Brown, a daughter of Captain Daniel Brown, of New York. Mrs. Ward died in 1879 leaving one son-Dana B, who now is assistant postmaster under his father. Mr. Ward was again married in 1883, to Miss L. A. Allman, a native of Ohio. Politically he is a Republican and one of the ardent supporters of his party

OTHER REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS.

Colonel George D. Hendricks, son of Captain David E. Hendricks, one of the first permanent settlers of Eaton, Preble county, Ohio, and the builder of the second house in the village, had a large experience of frontier life. Captain Hendricks was born at Middletown Point. Monmouth county, New Jersey, June 15, 1765. His father, grandfather, and several others of the family, emigrated from Holland to the British colonies in America, early in the seventeenth century, and through energy and foresight, acquired property and position in their adopted home. Captain Hendricks was a hero of two wars, and a pioneer who passed

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through the most rigid trials that beset the rugged path of life. All honor to him and to the noble class of which he was so high a type. Captain Hendricks settled at Camden in 1803, and remained until William Bruce laid out Eaton, where he shortly afterward moved and resided until his death, which occurred in 1845. Colonel Hendricks was born within the present town site of Camden, on the 3d of October, 1805, and came with his father to Eaton as a babe in arms. As he grew up he acquired, for the time, a good education, which he constantly improved by reading and observation, until he was, without doubt, as well-informed as any man then in the county. 'During the vears of his early manhood he taught school, lectured on English grammar, gave instructions in writing, and at the same time kept up a diligent course of self-improvement. By the partiality of approving friends, he entered the field of politics, for which he was well-fitted by the variety of his knowledge, his unlimited understanding of human nature, and the possession of nearly all those qualities which combine to render a man popular. He was first elected auditor of the county, then sheriff, representative three times, and finally State senator. His military title of general was conferred by the General Assembly of his native State, superinduced, no doubt, by his military services in Texas with General Houston and A. Sidney Johnson, during the Texan Revolution in 1836-7. When not engaged in political affairs, Colonel Hendricks followed agriculture and dealing in lands. He seemed to possess remarkable foresight in conducting the latter

business, and had, at one time, acquired a large property, but through the unsuspecting qualities of his nature and his desire to constantly assist others, he was financially ruined. The payment of security debts reduced his large means to a mere pittance, and in his old age he was obliged, or at least considered it necessary. to begin anew, and did so, opening a land agency in the west, which he has conducted with much of the energy and activity characteristic of him in his early years. He has succeeded in establishing a good business. Colonel Hendricks is very remarkable many ways a estimable man. He possesses strong will and a cheery elassicity of nature, which have enabled him to bear up under adverse circumstances, and to recover from misfortune under which most men would become despondent. He is of a genial and hopeful disposition, and has lent great encouragement to others by the sturdy healthfulness of his own nature. He has always been noted for his practical benevolence, and has done a vast deal of good by bestowing such gifts as were within his power upon the worthy poor, as well as by encouraging the improvement and progress of individuals by his words. Socially he has been looked upon as a model of geniality and good humor, and being a fine conversationalist, has ever been a favorite and one of the leading spirits in whatever circle he has mingled. Colonel Hendricks was married September 4, 1839, to Almira Harbaugh. The offspring of this union were ten children.

William Chambers, agent for the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad

company, was born in Muscatine county, Iowa, October 22, 1858. His parents, James and Margaret (Laughlin) Chambers, were born in Scotland. The subject of this sketch, when quite young, went to Philadelphia and remained until 1865, then returned to Muscatine county. In 1868 he came with his parents to Adair, where they kept boarding house for the men employed upon the railroad. In 1869 his parents came to Anita and here he received his education in the pioneer schools. He was first employed by the railroad company when a mere boy, to pump water, and was afterward sent to Council Bluffs, where he was employed at the same business. January 12, 1880, he was appointed station agent for the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad at Exira, where he remained until the 4th of July, 1882. He was then transferred to Wiota, and on July 21, 1884, he received the appointment of the Anita office. Mr. Chambers was married October 31, 1881, to Laura Pearson, a daughter of L. D. Pearson, of Benton township, Cass county. They have one child -Harry. Mr. Chambers is a Royal Arch Mason and a member of Ophir lodge, No. 84. He is a young man who holds a responsible position, of which he may well be proud, due as it is to his own industry and energy.

H. C. Saunders, real estate agent, was born in Columbia county, Pennsylvania, on the 7th day of February, 1841. He is a son of Elias and Mary (Chambers) Saunders, natives of New Jersey, who, in an early day, settled in Columbia county, where they resided for many years. H. C., the subject of this sketch, at the age

of sixteen years, was apprenticed to the trade of blacksmithing, receiving during the period of his apprenticeship twenty dollars per year and board. Subsequently he followed his trade a portion of the time and taught school winters. In 1861 he enlisted in company K, of the One Hundred and Sixth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and received the appointment of sergeant. He participated in the battle of Bull Run, and was with McClellan up to the time of the siege of Yorktown, when he was taken sick and sent to the hospital at Alex-He was discharged from the hospital in August, 1862, and returned to Pennsylvania. In 1863 he went to Illinois and settled in Bureau county, and in 1869 came to Atlantic, Cass county, Iowa. In the fall of 1869 he came to Anita, which then contained one dwelling house and one hotel, and opened the first blacksmith shop. He continued in that business five years, when, on account of failing health, he was compelled to abandon it. Since that time he has been speculating in lands. He owns five hundred and eighty acres of land, valued at twenty-five dollars per acre. In 1869 Mr. Saunders was married to Miss H. Powell. By this union four children were born-Richard, deceased, H., Roy E. and Julia. Mr. Saunders has been identified with Cass county for years and has seen the wild prairies transformed into beautiful farms, and the cabin of the pioneer replaced by substantial and comfortable dwellings. He came here in very limited circumstances, but by energy and industry he has succeeded in accumulating a competency. In 1866 he crossed the plains

in company with William Bennett, Horace Rogers, John Strouck and Floyd They started on the 8th day of April, and were eighty-nine days on the road. They then went to Diamond City and engaged in mining a short time. He went from there to Fort Benton, where he remained until fall engaged in boat building. He built a skiff large enough to hold three men and provisions, and in it started down the river, traveling twenty-three hundred miles, and arriving at Omaha after twenty-eight and one-half days. The Missouri river was then lined with wild Indians and the trip was a perilous undertaking.

Samuel K. Lewis, retired farmer, is a native of Hamilton county, Ohio, born January 17, 1826. His parents, Isaac and Rachel (Kennedy) Lewis were natives of Vermont. When young people they removed to Ohio. They were the parents of nine children, six sons and three daughters, seven of whom are now living. In the early settlement of the State they took up land and made a farm. In 1835, they removed to Ripley county, Indiana, where the father died in 1858. mother died in 1867. They were members of the Dunkard church, and took an active interest in the service of that denomination. Samuel K. Lewis was reared a farmer, and received a limited education. In 1848 he was married to Docia White, of Virginia, by whom he had two children-Bluford, born November 22, 1849, and died in Jackson county, January 30, 1865, and Rachel, now the wife of Watson Budd, born October 16, 1852. Mr. Lewis arrived in Iowa, March 16, 1859, and located in Jackson county, near Bell-

vue. Here he purchased two hundred and six acres of land, and followed farming until 1875. He then removed to Cass county and embarked in farming. In 1879 he came to Anita, where he has since lived a retired life. Mr. Lewis came to Iowa a poor man, but by energy and close attention to business has succeeded in accumulating a competency. Mr. Lewis is a Master Mason and a member of Obedience Lodge No. 380.

L. P. Frost, an early settler of Cass county, was born April 13, 1818, in Cayhuga county, Ohio. His parents emigrated to Marshall county, Illinois, in 1836, and took a section of land, remaining there until 1841, when they removed to Johnson county, Iowa. The subject of this sketch came to this State previous to the family. The country was at that time a wild and desolate region inhabited principally by Indians. Mr. Frost went to work at the carpenter's trade, and afterterwards read law. He was engaged in practicing law for many years. He came to Anita in 1872, where he has since resided. He has held different local offices and is at present justice of the peace. Mr. Frost was married in Marshall county, Illinois, to Caroline W. White. They are the parents of two children-Bell O., now the wife of S. N. Cate, and Adelia W., Mr. Frost is a wife of J. C. Calkins. Knight Templar, of many years' standing. He is a member of the M. E. church. Mrs. Frost died August 10, 1878, a sincere Christian, and highly respected.

EDUCATIONAL.

The pioneer school in the rising village of Anita, was taught by E. E. Major, in 1869. This was in a building owned by

Frank H. Whitney, and which was the only public building in the town, and was used for all meetings of a public nature. Here gathered the few mischievous urchins of the town, to be shown the way of knowledge, and many of them can well remember the village schoolmaster, that led their stumbling feet, along the thorny path.

"And oft the busy whisper, circling round, Conveyed the dismal tidings when he frowned."

The present fine school house in Anita was erected in 1882, at a cost of \$3,300. Miss Anna Griffith taught the first school in the new house.

The independent school district of Anita was organized at an election which was held on the 13th of March, 1876, and embraces sections 15, 16, 21, 22, 27, 28, 33 and 34, of Grant township. The first school board, elected on the 31st of March. 1876, comprises the following gentlemen: L. P. Frost, president; E. Davis, secretary; John Moreland, treasurer; H. C. Saunders, R. Davis and L. P. Frost, directors. The first teachers under this direction were Charles H. Whitmore and Miss M. J. Campbell. The present officers of the school board are: E. A. Stone. president; Charles H. Whitmore, secretary; C. M. Myers, treasurer; and H. L. Brown, Mrs. Jonathan A. Gates, D. B. Harrison, E. A. Stone, Mrs, R Davis and Mrs. C. S. Leymaster, directors. The teachers of the present year are: C. H. Carson, principal; Miss Ada Armstrong, grammar department; Miss Clara Shoudy, intermediate department, and Miss Emma F. Joy, of the primary department.

OPERA HALL.

This building was completed in October, 1883, and was opened on the 19th of December, the same year, with a dance given by the G. A. R., and followed on January 28, 1884, by Bacon's Dramatic Company. It is a fine, substantial brick building, 24x70 feet in size, two stories high, the hall being in the second, the first used as stores. It has a seating capacity of 225, with a stage some fifteen feet deep. There are five good flat scenes and a handsome drop curtain in the hall, and it is fitted up in good shape generally. Dr. V. D. Rood is the proprietor.

LODGES.

Anita, although a young and small town, can boast of five thriving lodges, representing the Masonic, Odd Fellow, Workmen, Knights of Honor and Grand Army fraternities. A history of each is given in this connection, as is most proper.

Meade Post, No. 50, Grand Army of the Republic, was organized in August, 1881, with the following officers and charter members: J. A. Gates, C.; John Baumgardner, S. V. C.; C. M. Failing, Adjt.; O. F. Gates, O. D.; Charles Dubbs, Q. M.; W. O. Blood, Chap.; Job Fitzgerald, Q. M. S.; D. L. Dilts, Surg.; H. C. Lighter, O. G.; C. W. Huff, J. B. Harrison and P. Smith, comrades. The post has steadily increased until now it has a membership of over forty, and is in good shape financially. It holds meetings on the second and fourth Thursday of each month, in the Odd Fellows' hall. The officers at present are the following named: Robinson, C.; D. L. Dilts, S. V. C.; V. D. Rood, J. V. C.; J. A. Gates, O. D.; J. R.



Johnson, A.; A. Culver, Q. M.; W. O. Blood, Chap.; II. Metcalf, O. G.

Obedience Lodge, No. 380, A. F. and A. M., was organized at Anita, under dispensation, November 6, 1876, with the following members: E. A. Stone, G. W. Chaffee, J. T. Fitch, M. Bach, J. Moreland, John Travis, J. P. James, J. J. Scovill, R. W. Calkins and John B. Vetter. The first officers were: E. A. Stone, Worshipful Master; G. W. Chaffee, Senior Warden; J. T. Fitch, Junior Warden; M. Bach, Treasurer; J. Moreland, Secretary; J. Travis, Senior Deacon; R. W. Calkins, Junior Deacon; John Vetter, Tyler. The lodge is in most excellent working order, and is on a strong financial basis, having between four hundred and five hundred dollars in the treasury. has a membership of fifty in good standing, composed of the better class of the business men of the town, and the more prominent farmers of the environs. The present officers are the following-named: W. A. McIntyre, Worshipful Master; C. Burling, Senior Warden; S. S. Watson, Junior Warden; M. V. Robinson, Treasurer; L. P. Frost, Secretary; H. W. Budd, Senior Deacon; Frank Lakin, Junior Deacon; O. M. Gammel, Senior Steward; J. E. Sansom, Junior Steward; James H. Chambers, Tyler.

Anita Lodge, Iowa Knights of Honor, was organized by Harry Merriam, on the 30th of August, 1883, with the following charter members: Edwin Cate, D. K. Chestnut, C. E. Townsend, C. W. Jones, F. Worthing, J. E. Sansom, S. F. Myers, H. Metcalf, C. Wilson, S. A. Worthing, L. C. Burling, W. G. King, W. H. Bosley, John Corlett, C. L. Calkins, James Brewer,

C. M. Blakesley, F. R. Smith, D. O. Flint and A. R. Robinson. On organization, a ballot was taken for the officers, and the following were chosen to fill the respective Edwin Cate, W. D.; D. K. positions: Chestnut, W. P. D.; C. E. Townsend, W. V. D.; C. W. Jones, W. R.; F. Worthing, F. R.; J. E. Sansom, T.; S. F. Myers. Guide; H. Metcalf, Guardian; C. Wilson. Sentinel; L. C. Burling, Chaplain; S. A. Worthing, L. C. Burling and W. G. King. trustees; J. E. Sansom, Medical Examiner. The lodge is in a very flourishing condition, and has a membership of about twenty-five in good standing. Meetings are held the first and third Monday evenings of every month, in their hall, over Rood's hardware store. The present officers are: A. R. Robinson, W. D.; H. Metcalf, W. V. D.; C. L. Calkins, Guardian; J. Brewer, Sentinel; C. M. Blakesley, W. R.; F. Worthing, F. R; S. F. Myers, Guide; C. E. Townsend, T.; L. C. Burling, Chap.; G. H. Petty, L. C. Burling and C. L. Calkins, trustees.

Anita Lodge, No. 262, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was organized September 29, 1873, in pursuance of authority given to J. K. Powers by the Grand Lodge of Iowa. The charter members were: James P. James, Martin Bach, John Travis, J. W. Chestnut, A. J. Shrader, Antony Koob and Oll Coomes. first officers were: J. P. James, N. G.; Oll Coomes, V. G.; Martin Bach, Secretary; Antony Koob, Treasurer. The officers at the present time are: W. G. King, N. G.: J. E Bruce, V. G.; Godfrey Miller, Secretary; J. P. James, Treasurer. The only charter member who is still connected with the lodge is J. P. James. The lodge is now in a prosperous condition, and has thirty members in good standing. It has a widows' and orphans' fund of one hundred and seventy-five dollars at present, and the property and funds in hand will amount to seven hundred dollars. The sick benefits of the lodge, each six months for the last three terms, have averaged about forty-five dollars; on this account there has been paid out, from December 1, 1882, to July 1, 1884, \$221.83.

Emmert Lodge, No. 192, Ancient Order of United Workmen, was organized in the spring of 1879, by Dr. J. M. Emmert, of Atlantic, with the following list of charter members: Charles F. Chase, Edwin Cate, D. K. Chestnut, Horace Denton, Charles Young, Charles Steinmetz, E. W. Blakesley, V. D. Rood, M. Bach. C. M. Failing, W. W. Smith, V. Roush, C. B. Little, L. R. Craig, R. W. Calkins. Samuel Cate, J. McLaughlin, C. F. Dubbs, J. L. Bennett and Thomas B. Harrison. The first officers were: Edwin Cate, P. M. W.; C. M. Failing, M. W.; D. K. Chestnut, R.; Horace Denton, F. lodge now numbers eighteen members and regular meetings are held on the first and third evenings of each month. The present officers are: A. R. Robinson, P. M. W.; C. M. Failing, M. W.; D. K. Chestnut, R.; H. Denton, F.; Edwin Cate, R.; V. D. Rood, O.

RELIGIOUS.

The first sermon was preached by Rev.

Mr. Abraham, of the Methodist Episcopal church, in the school house building, mentioned under the head of educational matters, in 1870. There are now in Anita three churches, all of which are noticed in the Ecclesiastical chapter.

CORNET BAND.

The Anita Cornet Band was organized August 11, 1882, with the following members and instruments: F. R. Smith, leader and 1st Eb cornet; E. H. Avey, Bb clarinet; H. Williams, 2d Eb cornet; D. B. Ward, 1st alto; G. W. Lattig, 2d alto; L. Furman, 2d tenor; H. Pearson, tuba; - Minor, bass drum, and George Bills, snare drum. G. W. Lattig was the treasurer, and E. H. Avey, secretary. band, which is operated as a stock company, own the instruments, which are not the property of the individuals, but of the organization. Since its formation the band has paid for instruments, music and other expenses \$343.74, of which there has been donated by the citizens \$59.50. The present officers are: George Lattig, treasurer, and Charles Townsend, secretary. The active members are: W. F. Stallings, leader and 1st Eb; H. Williams, 2d Eb; G. W, Lattig, solo Bb; Frank Hallock, 1st Bb; C. E. Townsend, 2d Bb; John Allen, 1st alto; Frank Pardon, 1st tenor; Horace Denton, baritone; Charles Hallock, tuba; James McGrew, bass drum; Fred. Townsend, snare drum.

CHAPTER XXVII.

BEAR GROVE TOWNSHIP.

The sub-division of Cass county that is known as Bear Grove, comprises all of congressional township 75 north, range 36 west of the fifth principal meridian, and is bounded on the north by Atlantic, on the south by Noble, on the east by Union and on the west by Cass. The surface is generally undulating prairie and the soil a rich, dark loam, of untold fertility and fecundity. It is sufficiently watered by Seven-Mile creek, Four-Mile creek, and several tributaries of these and Turkey creek. Four-Mile creek has its source on section 13, and for about two miles flows nearly due west until on the line between sections 15 and 16, it makes a confluence with a small stream that comes in from the west, where the general course of the stream is turned southward, and intersecting townships 21 and 28, empties its waters into Seven-Mile Creek, in the northern part of section 33. Seven-Mile creek enters the township from Union, on the east line of section 36, and meandering a tortuous course westward, crosses sections 36, 35, 34, 33 and 32, in the western part of the latter inclining southward and makes its exit from Bear Grove. Two or three small branches of Turkey creek are in the northern part of the township, supplying running water to sections 1, 9, 8, 7, 6 and 17. Bear creek is one of these tributaries, and is quite a

stream. The township is settled up by some of Cass county's best citizens, men of all nationalities, but American citizens, whose chief endeavor seems to be to have the finest cultivated land, the most comfortable homes, and the most convenient out-buildings; men who are a pride to any country, and the bone and sinew of any prosperous and growing community.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Osro Baldwin, the pioneer settler, of Bear Grove, came from the Western Reserve of Ohio, and located on section 32, in the fall of 1855. He erected a "dug out," in which he lived till a short time before his death (which occurred in 1858) when he built a log cabin. The farm is now owned by J. W. Brown, of Atlantic. After the death of Mr. Baldwin, his wife went to Colorado, where 'she died about the year 1875. There was a family of two boys and two girls. The younger son died on the farm in 1858, and the other, Bruce, returned to Ohio. One of the girls married a man by the name of Sacket and removed to Colorado, her sister going with her. Osro Baldwin was the uncle of Charles Baldwin, the county clerk, who was drowned in 1858.

The next settler of Bear Grove was H. B. Roselle, who came in the spring of 1858. He set out the first orchard in the township, bringing the trees from Daven-

port, which are still living and in a thriving condition. The farm is now owned by O. Vierson, Roselle having sold out and removed to Cass township, where he still resides. During the winter of 1858 and 1859, the house in which Mr. Roselle lived and which was constructed of rails and hay, burned down and it was with difficulty that they escaped alive. He carried his wife a mile and a half through the deep snow, bare-footed, to the house of Osro Baldwin, and nearly perished with cold before reaching shelter.

L. D. Marsh came in 1859, coming from Grant county, Indiana, and settled on section 19, where he erected the first frame dwelling of Bear Grove township. He served through the war, returning home, where he died about the year 1875. His widow still resides upon the old homestead.

In the spring of 1859, Charles Hebing located and built a log house on section 9, and in 1864, settled upon section 16, where he is still resident. He had come to this county in 1856, locating at Lewis, but came to Bear Grove as stated above.

Charles H. Hebing, a pioneer of Cass county, was born in Prussia, October 16, 1838. He received a fair education in his native country, in the German, Latin and French languages. In 1852 he came to the United States, landing at New York in November of that year. He went immediately to Buffalo, New York, where he attended school during the following winter, for the purpose of acquiring the English language. In May, 1853, he left school, having expended all his money except one dollar, which he invested in an Intelligence office trying to

obtain employment. He succeeded in getting work as a teamster on the Michigan Southern railroad, which he continued until about the last of October, 1853, and cleared, during that time, three hundred dollars. He then went to Sandusky City, Ohio, and attended school the winter following. In the spring of 1854, he came to the Hawkeye State, stopping first at Grinnell, Poweshiek county, where he worked for a farmer, B. Howard, about Then, in company with four months. his brother, G. A. Hebing, went by stage to Council Bluffs. They went across the river into Nebraska, but shortly after turned back and came to Lewis, and have since been identified with the interests of this county. In 1859 he crossed the plains to Colorado on a Mustang pony, and engaged in mining one year, then in transporting supplies from the Missouri river to the mines. He continued the latter occupation three years, which covered the greater part of the period of our late war. He then returned home to Lewis. In company with his brother he bought three hundred and sixty acres of land, paying therefor from \$4.50 to \$25 per acre, in Bear Grove township, and later a large tract in Union township. After dividing their interests, the land in Bear Grove was owned by Charles H, and that in Union by G. A. Hebing. Charles H. has two hundred and forty acres in section 16, where he resides. He was married February. 6, 1867, to Anna E. Chapman, daughter of Milton and Elizabeth Chapman, and grand-daughter of David Chapman, the first surveyor of Cass county. Mr. and Mrs. Hebing have had three children-Guy G. (deceased),

tention to become a citizen of the United States, and has held the office of township clerk two terms, has also served as school director. He is the son of a master mechanic, but he follows farming and stock raising for a living, He kept cattle on the prairie in this county when the wolves were so numerous and vicious they would attack the young stock in the daytime, while he was herding them. and elk were plenty then. He went out once in company with two others from Lewis, in the vicinity of where Marne now is, and killed thirty-two elk, by running them into ravines and gulches, filled level with snow, and killing them with knives, hatchets and clubs. Mr. Hebing, in attempting to cut the throat of one, got astride its neck, when the animal ploughed his way out of the deep snow, and gave Mr. H. a free ride at the rate a mile a minute; he remained upon the neck of the animal as far as Indian Grove, when he got off and walked back to Eight-Mile Grove. Mr. Hebing is a lover of pets and

wild animals, and while he has been

farming has had pet elk, deer, bear and

wolves which he tamed so that they

would follow him, if he wished them to

do so, wherever he went. He, also, while

freighting from the Missouri river to

Denver, owned a yoke of buffaloes, which

he drove across the plains with other

cattle. Two years ago, while back to the

mountains of Colorado, for recreation, he captured a young bear, which he brought

with him to Bear Grove and kept for

more than a year, but finally had to kill him on account of his being so strong and

Clara, and May. Mr. Hebing was the

first one in the county to declare his in-

large, it was difficult to manage him. Mr. Hebing had taught him many tricks. The bear would shoulder arms, waltz, etc. When dressed the bear weighed over two hundred pounds. Mr. Hebing says bear meat is superior to pork or beef.

Gehart Hebing came with his brother, Charles, and helped to improve the farm on that section. They, also, owned a place in Union township, and on a division of the property being made, Gehart removed to Union, where he now resides.

In 1862, Dr. A. Teele settled on section 8, coming from Elkhart county, Indiana. He lived here a number of years, when he sold out and removed to Crawford county, where he has since died.

Rev. W. M. Graham came to Bear Grove township in February, 1867, and settled on section 11, where he now resides.

Benjamin Albee, in the spring of 1867, made a settlement on section 10. He was a native of New York State. He remained in the township until the spring of 1883, when he moved to Oregon. Soon after his arrival in that far away land he had the misfortune to lose his wife, the helpmeet of a busy life, and in the fall of 1884, he returned to this county.

William Farmer settled on section 9, in the fall of 1867. He is a native of England, born on the 21st of March, 1820. He is the son of Joseph and Helen (Mathews) Farmer, who both died in the "Old Country." Mr. Farmer emigrated to America in the fall of 1848, and settled in Jefferson county, Indiana, where he remained until 1865. He was united in marriage, while there, in the fall of 1849, with Friswith F. Collett, a daughter of John

HISTORY OF CASS COUNTY.

H. and Jane Collett, natives of Wales, by whom he has three children living—William J., Ellen A. and Hattie F. In 1865, Mr. Farmer came to Iowa, locating at first in Polk county, but in the fall of 1867, came here, as above stated. He is still a resident of the township, living with his son-in-law, Mathew Martin, on section 16.

Henry Stone lives upon section 1, of Bear Grove township, where he located in May, 1868, purchasing then a farm of eighty acres, to which he has since added another eighty acres, and now owns a fine farm of one hundred and sixty acres. Mr. Stone was born in Litchfield county, Connecticut, June 16, 1818. He was reared upon a farm and has always followed farming. He was married, February 22, 1846, to Sarah A. Tracy, also a native of Litchfield county, born July 31, 1819. In 1853, they emigrated to Henderson county, Illinois, and worked rented lands until 1867. In that year they removed to Cass county, and settled in Bear Grove the following year, as before stated. They have had three children-Samuel C., born in Connecticut, January 23, 1847; Lester W., also born in Connecticut, February 7, 1850; and Eva C., born in Illinois, September 27, 1857. Eva C. died in April, 1864.

John and Mathew Martin settled upon section 10, in the fall of 1860, where Mathew is still living.

Matthew W. Martin was born in Braxton county, West Virginia. January 14,1842. His father emigrated to Miami county, Ohio, when Matthew was young, and in the fall of 1852, moved to McHenry county, Illinois. His occupation was farm-

ing. In 1859, he removed with his family to Ray county, Missouri, where he bought a farm and intended to remain, but on the breaking out of the Rebellion, being of pronounced Union sentiments, he was obliged to leave, and was glad to get away, His loss by this compulsory removal, amounted to six thousand dollars. He went back to McHenry county. Illinois, and died there in 1863. Hls wife, Barbara Martin, died the same year. Matthew W. Martin enlisted, September 4, 1862, in company H, Ninety-fifth Illinois Infantry. His regiment was a part of the Sixteenth Army Corps, commanded by General A. J. Smith in the Red river campaign. He took part in the campaign and siege of Vicksburg and battle of Nashville, when General Thomas routed Hood's army. Also the battles at Fort Blakeley and Spanish Fort at Mobile. He was honorably discharged August 17, 1865, and returned to McHenry county. The following fall he settled in Marshall county, Iowa, where he remained three years, then came to Cass county and bought, in partnership with his brother, John Martin, one hundred and twenty acres in section 10, Bear Grove. Mr. Martin was married in this town, in 1870, to Helen M. Farmer, a native of Indiana, born in 1855. Her parents, William and F. Farmer, are both living with Mr. and Mrs. Martin. They occupy a farm of eighty acres in section 16. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Martin-Harry, Ethel, Roy and Earl.

H. G. Van Vlack came to Bear Grove township in March, 1869, and settled on section 11. Here he remained about a year, when he sold out and removed to Union township, where he still lives, one of the representative and influential men of that section of the county. The farm where he settled, is now the property of Mr. Bickett.

Section 11, received a settler in the spring of 1869, in the person of C. T. Sumers, who remained there until 1883, when he removed to Lewis, where he is operating the Commercial House, the skating rink and a meat market. A sketch of him may be found in that connection.

Jerome N. Peters is a son of Christian and Susan Peters, and was born in Wayne county, Ohio, February 25, 1826. When he was three years old his parents moved to Ashland, Ohio, where they lived many years. Christian Peters died May 2, 1884. His widow is now living on the place owned by her son, Jerome. The subject of this sketch was married in Ashland county, November 15, 1849, to Sarah Franse. He followed farming there until 1851, then came to the Hawkeye State and settled in Clayton county, where he owned and carried on a farm until October, 1869. In March of that year he had visited Cass county and bought three hundred and sixty acres of land in sections 14 and 11, Bear Grove, a portion of which he broke. To this farm he removed his family, and is still residing thereon. His residence is on section 14. Mr. and Mrs Peters are the parents of eight children-Martin W., now a resident of Custer county, Nebraska; David A., of Lewis, Walter F., of Bear Grove; Eliza C., wife of George Albee, of Lane county, Oregon; Malinda M., Melissa A., George W. and Clarence R.

Alhart E. Speelman was born in Green county, Pennsylvania, September 25, 1817. He was married in Fayette county of the same State, in 1844, to Elizabeth Isherwood who was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, July 14, 1819. In 1855 they came to Iowa and settled five miles east of Marion, in Linn county, and lived there seven years. They removed to Jones county in 1862, where they owned a farm. In 1869 they came to this county and bought a farm of eighty acres in section 13, of Bear Grove, where they now live. They have two children—John W. and Nora.

Jacob T. Martin was born in Preston county, West Virgina, March 3, 1844. He is a son of Daniel T. and Elizabeth Mar-His mother died when he was an infant. His father is now living in his native county. Jacob T. Martin, when seventeen years of age, enlisted in Company A, of the Seventh West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, September 4, 1861. He joined the army of the Potomac and took part in McClellan's campaign against Richmond, second battle of Bull Run, battles of South Mountain and Antietam. He was under command of General Burnside at Fredericksburg, in Hooker's battle of Chancellorsville, the three days battle of Gettysburg, the campaign of Grant and the siege of Peterburg. At the battle of Hatch's Run, he was wounded and taken prisoner. He was confined three months and ten days, at Richmond, Virginia, was then exchanged and returned to the regiment. He veteranized in January, 1864, while in camp at Stevenburg, Virginia. He was honorably discharged, June 29, 1865. He was married March 5, 1865, to Abbie Pringey, also a native of West Virginia, born June 20, 1848. In April, 1867, Mr. Martin removed to Iowa, and lived two years in Muscatine and Cedar counties. He came to Cass county in October 1869, and located in Noble township, where he bought a farm on section 12. He afterwards sold this place and bought the fine farm of two hundred and forty acres, which he now owns and occupies. It is located in section 28, of Bear Grove. He purchased the place of George Carter, but it was improved by Park Lewis and brothers. Mr. and Mrs. Martin have six children-Laura A., born in October 1866, now the wife of Harvey Cassill; Maggie E., born in August 1868; Frederick S., born in December 1871; Mattie M., born in June 1874; Nellie G., born in August 1877, and Caddie B., born in November, 1879.

W. W. Andrews, living on section 23 of Bear Grove, was born in Litchfield county, Connecticut, May 20, 1843. His parents, Orrin and Minerva Andrews, moved to Henry county, Illinois, in 1852. His mother is still living in that county. His father is dead. W. W. Andrews came to Cass county in 1872, purchasing then his present farm. He was married in Henry county, Illinois, in 1869, to Mary C. Fort, daughter of Isaac and Caroline Fort, residents of that county. Mr. and Mrs. Andrews have six children - Watson W., Lucy C., Albert I., Elmer W., Alice M. and George K. A brother of Mr. Andrews, Charles W. Andrews, was born in Litchfield county, Connecticut, July 6, 1849. He came to Iowa in the fall of 1870, and spent one year in Marshall county, then came to Cass county. He

lived one year in Atlantic township after which he bought a farm in section 23, of Bear Grove. He afterwards sold this farm and bought his present farm. He was married in 1871, to Mahala G. Fort, of Henry county, Illinois. They have six children-Stella E., Clayton W., Arthur L., Merrett S., Orrin C. and Creston F. Mrs. Andrew was born in New York. March 3, 1848, where she lived until eighteen years of age, when she went with her parents to Illinois. In 1861, Mr. Andrew enlisted in the Ninth Illinois Cavalry, and spent four years of successful and honorable service for his country in the war for the Union.

William E. Buckley is a native of Livingston county, New York, born March 8, 1846. He was living in Wyoming county of that State in 1864, at which time he enlisted in February, in the Twentyfourth Independent Battery. He was captured by the rebels at Plymouth, North Carolina, sent to Andersonville prison, where he was confined nine months, and then paroled out. He was discharged in July, 1865. He came west with his father, John Buckley, (who now lives in Noble township,) in 1869. He was married, September 10, 1865, to Mary Piper, who was born March 19, 1846, in Livingston county, New York. They lived in Noble township for twelve years after coming to the county, then resided in Edna three years, after which they removed to this town. Mr. and Mrs. Buckley have seven children-Jennie, Ida, Freddie, George, Lucy, Willie and Elmer.

John Bartsch, a native of Saxony, was born October 8, 1838. He came to the United States in 1857, landed at New

York and went to Buffalo where he worked a few weeks. From there he went to Prairie du Sac, Sauk county, Wis-There he afterwards bought sixty acres of land He enlisted in company K, of the Twenty-third Wisconsin regiment, and took part in the battle preceding the capture of Arkansas Post, also the battles of Port Gibson, Champion Hill, Black River Bridge and siege of Vicksburg, where he was in A. J. Smith's corps. He participated in the Red river campaign and was in the battle at Fort Blakely and Spanish Fort. He was honorably discharged at Mobile, Alabama. He was married September 6, 1865, at Prairie du Sac, to Theresa Allbright, who was born in Prussia in 1842. Her father, Christian Allbright, was a man of ability and education and was at one time mayor of his city. He afterwards moved to Sauk county where he died in 1864. His widow did not long survive him. Mr. and Mrs. Bartsch came to Cass county in 1873, driving a team from Sauk county. His farm on section 17 contains eighty acres, all improved. They have three children-Minnie, born in November, 1869; Mattie, born in May, 1872, and Lena, born in January, 1874.

William H. Martin resides on section 85, where he settled in the spring of 1876. He was born in Miami county, Ohio, September 23, 1848. His parents, Alexander and Barbara Martin, moved to McHenry county, Illinois, when William was about four years old. Alexander Martin died in that county in 1863. His wife's death occurred the same year. In the spring of 1868, William H. Martin came to Iowa and located in Marshall county. He re-

mained there until the following winter, then came to Cass county and bought a place on section 10, which he sold and bought eighty acres in section 3, where he lived a short time, then removed to his present residence. His farm contains eighty acres. He purchased the land of Hiram White. William H. Martin and Cornelia Linderman were united in marriage, July 3, 1875. She is the stepdaughter of Hiram White of this town, and was born April 15, 1852, in Boone county, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Martin have two children-Lulu May and Minnie Bell.

George F. Case was born in Ashtabula county, Ohio, in the town of Austinburg. His grandfather, Asael Case, was one of the pioneers of that county, having come there from Litchfield county, Connecticut, in 1800. George F. Case is a son of Franklin B. and Sarah J. Case. The former now resides with him. The latter died at his home in 1881. They moved west in 1849, and were among the early settlers of Lee county, Iowa, where they owned a farm and resided until 1877. In that year they came to Cass county and located on the farm now owned and occupied by George F. and his father. It is on sections 18 and 19, and contains two hundred and forty acres. Their residence is on section 18. George F. Case and Martha A. Turce were married January 1, 1867. She was born in the town of Saybrook, Ashtabula county, Ohio, May 15, 1843. They were married in that town. and Mrs. Case have two children—Bertha, born June 26, 1874, and Addie, born July 19, 1880.

Lorenzo Dow Marsh, one of Cass county's pioneers, was born January 1, 1818, in Gurnsey county, Ohio, where he lived until he reached manhood. He removed with his parents, Jesse and Rachel Marsh, to Indiana, where they (the parents) died, near Marion, Grant county. There the subject of this sketch and Hannah Moore, were married, October 28, She was born January 4, 1823, near Dayton, Ohio. Her parents, Isaac and Rachel Moore, moved to Wayne county, Ohio, and later, to Indiana. They both died in Bear Grove, their last years being spent with Mr. and Mrs. Marsh, who removed hither in 1860, thus becoming pioneers of what is now Cass county. Mr. Marsh says, "then we had no near neighbors except wolves." The first year he rented land and built a house and broke a little ground upon his present farm. His purchase was three hundred and sixty acres of land, to which they removed during the first winter. Marsh died on the anniversary of his birth, at his home here, aged fifty-five. His widow retains the homestead, and one hundred and twenty acres, the balance the land was divided among their children, of whom there were ten, eight are now living-Isaac, of Villisca, Iowa; Enoch W., of this township; Eveline, wife of Ephraim Martin, of Lewis; James, of Davis county, Iowa; William, living in Holt county, Nebraska; Rachel, wife of J. McFadden; Ray, of this county; Lorenzo Dow and Almeda, at home. Mr. Marsh was a member of the Second Iowa Cavalry, company D. He was discharged in consequence of injuries received by being thrown from his horse.

He remained in the hospital six months previous to his discharge. Enoch W. Marsh, second living son of L. D. and Hannah Marsh, was born October 8, 1846, and came with his parents to this county in 1860. He remained with them until his marriage to Catherine Underwood, daughter of Jesse and Mary Underwood, of Pleasant township, Cass county, formerly of Ohio. She was born May 4, 1851, and they were married April 28, 1875. They have two children-Laura Emily, born March 8, 1878, and Willis Woodward, born October 29, 1882. Mr. Marsh resides on section 19, upon one hundred and sixty acres, part of his father's original purchase.

Alanson Miller, son of Calvin and Sarah Miller, was born in the State of New York, county of Schenectady. When he was a child, his parents moved to Mc-Henry county, Illinois, where they settled upon a farm. Alanson was reared to that occupation and remained with his parents until his marriage, February 26, 1868, to Mary A. Willis, daughter of W. N. and Mary C. Willis. Her father was born in Massachusetts, and her mother in Pennsylvania. They moved from Ohio to Mc-Henry county, Illinois, in 1845. They are now living on the old homestead, in that county. Mrs. Miller was born December 10, 1847. The spring following their marriage, Mr. Miller hired to assist in driving sheep, to Cass county, Iowa, and being so well pleased with the new country, decided to make it his home. He returned to Illinois, and in the fall of the same year, removed permanently to this county. For two years he lived upon rented land in Turkey Grove.

meantime he purchased forty acres of land on section 10, Bear Grove township, to which he removed in the spring of 1871, and on which he now resides. Mr. Miller has been prosperous and now owns one hundred and fifty acres of finely improved land. His parents removed to this county in 1876. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have four children-Evaleen M., born in February, 1869; Etta L., born in December, 1871; Willis A., born in April, 1874, and Eliza, born in February, 1883. Mr. Miller has served two terms on the board of town trustees, and is now serving his second term as school director. He was also a Grant delegate to the State Convention in 1880.

Michael J. Miller, son of Calvin and Sarah Miller, was born in McHenry county, Illinois, October 23, 1849. He came to Cass county in 1874, and has been a resident here since that time. He was married November 13, 1877, to Nancy R. Burnside, who was born at Kirkwood, Illinois, July 10, 1862. Her parents, Robert and Nancy Burnside, came from Illinois, in 1871, and settled in Atlantic township, where they still reside. In May, 1882, Mr. Miller bought his present farm of eighty acres, in section 5, of Bear Grove. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have two children-Robert C. and Earl D.

Oliver McFadden resides on section 15, of Bear Grove township. He has lived upon his present farm since 1878. He owns, also, the southeast quarter of section 9, all of which is improved. Mr. McFadden was born in Grant county, Indiana, October 16, 1853, and is a son of George W. and Sarah McFadden. The

latter died in 1865. George W. McFadden, with his third wife and seven children, came to Cass county in 1871, locating in Noble township, where he now lives. Oliver McFadden was married June 3, 1880, to Phæbe A. Tippey, a sister of J. J. Tippey, of this township. She was born in Grant county, Indiana, November 25, 1852. They have two children—Ada Belle, born March 19, 1881, and William J., born June 25, 1882.

John Boller was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, November 24, 1844. His father, Adam Boller, died in 1846. His mother, Ruth (Atherton) Boller, lives in Grant county, Indiana, with her son, Reuben Boller. John Boller and Rachel Tippey were married November 30, 1865. She was born in Grant county, Indiana. Her parents died in that county. Mr. Boller followed farming in Grant county, until he came to Cass county, October 6, 1875. He had visited the county the previous spring, and purchased his present farm, then unimproved prairie, in section 15. It contains one hundred and sixty acres, now all under good improvement. Mr. and Mrs. Boller have seven children-Laura, born in November, 1866; Murray L., born in August, 1868; Amy, born in July, 1870; Dicy, born in July, 1872; Phæbe L., born in August, 1874; Maggie, born in December, 1876; and Albert, born in February, 1882.

Jesse A. Marsh is a native of Grant county, Indiana, born August 8, 1844. He is a son of Benjamin and Mary Marsh, both of whom died in Grant county. Jesse A. Marsh and Margaret S. Howard were married November 6, 1868. She is a native of the same county, born March

2, 1846, and is a daughter of William and Ruth Howard. The former is now living with Mr. and Mrs. Marsh. The latter died in Grant county in 1875. Mr. Marsh came to Cass county in 1876, and purchased eighty acres of improved land in section 15, of Bear Grove township, where they now live. He enlisted February 1, 1865, in company D, of the One Hundred and Fifty-third Indiana Infantry, and served until the regiment was mustered out of the service. Mr. and Mrs. Marsh have no children of their own, but are bringing up a child, Delila J. Morehead, born July 22, 1868.

John C. Bradbury was born in the town of Stow, Maine, October 8, 1844. His parents, Josiah and Mindwell Bradbury, moved to Lee county, Illinois, in 1854. Here Josiah Bradbury died. He was a member of company A, of the Seventyfifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry and served one year, when he was discharged on account of sickness, in consequence of which he died one month after his return home, in October, 1863. His widow still survives and is now living in Nebraska, where she has two sons-E. C. and William A. The subject of this sketch, in the spring of 1864, came to Iowa for the purpose of finding a home for the family, and settled one-half mile from the State's center, in Marshall county. Here the family, with the exception of one brother, joined him in the spring of 1867. brother, Noah, was a member of company F, Thirty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served through the war. He now lives in Antelope county, Nebraska. John C. Bradbury and Almeda Easton were married at Dexter, Michigan, Jan-

uary 12, 1869. She is a daughter of Paul and Sarah Easton, of that and was born there September 10, 1842. Mr. Bradbury formed the acquaintance of Miss Easton in Marshall county, where she was engaged in teaching school. He sold his property in Marshall county, in 1874, and in the spring 1875 became a resident of Cass county, purchasing then his present farm on section 9, Bear Grove township. He owns one hundred and twenty acres, which was then unbroken, but is now well improved. Mr. and Mrs. Bradbury have nine children: Bertha, born in July, 1870; Leland, born in January, 1872; Jay, born in September, 1874; Mark, born in April, 1876; Bessie, born August, 1878; Charlie, born in June, 1881; and Belle, born in November, 1882. Mr. Bradbury was elected a member of the board of trustees in November, 1883, and has served several terms as school director. He is a highly esteemed citizen.

C. J. Anderson is a native of Sweden, born November 14, 1846. He came to America with his sister, Charlotte, now the wife of Mr. Olson, in 1860. He came to Jefferson county, Iowa, where he lived until 1862. He then went to Henderson county, Illinois, and worked by the month at farming for seven years. He became a citizen there on the 21st of October, 1868, at the circuit court, which was then in session in Warren county, Illinois. came to Cass county, in 1869 and bought the farm he now owns and occupies. It contains eighty acres, located on section 22, of Bear Grove township, and is finely improved.

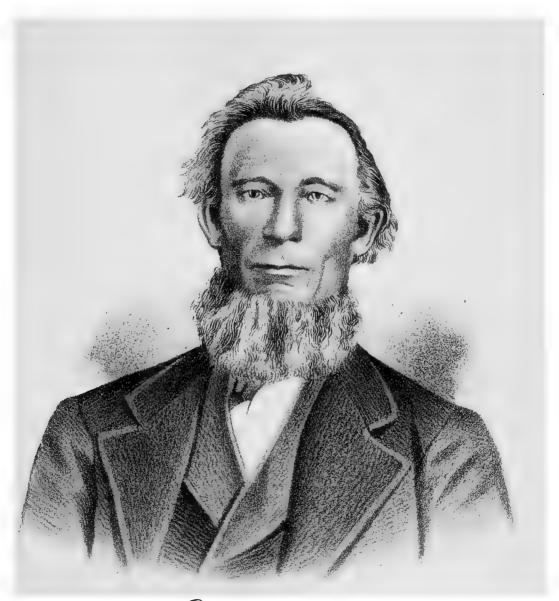
Charles R. Switzer, son of John and

Margaret Switzer, was born in Columbia county, Pennsylvania, March 20, 1838. His parents were among the early settlers of Black Hawk county, Iowa, settling, about the year 1849, in Waterloo, which then consisted of about twenty log cab-John Switzer died in that county, November 23, 1869, and his wife, Margaret Switzer, in 1857. Charles R. Switzer enlisted, October 3, 1861, in company E. of the Twelfth Iowa Infantry. He took part in the battle of Fort Donelson, where he was wounded. The brigade to which his regiment belonged, were taken prisoners at Pittsburg Landing, while he was still unable to be on duty. That portion of the brigade not captured, consisting of men off duty in the hospital, and in camp, were re-organized as the "Union Brigade," and participated in the battles of Corinth, campaign against Vicksburg, battles of Jackson, Brandon, Tupelo, Nashville and Spanish Fort. After being prisoners five or six months, the regiment was exchanged, and after the battle of Corinth, and previous to the battles following, Mr. Switzer rejoined his regiment and served with it nobly until the close of the war. He veteranized in 1863, and May 22, 1865 was commissioned first lieutenant, for meritorious services, He was honorably discharged January 20, 1866. He returned to Black Hawk county, and the same year attended Bryant & Stratton's business college, at Chicago. In 1867 and 1868, he was in the employ of a transfer company at Omaha, Nebraska. In the latter year he became identified with Cass county, purchasing then, the fine farm he now owns and occupies. It is located on section 17, of Bear Grove

township and contains one hundred and sixty acres. He was married in Stephenson county, Illinois, May 30, 1872, to Joanna Rishel, a daughter of Benjamin and Sarah Rishel, who was born in Union county, Pennsylvania, November 18, 1847. Mr. and Mrs. Switzer have three children—Fred R., born in September, 1873; Edwin, born in May 1878, and Sarah, born in January 1880.

John O. Stevens was born in Canaan, Litchfield county, Connecticut, May 22, 1841. His father, Sanford P. Stevens was born, lived and died on the old homestead of his father, November 11, 1883, aged ninety-two years. Mrs. Almida Stevens, his mother, died November 11, 1853. In August, of 1862, John O. Stevens, enlisted in the Nineteenth Connecticut Volunteers, but was discharged on account of physical disability before the regiment reached the scene of action. The following fall he came to Iowa and lived in Davenport and vicinity until 1869. He then went to Poweshiek county, where he engaged in farming. In 1874 he visited Cass county and purchased the farm he now owns and occupies. It is located in section 16, of Bear Grove, and was then unimproved. It contains eighty acres. He returned to his native county in 1877, and was there married, February 14, to Mary Spaulding, a native of Norfolk, Connecticut. They have no children.

Albert T. Barnes was born in Putnam county, Ohio, January 19, 1853. His parents, Daniel and Hannah Barnes, moved, in 1860, to Warren county, Illinois, and in 1874, came to Cass county. The family consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Barnes and six children—Jacob W., Albert



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T., Julia A., Lizzie, Rhoda D. and Ida May. They settled in Brighton township, where the parents still live, engaged in farming. The subject of this sketch lived with his parents until his marriage, December 25, 1877, to Emily L. Humphrey, a native of Warren county, Illinois. She was born March 1, 1861. They settled at the time of their marriage, on a farm owned by Henry Crow, in Brighton township, where they lived two years, then rented land of Isaac Dickerson, in section 9, of Atlantic township, on which they lived three years. Mr. Barnes then purchased his present home on section 9, Bear Grove township. It contains eighty acres and is the place improved by William Farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Barnes have one son-Willie Leonard, born November 28, 1878.

John Dealy was born September 19, 1843 in Decatur county, Indiana. His early life was spent in that county, and one adjoining (Bartholomew). In July, 1862, he enlisted in company I, of the Sixty-seventh Indiana Infantry. He was first under fire at Mumfordsville, Kentucky. He took part in Sherman's attack at Chickasaw Bayou, the capture of Arkansas Post, and the campaign against Vicksburg, also the battles of Port Gibson, Champion Hill, Black River Bridge and Jackson. He then went to NewOrleans and participated in Banks' Red River campaign, and the battles of Fort Gaines, Fort Morgan and Fort Blakely. He was honorably discharged at Galveston, Texas, in July, 1865. He returned to Bartholomew county, Indiana, and engaged in farming, teaching school during the winter seasons. He went to Grant county,

Indiana, where he had some relatives, and lived there about three years, and taught three or four terms of school. There he got acquainted with and married Matilda Jane Crawford, in 1869, daughter of John Crawford, now a resident of Lewis, Iowa. In 1871, Mr. Dealy and wife moved to Cass county, locating on an eighty acres of raw prairie, on section 31, in Bear Grove township, where he now resides. Mrs. Dealy was born September 12, 1841, in Grant county, Indiana. They are the parents of three children—Jennie L., William C., and Joseph M. Mr. Dealy is now serving his fifth term as school director.

Nathan B. Middaugh was born in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, August 11, 1825. His father, James Middaugh was a farmer. His mother died when he was young. His father's death occurred in 1863, in Allen county, Indiana, where the family had removed in 1853. In 1865, Nathan B. moved to Warren county, Illinois, and in the fall of 1868, to Henry county, Iowa He remained there until 1873, when he came to Cass county. He arrived here in the month of March, having previously visited the county and purchased the farm he now owns and occupies on section 3, of Bear Grove township. He was married September 10, 1846, to Sarah R. Bell, who was born in Belmont county, Ohio, in 1827. They have seven children—James F., a farmer, residing in Washington Territory; Anna, wife of William J. Farmer, of Dakota; Alice E., wife of George Glazier, of Cincinnati, Ohio; Minerva J., wife of L. E. Miller, of Atlantic township; Kenyon R., and Clifford R., in Dakota, Elmer E., at home.

David M. Sheets was born in Adams county, Pennsylvania, April 13, 1842. He is a son of Daniel and Barbara Ann Sheets, who are now living in Frederick county, Maryland, engaged in farming, to which occupation, David M., was reared. The latter, in 1866, went to Carroll county, Illinois, and spent six months, then to Hardin county, Iowa, where he remained, also six months. He then went to Montana and stopped there three months, engaged in the freighting business, driving team. In the summer of 1867. he came to Cass county. While in Hardin county he purchased one huudred and sixty acres of land in Cerro Gordo county. He spent three months in Cass county with his uncle, Henry Meyers, and sister, Mrs. Mary J. Krise. He then returned to Pennsylvania, and was there married to Mattie R. Pitzer, February, 18, 1869. She is the daughter of Samuel and Hettie Pitzer, was born January 13, 1848, in Adams county, Pennsylvania, upon the site of the battle field of Gettysburg. Her father died in 1877, at the old homestead. mother now lives with a son, John E. Pitzer, at Gettysburg. Mrs. Sheets' grand-father, Emanuel Pitzer, and her father and his family, were living at their home in Gettysburg during the war. When the memorable battle at that place occurred. Mrs. Sheets and the other children, five in all, left home and passed to the rear of the Union army. The parents remained until after the second day's engagement, in their house, which stood between the contending armies. The house and barn were riddled by shot and shell before they decided to evacuate.

They lost all of their property that could be carried or driven off, and their buildings were almost, if not quite, destroyed. In connection with the history of the fan:ily, the following is copied from the "Gettysburg Compiler" of August 19,1884. "Our citizens are all acquainted with the fact of how Mr. Jim Parr, a gallant member of the Third Georgia regiment, while hunting for a head-board for a dead comrade, discovered a lot of specie hidden beneath the hearth of a bake oven in the town of Gettysburg, and succeeded in getting it home, where he bought a substitute with a part and used the rest to start himself in business after the war." Then followed a particular description of the discovery of the money. It then says: "He (the owner of the money) was an old farmer who distrusted banks and decided that the safest place to deposit his money would be under the hearth of his bake oven, as no one would think of looking in such a place for a treasure." "old farmer" was Emanuel Pitzer. The family have never had the money restored to their possession. Emanuel Pitzer died only a few days before the battle. In 1873, David M. Sheets came again to the west, accompanied, this time by his wife and one child, and settled in Bear Grove township where he had one hundred and twenty acres in sections 17, 18 and 7, land for which he had exchanged his Cerro Gordo farm. He has since added to his farm and now owns two hundred and two acres, all finely improved. Mr. and Mrs. Sheets have four children-Harry, born July 20, 1870; Daniel, born September 30, 1873; Murray, born September 13, 1875, and Grace, born September 20, 1881. Henry Patterson, an orphan son of Mrs. Sheets' sister, born in Pennsylvania, July 16, 1869, makes his home with Mr. and Mrs. Sheets.

James D. Corbitt, son of John and Sarah Corbitt, was born in Herkimer county, New York, February 6, 1856, The family moved in 1859, to Oneida county the same State. John Corbitt worked in a woolen factory and his son, James D. followed the same occupation until his removal to the west. Mr. Corbitt, Sr., came to Cass county in July, 1875, and settled on section 25, of Bear Grove. He was accompanied by his wife, James D., the subject of this sketch, and one daughter, Mary A. She was born October 30, 1863, and is now the wife of Jerry Cornell, of Benton township. James D. Corbitt and Jennie R. Hinton were married September 19, 1880. She was born December 22, 1856, and is a daughter of Robert and Mary Hinton. Her mother died in 1865, and her father in 1884. Robert Hinton was a resident of Union township, Mr. and Mrs. Corbitt reside upon a farm in section 36, of Bear Grove, which he purchased in July, 1880.

John O. Hazlett was born January 11, 1829, in West Virginia. His mother, Mary Hazlett, died at his birth, and he was reared by his grandfather, William Ogy, of Somerset county, Pennsylvania, with whom he lived until he reached maturity. In 1861 he went to Fillmore county, Minnesota, where he lived till 1864. He enlisted in that year in company E of the Ninth Iowa Cavalry, and served one year in General Reynolds' division, in the

Arkansas department. After the war he married in 1851 in Allamakee county, this State, to Margaret M. Schroder. Ten children have blessed their union—Mary S. A., wife of Ezra D. Yoder; Rachel L., George W., John Grant, Taylor E., Dora Ellen, Minnie M., Charles R., Lewis and Melinda.

Jesse J. Tippey, son of Henderson and Vashti Tippey, was born in Grant county, Indiana, February 24, 1847. His father died in October, 1872, and his mother in May, 1863. Jesse was educated in the public schools, and afterwards attended select school, and finally, Wabash college. He was married in his native county, November 13, 1872, to Elizabeth Westfall, daughter of James and Angeline Westfall. She was born in the same county, December 12, 1852. Mr. Tippey first visited Cass county in the fall of 1877, and again in January, 1880, at which time he purchased of A. O. Rogers his present farm, which contained eighty acres, located on section 15, Bear Grove township. Mr. and Mrs. Tippey have four children-Macauley E., born in September, 1873; Angie Alminta, born in May, 1875; Nellie J., born in October, 1877; and Frank H., born in September, 1882. Mr. Tippey was elected township clerk in 1872.

Thomas N. Bicket, son of Samuel and Mary Bicket, was born in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, June 15, 1848. His parents died in that county. Thomas N. Bicket and Josephine Hite were married February 28, 1866. She was born in 1849 in the same county. He followed farming in Pennsylvania until 1876, then came to Iowa, and settled in Cedar county, where

lived a short time in Howard county, In 1866 he removed to Jasper county, where he remained about five years. He then removed to Clay county, and remained six years, after which he returned to Jasper county, and two years later came to Cass county. After living here about two years, he bought eighty acres of land in section 24 of Bear Grove township, which is now his residence. He also owns one hundred and sixty acres of land in Clay county. Mr. Hazlett was he farmed upon rented land three years. He then removed to Cass county, and rented a farm in Atlantic township, where he lived four years on the same place, after which he purchased the farm on which he now lives, on section 11, Bear Grove township. It contains eighty acres. Mr. and Mrs. Bicket have eight children-Jennie, Mary, Tillie, Robert, William, James, Jessie and Amy.

George Keys was born in the city of Manchester, England, June 13, 1852, and is a son of John and Mary Keys. Keys was a boot and shoe maker by trade. George Keys came to the United States in 1870, accompanied by a young sister, Two sisters, Jane and Eliza had preceded them here. Jane is now a resident of Norwalk, Connecticut; Eliza, of Mount Vernon, Ohio; and Sarah, of Cleveland, Ohio. George Keys, for eight years after coming to this country, lived at Norwalk, Connecticut, then went to Mount Vernon, Ohio, remaining till February, 1878. He then came to Iowa, and located in Washington township, Cass county, where he had charge of Dr. Russell's farm. He then came to Bear Grove and bought a farm of sixty-five acres on section 8, where he lived two years, then sold and purchased his present farm, which contains sixty acres, located on the northwest quarter of the same section. Mr. Keys was married at New Castle, Coshocton county, Ohio, on January 29. 1878, to Martha L. Clark, a native of that county, born April 29, 1852, and daughter of Joshua and Eleanor Clark. Her father still lives at the homestead in Coshocton county. Her mother died September 8, 1884. Mr. and Mrs. Keys have had two children-John Russell, born November 8, 1878, and died August 8, 1880; and George Lloyd, born February 10, 1884. Mr. Kevs' parents came to this county in 1874. After a short residence in Connecticut, they then went to Mount Vernon, Ohio, where his mother died, in 1880. His father died, September 16, 1884. One brother, John Keys, came from England in 1872, and now lives near Mount Vernon, Ohio.

Henry R. Lee was born in Flemingsburg, Kentucky, September 12, 1846. His father, Rev. Charles Lee, an ordained Presbyterian minister, moved to Indiana, where he preached. He died at Hanover, Indiana, May 27, 1863. His widow, Minerva R. (Home) Lee, died at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, April 23, 1871. Henry R. Lee lived with his parents until seventeen years of age, then came to Iowa and engaged in farming in Henry county, remaining there until 1873. In that year he came to Cass county and settled at once on his present farm. It consisted of one hundred and twenty acres of unimproved land, which his father had owned since 1855, located in section 20, of Bear Grove township. He has since added

eighty acres to the original tract. He was married May 22, 1878, to Mahala G. Wells, who was born in Steuben county, New York, September 12, 1850. They have three children—Charles W., born in June 1879; Maud F., born December 1881, and Baby, born August 1884.

Ezra M. Marsh is a native of Grant county, Indiana, born January 16, 1840. He is a son of Enoch and Sidnie Marsh. Enoch Marsh with two of his daughters, Margaret and Minerva, came to Cass county in the fall of 1870, and bought a farm in section 22, Bear Grove township. The following spring he was joined by his wife, who was in feeble health having suffered from a paralytic stroke. She died in this township in 1876. Enoch Marsh has since his wife's death, lived a portion of the time, with his son Ezra, and the remainder of his time at Atlantic. Ezra Marsh came to Cass county in the fall of 1871. He was accompanied by his wife and two children. The first year they lived on the farm with his father, then settled on the farm they now occupy. It contains one hundred and sixty acres, located on sections 22 and 27. His residence is on 27. He was married June 6, 1860, in Grant county, Indiana, to Mary Louisa Evans, daughter of William M. Evans. She was born January 1, 1844. Ezra Marsh enlisted in September 1863, in Company K, Fortieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, as a recruit and joined the regiment at Columbia, Tennessee. He was in the famous battle at Franklin, Tennessee, in December 1864, and later at Nashville, and with General Thomas in pursuit of Hood's army as long as that army had an existence. They were in winter quarters at Huntsville, Alabama. He was honorably discharged June 16, 1865. Mr. and Mrs. Marsh have five children—Alice M., Rosa Belle, Joseph R., Minnie and George Leroy.

Oscar Stormer is a son of John and Bethany (Hall) Stormer, pioneers of Des Moines county, Iowa. John Stormer is still living on the old homestead in that county. Mrs. Stormer died October 1, 1855. Oscar Stormer was born in Des Moines county, October 19, 1844. He came to Bear Grove in 1870, and bought the northeast quarter of section 23, which was unimproved prairie. He settled here two years later, and commenced improvements. He was married November 30, 1876, in Atlantic, to Mary Helen Wright. daughter of John E. and Helen E. Wright. John E. Wright died in Atlantic township, May 24, 1882. Mrs. Wright and two daughters are 'now living in that town. Mrs. Stormer was born in Des Moines county, July 2, 1860. They have five children-John C. and Jennie C., (twins), Maritta May, Henry Jefferson and Myron Oscar. Mr. Stormer is serving his second term as school director. In 1882 he was elected justice of the peace. He is an enterprising and public spirited citizen.

Ober P. Viersen was born in Holland, March 6, 1839, and is a son of Peter Viersen. His parents emigrated to America in 1847, landed at New York, and went directly to St. Louis, where they remained a short time, then came to Iowa and located in Marion county, where they were among the early settlers. Mr. Viersen, Sr., followed farming in that county until 1878, when he moved to Des Moines,

where he still resides. His wife died in 1851. Ober P. Viersen and Mary Starr were married October 18, 1859, in Marion county. She was born in Colchester, Chittenden county, Vermont, August 18, 1841. Her parents, Lovell and Betsy Starr, moved to Canton, St. Lawrence county, New York, when she was very young, and in 1858, to Marion county, Iowa. Mr. Starr died July 26th, of the same year. His wife died in St. Lawrence county, in 1844. In 1864, Mr. and Mrs. Viersen moved to Nebraska, bought land and farmed two years, then sold out and came to Cass county. They bought the farm made by the pioneer settler, H. B. Roselle, consisting of one hundred and twenty acres on sections 28 and 29. Mr. Viersen has since sold forty acres and bought eighty. His farm now contains one hundred and sixty acres, all highly improved. There is an orchard on the place, planted by Mr. Roselle, with trees which he brought from the east. It is now in splendid bearing condition, and probably the oldest orchard in the county, having been planted in 1856. Mr. and Mrs. Viersen have had eight children-George, born in 1860, and died at the age of fourteen months; Mary A., born in 1862, now the wife of William P. Wilson; Lovell S., born in 1863, and was married the 8th of October, 1884, to Miss Estella Roland, in Stanton county, Nebraska, where he lives; Minnie, born in 1868, and died in infancy; Milton E., born in 1867; Edgar B., born in 1871; Anna E., born in 1874; Jennie G., born in 1877; Lillian A., born in 1880, and Ada Jane, born in 1883. Mr. Viersen has served as school director. and is one of the substantial citizens of the town.

Mrs. Viersen is a member of the Starr family, who have quite a history of their own. The first of the family came from England in 1628. He was the only son of wealthy parents, but falling in love with a Scotch girl, whom he was not permitted to marry, he ran away with her, and carrying off, at the same time, his father's gold-headed ivory cane, and gold snuff box. The cane had his father's initials, C. S., upon it, his name being Comfort Starr. The old gentleman, as was often the case in those good old days, cursed his son bitterly, praying that he and his descendents should suffer the pangs of poverty. There are now some five hundred of these descendents living, and among them are many who have outlived the curse. Reunions are held at the old home in Vermont, and the old cane and snuff-box are always present. There has always been a Comfort Starr to own the cane; the youngest one now is twelve years old, and is living in Brown county, Nebraska.

Rev. W. M. Graham was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, September 20, 1834. He is a son of Andrew and Margaret Graham. The former died in Westmoreland county. The latter is now living upon the old homestead. The subject of this sketch was educated in the common schools, and after an academic preparation, entered the junior class at Madison college, Ohio, and graduated from that institution, September 15, 1858. He was married on the same day, to Eliza M. Findley, a native of Antrim, Guennsey county, Ohio, born August 7, 1833. His study preparatory to entering the

ministry, was done at Allegheny Theological seminary, under the auspices of the United Presbyterian church. He continued studying four years, and in 1861, commenced his ministerial labors. Until he came west, his attention was devoted almost entirely to the ministry. He came to Cass county in February, 1867, and bought the farm he now owns and occupies. It is located in section 11, of Bear Grove, and contains one hundred and twenty acres of finely improved land. On account of failing health, has been obliged of late years to abandon preaching. Since coming to this county he has given much time to his chosen work, preaching three years at Adair. Mr. and Mrs. Graham are the parents of four children, two now living-Samuel F., born November 19, 1864, now at home, and Andrew Ross, born October 6, 1870. Mr. Graham has served as town trustee, school director and assessor. Andrew H. Graham, brother of Rev. W. M. Graham, and his wife, Rose B. Graham, came to Cass county in 1870, and settled where they now live in section 2, Bear Grove. They have eleven children-Andrew L., George M., Florence M., Robert F., James I. Harry M., Margaret, Amy M., Gertrude, Genevieve and Helen. Mr. Graham has a fine farm of one hundred and sixty acres.

Samuel B. Kegarice was born in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, September 12, 1825. His parents, Jacob and Barbara Kegarice, died in that county. Samuel was reared on a farm, and at the age of seventeen years, went to serve an apprenticeship at the blacksmith trade. He was

married August 14, 1848, to Hester Ann Thomas. Mr. Kegarice followed his trade in Bedford county until the fall of 1858. He then moved to Springfield, Missouri, where he was living when the war broke out. Being a strong Union man he was compelled to leave the State, his life being in danger. He left behind him about three thousand dollars worth of property, of which he has never recovered a dollar. He went to Bureau county, Illinois and worked at his trade until 1870. He came, in that year to Cass county, and settled in Bear Grove township where he now lives. He owns a farm of forty acres. After coming here, he followed his trade until 1881. He now rents his shop. Mr. and Mrs. Kegarice have two children-Josiah, born April 14, 1849, now married to Birdie Copeland, and Mary Ann, born September 14, 1850, living at home with her parents.

Charles J. Olson was born in Sweden, October 9, 1830. He came to America in 1857, and located in Henderson county, Illinois, where he remained until 1862, then removed to Jefferson county, Iowa. In 1873 he came to Cass county and purchased eighty acres in section 22, where he now lives. He was married November 19, 1863, to Charlotte Anderson, a sister of C. J. Anderson. She was born in Sweden, January 22, 1835. They have four children—Mary C., wife of Frank Blaser of Noble; Albert O., Carrie J. and Frank E.

ORGANIC.

The board of supervisors of the county, in response to a petition that had been presented, on the 11th of June, 1869, ordered the organization of congressional

township 75, range 36, into a civil township to be known as Bear Grove, and ordered that C. A. Hebing act as the organizing officer. The election was held at the Roselle school house, on the 12th day of October, and the following officers chosen, the first in the new township: Lorenzo D. Marsh, Henry Stone and William Martin, trustees; William Farmer, clerk; Henry Stone, assessor; C. T. Sumers, justice of the peace; Isaac Marsh, constable; and H. G. VanVlack, supervisor. There were but eleven votes cast at this election. The present officers of the township are as follows: Alexander Hyndman, Joel Perkins and J. C. Bradbury, trustees; J. J. Tippey, clerk; Oscar Stormer and H. R. Lee, justices; George F. Case and H. W. Runte, constables; C. W. Andrews, assessor; John Bell, J. C. Bradbury, Jacob Wissler, John Boller, H. D. Brown, C. H. Fleagle, Eli Adams and J. O. Russell, road supervisors.

GALION POST OFFICE.

This office was established in November, 1880, and S. B. Kegarice, was commissioned post master. He kept the office in his blacksmith shop, that he was running on section 27. The present postmaster is J. B. Thomason, who has a store on the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 27, and has the office in his store.

A blacksmith shop was established in 1870, on section 27, by S. B. Kegarice, who continued to operate it for about ten or eleven years, when it he leased it to his son, who ran it for two years, when it passed into the hands of the present smith, Robert Sharp.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first school house in the township was erected by H. B. Roselle, in 1862 or 1863, on section 29. Hannah Disbrow, now the wife of Benton Morrow, taught the first term of school in this building, which was also the first in the township. The building proved too small for the purpose intended, and was afterward sold to O. Vierson, who uses it as a granary at present.

One of the early schools in this township was obtained and conducted in an entirely original manner. A man, who was sub-director for his district, induced a friend to represent him to the county superintendent as being well qualified for the position of teacher. His excuse for not seeing that official in person was urgent business in another direction. The friend secured a certificate for him, and being sub-director, he hired himself and taught by proxy, his wife doing, or pretending to do, the teaching. She began with six or seven pupils, but they dropped off, one by one, until she had but two or three left. One day a neighbor from another district, seeing one of her former pupils running at large, asked him why he was not in school. "Oh, 'cause the school ain't worth a ---; the schoolmarm washes, cooks, sweeps and keeps school all at one time; then she doctors folks, too." She taught in the same shanty in which the family resided, and when the sub-director went to draw his pay, he brought in a bill for fuel, house rent and teacher's salary.

FIRST ITEMS.

Osro Baldwin built the first log cabin in the township, which still stands on the farm now owned by J. W. Brown.

The first marriage occurred in 1858, which joined together the hearts and destinies of Seth Sackett and a daughter of Osro Baldwin.

The first death was that of Osro Baldwin, whose demise occurred during the year of 1858.

The first birth in Bear Grove was that of a child of H. B. Roselle.

The first frame house erected in the township was built by L. D. Marsh, in 1859.

The second frame house was built by Dr. A. Teele, on section 8, in the year 1862.

The first school house in the township was built on section 29, by H. B. Roselle, in 1862 or 3.

The first school in the township was taught by Hannah Disbrow, now the wife of Benton Morrow.

The second house in the township was built by H. B. Roselle, and was constructed of rails and hay.

The first Sabbath school in the township was organized by William Farmer, in the spring of 1870, at the school house now in district No. 1. It had an attendance of about twelve or fifteen at the start.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

This sub-division of Cass county is bounded upon the north by Franklin township, with Massena on the east, Edna on the south and Bear Grove on the west. It is a full congressional township, comprising about 23,040 acres, and is technically known as township 75, range 35. It was constituted in 1863, being cut off from the old townships of Breckenridge and Lura, the former of which became extinct at that time. Massena was afterward taken from this newly formed township. The principal stream

of water is Seven Mile creek, which flows from the northeast to the southwest, passing through sections 1, 2, 11, 10, 15, 16, 21, 20, 29, 32 and 31, and making its exit into Bear Grove township from the latter section. There is considerable timber of natural growth found along the banks of this stream, but aside from this the township is mostly an open and rolling prairie, which abounds with may many beautiful artificial groves and a rich and productive soil, which is well developed by the industrious and pros-

perous class which comprise the inhabitants of the township.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first settler in Union township was Peter Hedges, who in the fall of 1850, came from Logan county, Illinois, where he had been living, and took up a claim on Seven-Mile creek, at what was then called Hickory Grove, afterwards known as Hedges', and now as Gaylord's Grove. In 1859, he went to Colorado, coming back in the fall, but went out once more in the following year, but the autumn found him once more in Cass county, where he remained until about 1863, when he sold sold out to D. F. Gaylord, and moved to Albany, Gentry county, Missouri. In the latter part of 1881, he removed to Excelsior Springs, Clay county, in the same State, where he died in the spring of 1882.

Cyrus Newlon came from Edgar county, Illinois, in June, 1858, and located on section 31. He remained till 1873, when he removed to Atlantic.

Cyrus S. Newlon was born in Edgar county, Illinois, in September, 1827, and is the son of Hiram and Margaret (Fields) Newlon. He spent his early life there, and was married there in 1848, to Jannette Middleton, a native of Vigo county, They have four children-H. S., the eldest, is in the agricultural implement business in Atlantic; J. C., a graduate of the Keokuk Medical Institute, is practicing medicine in Carmi, Illinois; 'Ida M. is now the wife of John Southwick; their youngest child, Magnolia. resides with her parents. He came to this county in 1858, locating at what is called Newlon's Grove, in Union township. He

improved one hundred and sixty-six acres of land, and made his home on it, till 1873, when he came to Atlantic to reside. He lived a retired life for three or four years, and then engaged in the agricultural implement business, which still occupies his attention. He has held the office of justice of the peace and other minor positions, and was one of the members of the first board of supervisors of Cass county. He is a Knight Templar in the Masonic order. The family are identified with the Presbyterian church.

In the spring of 1859 William Perkins came, and located at Newlon's Grove, on section 31, having removed from Edna Grove, where he had settled the previous year. He was a native of Connecticut, and on arriving at suitable age, became a sailor. He followed this occupation until his marriage, when he removed to Ohio. He removed to this county in 1858, settling at Edna Grove, from which place he removed to this township, as aforesaid. He was a clever man, a great hunter and quite a backwoodsman. He died and was buried in the township. After his death, the family scattered, but finally located in Kansas.

James Edwards came to Union township in 1860. He did not buy any land, but rented in various parts of the township for several years. His wife and daughter went to Oregon, where Mrs. Edwards died. James is now a resident of VanMeter, Iowa, where he has married again. He came to this county from Illinois, which was his native State.

William Wilson settled on section 20, in the spring of 1862. He came to the county from Ash Grove, Illinois, and lo-

cated at Turkey Grove in the fall of 1860. He remained that winter, and in the following spring removed to Edna township, where he rented land, and farmed it that season. He then removed to this township as aforesaid. He had a wife and two children. In 1864 he sold his land to F. H. Whitney, and removed to Nevada.

William H. Hoyt came in the fall of 1864, and settled on section 29, where he still resides. When he first settled, there were some five hundred Indians encamped about a mile north of his residence in the grove.

William Hoyt is the only one left of the pioneers of Union township. He came here from Mason county, Illinois, in October, 1864, and settled upon a farm which had been partially improved by Frank H. Whitney, now of the city of Atlantic, and by him sold to Harvey Hoyt, of whom William Hoyt purchased it. It consists of one hundred and twenty acres, one forty of which lies on section 32, and the remainder on 29. Mr. Hoyt was born in Sciota county, Ohio, February 27, 1828. His father, Alanson Hoyt, left Ohio in 1842, and settled in Mason county, Illinois, where he died in 1877. His wife, Sarah (Stoddard) Hoyt, died during the war. William was reared upon a farm. In 1845 he was married to Jane Devault, who was born in Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Hoyt have seven children living-Hiram, James, Alanson, Eliza, Sarah, Reson and Lydice May.

V. C. Whip was among the early settlers of Union, coming from Illinois in the spring of 1865, and entered land on section 28. He improved a farm here, where he remained two or three years,

after which he removed to Massena township, living there about two years. He is now a resident of Ringgold county, Iowa.

W. B. Edwards was one of the early settlers of Union, coming in the spring of 1867. During the days of his first settlement he was obliged to go to Taylor county for corn to make bread.

William B. Edwards, son of Amos and Nancy Edwards, was born in Pike county, Illinois, February 5, 1842. His mother died when he was quite young. In 1856, Amos Edwards removed with his family to Schuyler county, Illinois. William B., subject of this sketch, enlisted in that county, August 13, 1861, in the Third Illinois Cavalry, company H. He served in the western department. The first important engagement in which he took a part, was at Pea Ridge, Arkansas. At Haines Bluff, on the Yazoo river, he served as orderly for Col. DeCourcie, took part in the capture of Arkansas Post, where he served as orderly for Colonel Lindsley. He participated in many skirmishes and cavalry fights. He veteranized and was honorably discharged. October 20, 1865, at Fort Snelling. He returned to Schuyler county, and November 14th, of the same year, was married to Sarah J. Chapman, a daughter of James and Louisa Chapman. She was born in that county, January 17, 1849. James Chapman died in Schuyler county, in 1867. Mrs. Chapman came to this county with her daughter, Mrs. Edwards, and died here in 1872. Mr. and Mrs. Edwards took up their abode in Union township. May 2, 1867. He had been here the previous fall and purchased forty acres on

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section 29, where they lived until March, 1875, when they sold and bought the farm they now own and occupy. He owns eighty acres where he resides, and one hundred and sixty acres on section 26. All of this land is in a good state of cultivation. Mr. and Mrs. Edwards have no children of their own. Cora M. Chapman, a sister of Mrs. Edwards, was reared by them. She is now the wife of Edwin Petit, of this town. The year Mr. Edwards came here, Indians were often seen. A party of forty Indians camped for several days near his residence, during their first year here.

John H. Green, one of the prominent and successful farmers of Union township, was born on the 30th of October, 1840 and is the first white child born in Jones county, Iowa. His father, Thomas Green, was a pioneer of Jones county, settling there in July, 1840, and there remained until 1876, when he went to Atlantic, Cass county, remained here about five years, when he moved to Pymosa township, and there remained until his death, which occurred in July, 1883. John H. was reared on a farm, and with the exception of his service and about eighteen months at carpenter work, he has devoted his life to agricultural pursuits. In 1861, he enlisted in company A., Ninth Iowa Infantry. The first important engagement in which he participated, was at Pea Ridge. He was also in the siege of Vicksburg, battle of Jackson, in Hooker's battle above the clouds on Lookout Mountains, at Mission Ridge and several others. He was with Sherman in his march to the sea, through the Carolinas. Green was promoted from second sergeant to first lieutenant, in October, 1863. At the close of the war he was discharged, and soon returned to Jones county, where he was married in 1869, to Martha E. Bennett. Soon after their marriage, John came to Cass county, and bought one hundred and sixty acres of good land on section 15, Union township, where he now owns the model farm of the township. He is known throughout this region, as an excellent stock breeder.

Prosper Pettinger is a native of Luxemburg, born January 12, 1853. He came to America in March, 1872, landing at New York. He came directly west to Dubuque county, where he lived three years, then came to Cass county, and bought two hundred and eighty acres of land in Union township. He has since added four hundred and five acres to his farm and now has one of the largest farms in the township. June 10, 1874, he was married to Catharine Sauser, daughter of John B. Sauser, of Dubuque county. born July 20, 1851. They have six children-John B., Robert G., Leo P., Prosper H., Walter T. and Celestine M. Mr. Pettinger is an energetic, thorough-going farmer.

John W. Graham was born in St. Joseph county, Michigan, May 27, 1842. His father, John Graham, moved to Iowa, in 1853, and settled in Jones county, where he bought land and made a farm. He was formerly a miller. He died in Jones county in 1869. His widow, Mary Graham, still survives and lives in that county. John W. Graham was married September 25, 1867, to Mrs. Ruth Van Dresser, who was born September 25, 1844, in

Indiana. Her father, James H. Waldron, settled in Jones county in 1853, and still lives there. Mr. and Mrs. Graham came to Cass county in June, 1872, and bought one hundred and twenty acres on section 31, Union township, which is now all under cultivation. All of the improvements have been made by Mr. Graham. have six children—Leon W., born in July, 1868; John H., born in July, 1870; Nellie May, born in March, 1874, Minnie, born in December, 1876, Sadie, born in September, 1878; and Emma, born in January, 1882. Mr. Graham was a member of company G, Thirty-first Iowa Volunteers. He was present at Sherman's defeat on the Yazoo river, in December, 1862, at the capture of Arkansas Post, at Jackson, Champion Hill, siege of Vicksburg, battle of Lookout Mountai, and other engagements. He participated in Sherman's grand march to the sea and through the Carolinas to Washington, and was present at the grand review of Sherman's army at that city. He took part in twenty-seven battles. His regiment was never engaged without his being in the ranks. He was mustered out as a non-commissioned officer. Graham was first married to Charles Van Dresser, March 7, 1865, and lived at Wyoming, Jones county. She had, by her first marriage, one child, Charles L., who is an adopted son of Mr. Graham.

Daniel P. Roberts, son of Adolph and Elizabeth Roberts, was born February 4, 1841, in Athens county, Ohio. In 1843 his parents came to Iowa and located in Linn county. They had a family of eight children, of whom Daniel P. was next to the youngest. In 1849 they removed to John-

son county, where the father died in 1872. The mother is still living upon the old homestead with her daughter, Mary. Daniel P. Roberts, in August, 1862, enlisted in company E, of the Twenty-eighth Iowa Volunteer Infantry. He participated in the campaign against Vicksburg, the battle of Port Gibson and Champion Hill, where he received a wound in his right leg, on account of which he was discharged at St. Louis, December 21, 1863. He returned to Johnson county, and was married to Margaret Alt, soon after. She was born in Johnson county, February 28, 1841. He engaged in farming in that county until 1878, then came to Cass county and bought one hundred and sixty acres in section 33, Union township, which is his present residence. He has a fine farm in a high state of cultivation. and Mrs. Roberts are the parents of five children—Cyrus, born in May, 1865; Cora, born in February, 1870; Sarah, born in January, 1874; Vance, born in April, 1877. and Alice, born in December, 1880. Roberts is a worthy citizen and a Christian gentleman.

Edwin Perry was born October 1, 1847, in Rockford, Winnebago county. Illinois. His father, Rufus Perry, emigrated to Jones county, Iowa, with his family, in 1855. Rufus Perry and his wife Catherine Perry, are now living in the village of Wyoming, Jones county. Edward Perry enlisted in October, 1863, in company L, of the Second Iowa Cavalry, and served until the close of the war, was discharged September 19, 1865. He participated in the battle of Tupelo, and the campaign against General Hood, in Tennessee. After the war, he went to Jones county,

Iowa. In the spring of 1866, he crossed the plains to Colorado, and stopped at Denver, where he purchased a team and did general teaming one year, then went to Cheyenne and Laramie Plains and remained one winter, hauling ties for the Union Pacific Railroad company. following season, 1868, he worked with his team, on the railroad construction at Echo Canon, about sixty miles from Salt Lake City. He then returned to Jones county, Iowa, reaching home in October, 1868. The following year he farmed on rented land. In the spring of 1870, he came to Cass county, and rented a farm on section 28, Union township, on which he remained and raised two crops. In the meantime he purchased forty acres on section 27, to which he removed in the fall of 1870, and upon which he now resides. He has, since that time, added one hundred and twenty acres to his farm and now has one hundred and sixty acres under good improvement. Mr. Perry was married November 15, 1868, to Margaret Guthrie, who is of Scotch descent, but born in Connecticut, August 13, 1848. Her parents are Clement and Agnes Guthrie, natives of Scotland, now residents of Jones county, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Perry have had eight children born to them-Emrie, born in November, 1869; Clement, born July, 1871, and died in September 1872; Rosetta, born in December, 1872; William, born in February, 1874, and died in August, 1874; Ira, born in August, 1875; Agnes, born in March, 1877; George, born in September, 1878, and Edwin, born in May, 1882. Mr. Perry is a man much esteemed in the township, and has served as a member of

the town board eight years, one-half of that time as chairman; three or four terms as school director, also as road supervisor.

Lafayette M. Johnson is a son of one of the pioneers of Cass county, Isaac Johnson, who settled here in the fall of 1858. He (Isaac Johnson) bought land on section 17, Edna township. Isaac Johnson was born in New York, while his wife, Sophronia, was born in Ohio. They came to Iowa from Rock county, Wiscon-Mr. Johnson is one of the substantial citizens of the town. The subject of this sketch, Lafayette M. Johnson, was born in Rock county, Wisconsin, April 8, 1853. He remained with his parents until becoming of age, and was reared a farmer. He was married, September 26, 1875, to Emma Hosfield, a native of New York. They have had five children, three of whom died in infancy. The two now living are-Elmer W., born January 1, 1877, and Allie Maud, born December 31, 1883. Mr. Johnson's farm is located on section 36. He is an enterprising and intelligent young man, and has been identified with the county from childhood.

Charles W. Mountain is a son of James and Esther Mountain, born in Virginia, September 29, 1846. His parents moved to Tennessee, and remained there until 1856, when they came to Warren county Iowa, where they were among the early In 1869 they removed to Kansas, where James Mountain died, March His wife died in that State, 3, 1880. Charles W. Moun-December 25, 1876. tain, in June, 1863, enlisted in company M, Eighth Iowa Cavalry, and served until July, 1865. His first experience of active service was during the campaign against

Johnston's army, in 1864. He took part in all the engagements of his regiment up to the date of his capture by the rebels in the raid made by Generals Stoneman and McCook in the rear of Atlanta, in July, 1864. He was taken to Andersonville, and kept there one month. A brother of his, William Mountain, was also a prisoner there previous to this time. liam) died at Annapolis, Maryland, shortly after being exchanged. Charles W. was removed from Andersonville to Florence. where he was kept a prisoner about five months, and was removed around the country several weeks, to avoid his rescue by the Union forces. He was finally given up, after the surrender of Lee, and Johnston's surrender, at Wilmington, North Carolina. His health was much impaired, and he soon after became sick from eating too much. He believes himself a sufferer to this day from the effects of prison life. He returned from the army to Warren county, Iowa, in July, 1865. In 1869 he came to Cass county, and purchased forty acres of land in Atlantic township, on which he lived two years, and then returned to Warren county. One year later he again came to this county, and bought the farm he now owns and occupies. consists of one hundred and sixty acres on section 17, which at the time of his purchase, was unimproved, but is now in a high state of cultivation. Mr. Mountain was married, in September, 1865, to Almaretta Foust, who was born in September. 1848, in Ohio. They have five children-Ida May, William Scott, Benjamin Clayton, James Oscar and Charles Wesley.

Edwin F. Lee, son of John and Hannah Lee, was born November 2, 1842, in Cum-

berland county, New Jersey. His father died in that State in 1864. His mother is still living there. Mr. Lee has no relatives in this State, with the exception of an uncle in Polk county. Edwin F. Lee was employed by the government in the naval transportation service, from the spring of 1861 to the spring of 1864. In March. 1864, he went to Illinois, and engaged in farming in Mason county until 1871. He was married in that county, September 22, 1864, to Charlotte Chester, who was born in Cumberland county, New Jersey, in April, 1845. She is a daughter of Thomas and Dorothea Chester. Mr. and Mrs. Lee came to this county in 1871, and bought the farm they now occupy. first purchased forty acres, to which he has since added one hundred and twenty acres. It is located on section 27. Lee and wife have three children-Mahala, wife of Preston J. Hillyard, of this township; Henrietta and Selinda. Mr. Lee has served several terms as member of the township board of trustees, has been school director four or five terms, and township treasurer one term. He is a useful and highly respected citizen.

Jeremiah E. Todd was born June 6, 1847, in Hancock county, Ohio. He is a son of George and Rachel (Needles) Todd, natives of Ohio. He lived in his native State until November, 1864, when he en listed as a recruit in company A, of the Twenty-first Ohio Infantry, and served six months. He was mustered into service at Columbus, Ohio, and out at the same place. He returned home in good health and resumed farming. In 1866 he came to Iowa, and settled on a farm in Linn counyt, with his uncle, George

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Needles. He remained there one year, and then returned to Ohio, but soon after came back to Linn county. He was married July 5, 1869, to Martha Chessman, of that county, but a native of Indiana, and daughter of John Chessman, who died April 19, 1883. They remained in Linn county till 1877, when he came to Cass county and bought forty acres of land in Atlantic township. He kept this land until 1883, then sold it and purchased eighty acres of unimproved land in the southwest quarter of section 5, Union township, where he now resides. His farm is now all under cultivation and well-improved. It is well watered by a creek which crosses the south side, and a branch, running through the east side of the farm. He is engaged in general farming, and in addition to this, runs a threshing machine during the fall season, with which he does a good business. Mr. Todd started in life poor, but by industry and perseverance, has already accumulated a comfortable property. Mr. and Mrs. Todd have two children-Edna May, born May 23, 1871, and Sarah Ellen, born May 6, 1884.

John W. Crozier, son of Robert and Nancy Crozier, was born at Buffalo, New York, October 4, 1855. His parents were formerly from Ohio. They settled in Marion county, Iowa, about 1846. They were among the pioneers of that county. In 1850 they went to California, returning in 1855. On their journey home to Marion county, John W., the subject of this sketch, was born. The parents are still living in Marion county. John W. Crozier and Nancy Ann Elliott were married in that county on April 11, 1875. She

is a daughter of William and Mary Elliott, formerly of Kentucky, and now of Marion county. Mrs. Crozier was born in Kentuck, May 11, 1853. November 7, 1881, Mr. Crozier bought of T. C. Dowell, the southeast quarter of section 15, Union township, and September 1st moved thither. Since that time he has added forty acres to his farm. Mr. and Mrs. Crozier have three children—Clyde E., born in Marion county, July 27, 1877; Omie Dell, born February 2, 1879, and Augusta, born December 28, 1883.

Hall G. Van Vlack wasborn in Dutchess county, New York, June 19, 1827. His father, Daniel Van Vlack, was a resident of New York until his death, which occurred in May, 1883. Hall remained with his parents until 1844, when he learned the carpenter trade. He worked at his trade in Dunkirk, about eleven years, when he went to Pennsylvania, and there worked in Erie and Titusville, for nearly five years, as a contractor and builder. He was one of the best of his profession in Pennsylvania, and in 1868 he came to Iowa, and settled at Des Moines, Polk county, where he remained one year, and in the meantime he bought land in Cass county. On coming to Cass county he settled on section 11, Bear Grove township, and in 1869 he built a residence and began improving his place. In 1870 he sold his property and purchased land in Union township, and has now one of the best farms in the county. He was united in marriage in 1850, to Elizabeth Maxham. Mrs. VanVlack is a native of New York State, and was born in February, 1829. They have been blessed with two sons-Orson, born in 1854, and George, in 1860. Mr. VanVlack has been a prominent man in the public affairs of the county. He was the first supervisor of the township of Bear Grove, and in 1872 was again elected supervisor of the county at large, for three years.

George Bock, a native of New York city, was born September 24, 1842. He is a son of Gottfried Bock, who died in Johnson county, October 10, 1882. His wife, Margaret Bock, is now living in Johnson county. When the subject of this sketch was quite young, his parents moved to Washington county, New York. In 1863 they came to Iowa and settled in Cedar county. At the age of twenty-two vears George left home and worked at general farm work in that county. He was married in March, 1870, to Angeline Chrisman, a daughter of John and Sarah Chrisman. John Chrisman died in Johnson county, April 19, 1882, and his widow lives, at present, with Mr. and Mrs. Bock. Mr. Bock came to Cass county in 1873, and located on section 9, Union township, where he now lives. His farm contains one hundred and sixty acres, all under good improvement and fenced in forty acre fields. Mr. and Mrs. Bock have seven children-Emma, born August 10, 1871; Margaret, born August 17, 1873; Sarah, born September 20, 1875; Susan, born September 17, 1877; George, born September 8, 1879; Gottfried, born June 4, 1881, and Martha, born July 12, 1883. Mr. Bock has served as school director, road supervisor and member of the board of trustees.

Jonathan A. Taylor is a native of Clear-field county, Pennsylvania, born Novem-

ber 10, 1828. His father, John M. Taylor, emigrated to Iowa, and settled in Scott county, about 1854. He moved to Cedar county, where he died in January, 1873. His wife, Mary Taylor, died about six months earlier. Jonathan A., subject of this sketch, spent his early life in his native State, and at the age of twelve years, began to earn his own living. In 1854 he came west and spent a short time during the Border Ruffian war, then returned to Linn county, where his parents were living. One year later he went to Kansas and took up land and remained there two years. He then settled in Iowa. After spending one year in Davenport, he went to Cedar county and lived twelve years. March 16, 1874, he came to Atlantic, and became a resident of Cass county, purchasing land on section 17, Union township. His farm contains one hundred and twenty acres of land, a fine farm, upon which he has made all of the improvements. Mr. Taylor was married at Cedar Rapids, November 24, 1859, to May D. Cox, a daughter of Elijah and Jemima Cox, old settlers of Linn county. Mrs. Taylor was born March 16, 1841. They have had six children-William F., born in November, 1860, now living with his parents; Eva F., born in May, 1862, wife of A. O. Ludwig, of Union township; John W., born February 10, 1864, and died February 20, 1864; Lizzie, born in December, 1865, now the wife of Wallace Hardy, of Colfax county, Nebraska; Lydia A., born in May, 1869, and Alexander J., born in October, 1876.

Jacob Trego was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, in 1840. In 1841, his father, Curtis Trego, moved to Mercer county, Illinois, and later to Knox county then to Rock Island county, and thence to Henry county, Illinois. In the fall of 1875 he came to Iowa, and settled in Madison county, where he died, August 25, 1883. His widow is still living in Madison county. Jacob Trego, at the age of nineteen, left the parental roof, that being in 1859, and the family then lived in Knox county, Illinois. He enlisted in 1861, in company C, of the One Hundred Second Illinois regiment. After serving six months, he was discharged on account of disability. He was married June 30, 1861, in Mercer county, Illinois, to Hannah Wilkins, who was born in New Jersey, November 24, 1843. They lived one year in Mercer county, then removed to Henry county, where he followed farming. They came to Cass county in 1872, and bought land on section 13, Union township, improved and made a farm. In 1874 he sold this place to his father-inlaw, and moved to Dexter. Two years later he bought the farm he now owns and occupies, consisting of one hundred and sixty acres, all improved, on section 12. They have five children-Ida, Mary, Frances, Clarence W., Helen G. and Rush R.

In August, 1807, Allen Trego was born and is a native of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and is the son of Jacob Trego. He was married in Bucks county, in September, 1830, to Keziah Carver, a native of that county. They have had three children: Wilson, born in April, 1833, died 1834; Watson C., born in 1835, now a resident of Cass county, and Mary Ellen, wife of Cyrus Ulam, and died in December, 1862, leaving one child—Rosa. Mr.

Trego in 1843, moved to Mercer county, Illinois, and was engaged in farming, with the exception of four years, when he was engaged in the mercantile business in Henry county, Illinois, and in 1871 he came to Cass county, Iowa, and purchased four hundred and forty acres of land on sections 10, 11 and 13, Union township; and beside this, now owns eighty acres on section 11. He has deeded all his land except eighty acres, to his son Watson. Mrs. Trego died in August, 1882, and her death was greatly mourned by her husband and children. Mr. Trego is one of the prominent men of Union township, and is respected for his sterling, honest character.

Watson C. Trego was born in July 1835, in Bucks county, Pennsylvania. He enlisted in August, 1862, in company C, One Hundred and Second Illinois Volunteers, his health failed, and he was discharged on account of disability. was married in Mercer county, Illinois, to Elizabeth K. Wilkins. They have six children: Rosa Ella, died in October, 1861; Edith L., Edgar W., Mary B., Abby B., Allen W. and Nellie E. Mr. Trego served as school treasurer for two terms, has been school director and township assessor. He has been a very prominent man of his township, and is well known as an honest and upright citizen.

Hiram W. Studley, one of the prominent men of Union township, was born in in New Bedford, Massachusetts, on the 24th day of November, 1834, and there grew to manhood. He emigrated to Rock Island, Illinois, in 1855, and a portion of the three following years was deputy

county clerk of Rock Island county, Illinois; enlisted at St. Louis, Missouri, in October, 1858, and served five years in the Seventh United States Infantry, and was discharged, at New York city, in 1863, as quarter-master sergeant. On his discharge he was employed in the quartermaster's department at New York, until October, 1864, when he went to Nashville, Tennessee, to serve as chief clerk under Brevet-Colonel F. J. Crilly, chief quartermaster United States military railroads, where he remained until March, 1866, when the officer was relieved and ordered to Washington, D. C., where he remained until August, 1867, when the officer was again ordered to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and where he remained in the employ of the quartermaster's department United States army, until November 1, 1871. He left the service, and was engaged as salesman in a wholesale house in Philadelphia, until his settlement, in January, 1875, in Cass county, Iowa, where he bought one hundred and sixty acres of land on section 14, and made some fine improvements. He was married December 5, 1861, at Richland Grove, Illinois, to Lydia M. Trego, a daughter of Seth D. and Martha K. Trego, of Mercer county, Illinois. They have had three children: Charles E., Samuel and Anne M. Samuel was born July 13, 1868, in Massachusetts, and died in May, 1871, at Philadelphia. Mr. Studley has held the offices of township treasurer and justice of the peace. He was president of the school board, and has been entrusted with several other township offices.

Jeremiah M. C. Keasey was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, November 10,

1826. His father, Christian Keasey, was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and removed to Fairfield county, Ohio, with his parents when quite young. He, (Christian Keasev) died in Ohio in 1844. After his death his widow, Elizabeth Keasey, moved with her family, to La Grange county, Indiana, where she died in November 1872. Jeremiah Keasev and Temperance Merrifield were married in that county, May 25, 1851. She was born in Huron county, Ohio, May 19, 1832. They lived in La Grange county and followed farming until 1862, when they moved to Jasper county, Iowa, and engaged in the same business. In 1873 they came to Cass county and bought forty acres of land in Franklin township, on which they lived February 17, 1882, they five years. moved to the farm which they now own and occupy, consisting of eighty acres on section 4, of Union township. Mr. and Mrs. Keasey have two children-John and Elmer. Elmer was married in 1880. to Mary Lucass, and resides in Franklin township. John was married in 1884, to Minnie Folsom; they reside in Union township.

H. V. Boggs, son of Henry Boggs, of this township was born in Galia county, Ohio, February 22, 1846. His parents moved to Jones county, Iowa, in the fall of 1855, and remained there until June 1869, when they came to Cass county. Mr. Boggs, Sr., bought one hundred and fifty acres on section 29, and H. V., subject of this sketch, purchased eighty acres on section 20. The latter has since purchased eighty acres on section 30. Hiram V. Boggs was married June 17, 1874, to Esther Lloyd, a native of Wales, born August 16, 1855. She is a daughter

of Thomas Lloyd, who came from Wales to this country in October, 1868, and now resides in Edna township, Cass county. Mr. and Mrs. Boggs have two children—Beryl Margaret, born November 22, 1875, and Sarah Jane, born June 19, 1883.

Henry Boggs was born in Galia county, Ohio, December 10, 1814. His father was Andrew Boggs, a son of Samuel Boggs, who was one of the early settlers of Ohio and formerly from Virginia. Henry Boggs was married to Sarah Vashti McDaniel, who died in 1847. He was again married to Levina Green, a native of Ohio. He had by his first marriage, one son—Hiram V.; by the second marriage, ten children—Ervin, Tempy Jane, Sarah, Dell, Louisa, Henrietta, Henry Clay, John, Elizabeth and Andrew Jackson.

William L. Whisler, one of the Cass county pioneers, was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, in the town of New Lisbon, July 23, 1838. He is a son of Samuel and Elizabeth R. Whisler, pioneers of this county. They came here in 1855, from Whitney county, Indiana, where they had lived four years. They settled at Edna Grove, where Mr. Whisler, Sr., was postmaster for a number of years. The old homestead is now owned and occupied by R. M. Whisler. The subject of this sketch, in 1859, went to Kansas and spent one year in teaming and breaking prairie. then returned home. In the spring of 1860, he went to Colorado with his brother, John Whisler, and they together purchased a mining claim and engaged in mining a part of the season. The latter part of the time William hauled quartz. Not being satisfied with the prospect, he returned in November, crossing the Platte river at Fort Kearney on the day Lincoln was elected president. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company I, Twenty-Third Iowa Volunteer Infantry. His first active service was during the Vicksburg campaign. He participated in the battles of Port Gibson. Champion Hill and Black River Bridge. In the last battle, their colonel, William Kinsman, was killed, and the loss of the regiment was very heavy. They lost during the space of ten minutes, one hundred and fifty men. They were sent to Memphis in charge of prisoners, then to Milliken's Bend where the regiment was again engaged and afterwards rejoined the brigade at the siege of Vicksburg. He was in the battle at Jackson after the surrender of Pemberton, was then in the department of Louisiana and spent the winter of 1863-64 in Texas. He joined General Banks' force during the retreat of the latter from the Red river campaign, took part in the campaign against Mobile, was in engagements at Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely, and again took part in a campaign in Texas. He was honorably discharged at Davenport, Iowa, as a non-commissioned officer, August 26, 1865. Mr. Whisler was wounded at Fort DeRussey, on the Red river, by the accidental discharge of a revolver in the hands of a Union soldier. He returned to the home of his father. He was married to Maria S. Mercer, daughter of Jesse and Rachel Mercer, of Pottawattamie county, Iowa, and soon after bought his present home on section 31, Union township. His farm contains one hundred and twenty acres. Mr. and Mrs. Whisler have seven children-Jesse R., born in December, 1867; Laura J., born in December, 1869; Lewis E., born in August, 1872; Laura M., born in August, 1875; Wilbur F., born in May, 1878; Florence E., born in March, 1881 and Mary O., born in February, 1884. In the fall of 1876 Mr. Whisler rented his farm here and removed with his family to Pottawattamie county to a farm which they owned near the village of Elliott. In the spring of 1881 they sold this place and returned to Cass county. Mr. Whisler in 1867 was township clerk of the territory including Victoria, Edna and Noble townships. He is a life member of the Iowa Soldiers' Orphan's Home association.

G. A. Hebing was born on the banks of the river Rhine in Prussia, December 12, 1840. When nineteen years of age he came to America to seek a home. He landed at New York city, remaining there four weeks, then went to Sandusky, Ohio. Six weeks later he went to Davenport, Iowa, thence to Grinnell, where he remained four weeks. He next went to Council Bluffs and Omaha, and a few days later to Cass county. This was in 1857. In February, 1859 he, in company with eight others, crossed the plains to Central City, Colorodo and engaged in mining. He returned to Cass county in October of the same year. A few days after his return he started East on a visit to New York city, Sandusky and other points. The following spring he came again to this county and soon after, again crossed the plains to Colorado. He remained there until the December following, then returned. August 1, 1862, he enlisted in company I, of the Twenty-third Iowa Vol-

unteers. He participated in engagements at Currant river, Missouri, Grand Gulf, Port Gibson, Raymond, Champion Hill and Black River Bridge. He was wounded at the latter place in the left leg, in consequence of which he suffered amputation. He was removed, three weeks later to Jackson hospital at Memphis, then to Dodge hospital at St. Louis, thence to Jefferson barracks and there discharged as convalescent, and returned to Cass county. Three months previous to enlistment he was married to Mary E. Chapman, a daughter of one of the pioneers of Adair county. She was born in February, 1841. After his return from the army, Mr. Hebing began improving a farm in Bear Grove township, on which he lived until December, 1882, then sold and moved to his present farm in Union township. It is located on section 20, and contains seven hundred and twenty acres with five hundred acres improved. This is the largest farm in the township. land lies on sections 20, 21 and 29. His residence is on section 20. Mr. and Mrs. Hebing have six children—Altha F., wife of W. R. Noland of Edna; Charles H., Frederick M., Lena A., Mattie and Mary Maud.

Lewis L. Durham was born in Lewis county, New York, March 24, 1830. He lived in Lewis and Jefferson counties until about nineteen years of age. His father was a farmer and he was reared to that pursuit. His father died in Jefferson county, and his mother died while on a visit to him (Lewis) in La Salle county, Illinois. At the age of eighteen years he first came west and remained a few months in Michigan, then returned to

New York. In 1850 he again came West and about a year later started overland for California, but abandoned the trip near Fort Laramie and returned to La Salle county, Illinois. He was married October 3, 1851, to Lucetta M. Jones, who was born near Crawfordsville, Pennsylvania, in 1832. He remained in La Salle county, until 1854, then came to this State and and located in Benton county, where he purchased and improved a farm of two hundred acres. In 1856, he sold out and removed to Hardin county, where he bought a partially improved farm of one hundred and forty-five acres, which later he enlarged to seven hundred acres. When the war broke out he enlisted in company C, of the Sixth Iowa Volunteers. and was mustered in as a non-commissioned officer. He participated in all of the engagements of his regiment, except that of Jackson, when he was in the hospital, which included the battles of Pittsburg Landing, siege of Corinth, siege of Vicksburg, and in the army of Sherman which went to the relief of Chattanooga; also the battles of Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge, and other important engagements. The last ten months of his service he was orderly sergeant of the Fourth Wisconsin Regiment, Pioneer Corps. He returned to Hardin county, Iowa, and remained until 1873, when he came to Cass county, and is now identified with all of its material interests. His farm contains two hundred and sixty acres, on sections 29 and 30, all under good improvement. Mr. Durham's present wife was formerly Anna Onions, who was born in Eagland in 1846. They were married in 1873. Six children have been born to them, two of whom are deceased—Lewis, died at the age of three years and seven months; Lillie Viola was born in 1873; Olive May in 1875; Orrin (deceased) in 1877; Anna Laura in 1878, and James Garfield in 1880.

William A. Petit was born near Watertown, Jefferson county, New York, July 15, 1827. His father, Daniel Petit, lived in that county all of his life, with the exception of the last fifteen years. He died in St. Lawrence county a few years since. William A., on attaining manhood, went to Waupacca county, Wisconsin, where he worked at farming and in the pineries, about ten years. He then went to Winnebago county, Illinois, and engaged in farming near Rockford, remaining there until June, 1876, when he came to this county, and settled on land previously purchased, on section 14 of Union town-He has resided here continuously ship. His farm contains one since that time. hundred and sixty acres, all improved. Mrs. Petit was formerly Eliza M. Hobart, and their marriage took place October 2, 1853. They have eight children-Edwin W., born in January, 1859, now residing in this township; Henry A., born in April, 1861, now station agent in Wiota; Willie M., born in May, 1863, now living with his parents; Albert H., born in February, 1865; Frank C., born in February, 1868; Clara Louisa, born in February, 1870; Earl D., born in November, 1873; and Alice May, born in October, 1877. Mr. Petit is a good citizen, and is highly respected.

Josiah Snively was born in Washington county, Maryland, February 11, 1811. His early life was spent in his native

State, On attaining his majority, he went to Ogle county, Illinois, where he was married, June 1, 1857, to Phæbe Hurd, who was born in New Hampshire, September 1, 1833. In 1870 they removed to Linn county, Kansas, where he engaged in buying and selling stock. He came to Cass county in 1874, and purchased the northwest quarter of section 11, Union township. This land he improved, and the family have resided there since that time. Josiah Snively died, May 31, 1882. Mr. and Mrs. Snively had four children born to them-Edward, born in March, 1855, now living in Vermilion county, Illinois; Laura, born in May, 1858, now a teacher in the public schools of Atlantic. Charles, born in June, 1863, and Hattie, born in November, 1864.

Philip Trainer is a native of Wisconsin, born August 15, 1850. His father, Walter Trainer, died in Dodge county, Wisconsin, when Philip was quite young. His mother, Ann Trainer, died in Dodge county, February 4, 1870. Philip lived with his mother most of the time until he became of age. He was there engaged in the pineries, lumbering, logdrawing and sub-contracting, from the time he was eighteen years of age until he left Wisconsin. In 1875 he came to this county and has resided here continuously since that time. He purchased land on section 36, Franklin township, and there opened a farm of one hundred and twenty acres, which he sold in the fall of the same year, and purchased one hundred and sixty acres in section 5, Union township. He was married January 3, 1878, to Alice Conine, who was born in Columbia county, Ohio, August 5, 1861. Her father, Isaac Conine, came west and settled in Jones county, in 1868, and in 1870 came to Cass county and settled in Atlantic township, where he resides at present. Mr. and Mrs. Trainer have had three children—Arthur, (deceased), Rosetta and Frank Ray. Mr. Trainer is a member of the town board of trustees. He has served as road supervisor, and in 1884 was a candidate for county supervisor of the Fifth district.

EDUCATIONAL.

The school board of Union township is at present as follows: E. R. Moore, president; George VanVlack, secretary; H. W. Studley, treasurer; R. J. McNally, John Michaels, H. W. Studley, W. B. Edwards, Henry Boggs, J. R. Carter, E. R. Moore, directors.

Among the first terms of school taught in the township, was a term by Laura Woodward, in the spring of 1865, in the southwest corner of the township.

School district No. 1 has a school house on the northeast corner of section 11, near Seven-Mile creek. The district includes the territory contained in sections 1, 2, 11 and 12. The building was erected in 1881, at a cost of seven hundred and seventy-five dollars. Carrie Neely was the first teacher in this building. The present director is R. J. McNally. The first school taught in the district was about the year 1860, by Mrs. Sterling, in a house built by John Newlon, on section 1. The building was a temporary affair, constructed of hickory poles, which were placed on end and thatched with mud. The Sterling family occupied the house at that time, and the scholars, about four in

number, assisted Mrs. Sterling in the care of the children.

School district No. 2 embraces sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 17, 18, 19 and 20. It has a school house located on the northeast corner of section 19, erected in June, 1873, at a cost of six hundred and seventy-five dollars, and is 22x32 feet in size. The first teacher in this building was Anna Handley. The present teacher is Anna Stewart, with John Michaels director.

School district No. 3 has a house on the southwest corner of section 25, which was erected in the summer of 1879, at a cost of six hundred and fifty dollars. To G. W. Poppy belongs the credit of teaching the first term of school in this building. The present teacher is Ella Potter, with H. W. Studley director.

School district No. 4 has a school house house on the southeast corner of section 28, erected in 1874. The district embraces the territory contained in sections 27, 28, 33 and 34. The first teacher in the district was Mattie Chapman. Katie Jemerson is the present teacher, and W. B. Edwards present director.

School district No. 5 embraces sections 29, 30, 31 and 32. The first house in this district was built in 1868 or 1869, at a cost of about five hundred dollars, and was situated on section 29. Mary Bennett was the first teacher in this building. The edifice was subsequently sold, when the present house was erected in a more convenient place, on the northeast corner of section 31, in 1876. William Vrooman was the first teacher in the new house, and John Graham was the first director of the district. The present teacher is

Albert H. Perryman, and Henry Boggs is now director.

School district No. 6, includes sections 3, 4, 9 and 10. The school house, which was erected at a cost of \$684, in 1880, is located on the southeast corner of section 4. Mary R. McNally taught the first term of school in this building, and Amy Marker is the present teacher, with J. R. Carter, director.

School district No. 7, embracing sections 25, 26, 35 and 36, has a school house on the southwest corner of section 25, erected in the summer of 1884, at a cost of \$790. Ida Moore was the first and present teacher, with E. R. Moore, director.

ORGANIC.

Union township was originally known as Breckenridge, and contained the territory now occupied by Massena and Union. It was organized September 6, 1858, by S. L. Lorah, county judge, and named after John C. Breckenridge, then vice-president. As the sentiment of that township was strongly in favor of the Union forces, after the war broke out, and John C. Breckenridge became a majorgeneral in the rebel army, the name of the township was changed to Union, at the September meeting of the board of supervisors, in 1862, by motion of John H. Hardenburgh. At the first election held in Breckenridge township, in October, 1858, the following officers were elected, the election being held at the house of Peter Hedges: I. S. Rich, clerk; F. H. Whitney, assessor; Peter Hedges, John Whitney, justices of the peace; George Shannon, A. T. Whitney, constables; Peter Hedges, F. H. Whitney, L. W. Winkley, trustees, and George Shannon, supervisor.

The first election held in Union township, was October 14, 1862, at the house of F. H. Whitney, when the following officers were elected: John M. Scott, clerk; T. T. Rogers, assessor; James M. Hedges, constable; John Meredith, road supervisor; T. T. Rogers, F. H. Whitney, J. M. Scott, trustees. The present officers of Union township, are: W. A. Dowell, clerk; S. I. Chester, assessor; Hiram Studley, justice of the peace; Thomas Morgan, Orlando Trego, constables; Edwin Trainer; W. B. Speron, trustees; William Roberts, A. Sherwin, William Cool, Louis Bennett, Prosper Pettinger, Charles Bittman, Enos Moore, D. P. Roberts, J. M. Chew, road supervisors.

GENERAL STORE.

At the southeast corner of section 30, there was a small store of general mer-

chandise. It was established in July, 1884, and owned by M. S. Durham and Company. It was soon afterward discontinued.

BLACKSMITH SHOP.

At this point, there is also a blacksmith shop, owned by John E. Beckwith. He established this enterprise in August, 1884.

HISTORICAL.

The first marriage of Massena, was that of John Whitney and Mrs. Page, in the fall of 1860.

Mrs. N. M. Whitney cooked the first meal at Whitneyville, prepared by a lady.

An early death of the township, was that of May Edwards, who was killed by a cane mill, on section 21, in the fall of 1867.

CHAPTER XXIX.

EDNA TOWNSHIP.

Lying in the southern line of townships, the second from the eastern boundary of the county, is the sub-division of Cass county, known as Edna. Beautifully diversified as its surface is, with groves, and streams, hills, valleys and plains, it vies with any of the bright galaxy of townships that go to make up the county, in picturesqueness and beauty. It is

intersected, diagonally, by the West Nodaway, which enters the township on the east line of the northeast quarter of section 12, and crosses sections 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 29, 30 and 31, making its exit on the west line of the southwest quarter of the latter. Whisler's Branch, a tributary of this stream, has its head waters partially on section 2, and flows through

sections 3 and 4, in a westerly course, and then bending to the south, crosses sections 9 and 16, making a confluence with the main stream in the southwestern corner of the latter. Several other smaller water courses, without names, or having but a local nomenclature, meander through various other parts of the township, draining the land thoroughly, and affording a bountiful supply of excellent running water for stock purposes. Several fine natural groves of timber dot the surface of the country, the largest and most important of which are Brenton's Grove. located on the west half of sections 14 and 23, and parts of sections 15 and 22, Edna Grove, on sections 20, 21 and 29, and the grove on sections 27 and 28. As is usual, all the first settlements were made in or about these groves, and in their vicinity the country has an older appearance than in the open prairie portions of the township.

The surface is rolling prairie, for the most part, but some portions of it are rather hilly and broken, but not to a degree as to invalidate it for agricultural uses. The soil, in common with the rest of Cass county, is a rich, black loam, with a wonderful power of fertility, and richly repays the industrious, hard-working farmer who tills it. There are many fine, commodious farm houses within its borders, and these and the general air of thrift that pervades the whole, induces the belief in the prosperity of the people, who are, as a class, intelligent, enterprising and energetic agriculturalists.

There is one regularly laid out town within its borders, Reno, but which has never had any considerable growth, owing

no doubt to its want of railroad facilities. This is spoken of further on.

The township is bounded on the north by Union township, on the east by that of Victoria, on the west by Noble, and on the south by Union county.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first to effect a permanent settlement in Edna township, was a man by the name of William S. Townsend who located on the northeast quarter of section 20. about the year 1852, when he erected a small log cabin. After a short residence here, he removed to the northwest quarter of section 21, and built a double log house on the south bank of the Nodaway river. This house was open to travelers, and for some time he carried on quite an extensive business in this line. Mr. Townsend was a Kentuckian by birth, and, although uneducated and somewhat rough in appearance, was an energetic and enterprising citizen, and always a gentleman in his treatment toward others. The christian name of his wife was Edna, and in honor of her, the township and postoffice was so named by him. He remained here until 1855, when he removed to a point about two miles distant from where the town of Avoca now stands, in Pottawattamie county, where he engaged in the mercantile business. A few years afterward he disposed of his business there and went to Nebraska.

Branch Miller was a native of Tennessee, and first settled near Edna Grove, in 1853, and was a great hunter. He did not remain in the township very long, and since his removal therefrom, died. A son of his, by the name of Hurom, is now serving a life sentence in the penitentiary

for the murder of a man by the name of Dr. Glenn, in California.

During the year 1853, James White, a native of Illinois, settled on section 15. He erected a frame house upon the place, where he lived a year or more, and then removed from the township.

A man by the name of Prosser, settled on section 22, in 1853, where he built a double log cabin. A short time afterward he sold to a man by the name of Flowers, and left the country. In 1854 Flowers disposed of the property and returned to Illinois.

Andrew Ams, a native of Pennsylvania, came to Edna from Illinois, and settled on section 17, in 1853. He remained in the township a few years, when he returned to Illinois, and subsequently went to Missouri, where he now resides.

In June, 1854, John Brenton, a native of Kentucky, settled on the old Prosser place, on section 22, purchasing it of Flowers. He remained a resident of the township until a short time prior to his death, making his home with his son, William F., who eame to Edna in October, 1854, and resides at present on section 23. John Brenton, was born in the Blue Grass region, Kentucky, 1797. His father, William Brenton was a native of Virginia, born on the south branch of the Potomac river. He served in the war for our independence, and after that time he came to Kentucky and remaining there some time he participated in the Indian war of 1799. He then emigrated with his family to what was then the territory of Louisiana, and settled in what is now known as Clark county. He purchased some fine timber land, which he improved

for farming, and there he made his home until his death. John Brenton, was reared to manhood in the manner in which all young men were reared in those days, and was married in 1817, to Catherine Bullock, a native of Virginia. after his marriage he settled in Clark county, and worked at his trade of boot and shoe-making, until 1830, when he moved to the Wabash valley, and there remained for two or three years, when he went to Clay county, Indiana, and remained a resident of that county until 1854. He then sold out and started for Council Bluffs, Iowa, with a team, and on reaching Edna Grove, he concluded it would be a good country for farming, so he bought land on section 22, and erected a log cabin, and began a pioneer's life. The first winter of his being a resident of his new home, he killed twenty-two deer, and thus kept the family well supplied with fresh meat. The next fall he went to live with his son William F., and there remained until May, 1868, when he went to Montgomery county to visit his children and remained until his death. which occurred in 1869. There were seven children in the family, three of whom are now living-Sarah, William F. and Nancy.

William F. Brenton was born in Clark county, Indiana, on the 20th of August, 1827, and received his education, and was reared on a farm. He was married on the 13th of July, 1854, to Elvina Matthews, a native of Park county, Indiana. After his marriage, William started to join his parents in Iowa, and settled first on section 22, Edna township, and in company with his father he purchased 2,000

acres of land, and began dealing in real estate. In 1862 he settled on his present location, on section 23, where he has erected a large frame house and has a set of nice farm buildings. He has beautified his place with shade trees, and has planted various kinds of fruits. Mr. Brenton has filled many offices of trust in the township, having been assessor and township clerk, and was a member of the school board for a number of years. Mr. and Mrs. Brenton have one child, Edna A.

John Erwin, a native of Pennsylvania, came to Edna, from northern Indiana, in 1854, and settled on section 17. He remained a resident of the township until the time of his demise. His son, Rufus, came to the township with him and settled on section 30. He afterward removed to Page county, Iowa, where he has since died.

Kirby H. Wilson made a settlement in Edna later than John Erwin, in 1854, on section 15, coming from Illinois. He remained here several years, when he sold his property, removing to Mills county, Iowa, where he engaged in the mercantile business. At present he is a resident of of Pottawattamie county, Iowa.

Edward Porter came to Cass county in September, 1855, and settled in Round Grove, now a part of Edna township, and located on the farm owned by William S. Townsend, who was one of the first settlers in Cass county. Edward lived in a small log cabin until 1870, when he built a nice frame house, in which he now resides. Mr. Porter was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, on the 1st of February, 1813. When about ten years of age he moved with his father to Rich-

land county, Ohio, and there remained until about twenty years of age. In the fall of 1833, he moved to Macon county. Illinois, where his father died, leaving Edward to support the family. Edward remained in that county until 1835, when he removed to Stark county, Illinois, and there remained a short time, when he came to Iowa, and has since made this his home. Mr. Porter was married in Stark county, Illinois, on the 25th of October, 1838, to Clarissa Powell, a native of New York State. They have had thirteen children, eight of whom are now living-Elizabeth, Jane, Amelia, Isaiah, Alice, John, Rosa and William. Daniel W., the eldest son, enlisted in 1862, in the Twenty-third Iowa Infantry, and died in the service. Mr. Porter's mother died in 1883, in Stark county, Illinois, at the age of ninety-six years.

William Gardner entered a tract of land in Edna township in 1855, and settled on it. He was a very enterprising man, and built, at his own expense, a bridge spanning the Nodaway. In making his start in the township he had to go to Missouri to get his supplies. He removed from Edna to Atlantic township, in Turkey Grove.

In 1855, Samuel Whisler, a native of Pennsylvania, emigrated from Wayne county, Indiana, and made a settlement on section 16. He improved a farm here, where he made his home until his death, which occurred November 17, 1876. He was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, on the 24th of May, 1811, and when six years of age his parents moved to Columbiana county, Ohio, where he grew to manhood, being reared on a farm and ed-

ucated in the public schools. When a young man he was engaged in clerking in a general store, and was later engaged in the business for himself. He married Elizabeth R. Pike, a native of Ohio, in 1837. In 1851 they moved to Indiana and located on a farm, where he lived until 1855, when he sold his place and started with teams for Iowa. He settled on section 16, Edna township, where he built a small log cabin, and lived there until a few years before his death. There were six children in the family-Hugh, William L, John T., Mary A., Matilda J. and Robert M. Mr. Whisler united with the Christian church at Churchill, Columbiana county, Ohio, and began preaching in that denomination, and a few years after he came West, was ordained and preached regularly until his death. Robert M. was born in Stark county, Ohio, on the 7th of February, 1848, and when seven years of age came to Cass county, and was there reared to manhood. He was married in 1883 to Mary Lloyd, a native of England. He now lives upon the old homestead, and his mother now makes her home with him. He is engaged largely in the stock business, principally cattle and hogs, and has a large quantity of grazing land.

Joseph Edwards, a member of the board of trustees, came to Cass county in 1855, and settled on section 14, Edna township. He stopped but a short time there, when he returned to Illinois, and there remained until 1858, when, accompanied by his family, he started with a team for their new home. They brought their household goods and provisions, and camped out when they first arrived. He

erected a log cabin in which the family lived for a number of years, when a frame house of considerable size took the place of the rude log cabin. His farm is pleasantly located, and is known as one of the finest farms in the township. Mr. Edwards is a native of Morgan county, Illinois. He was married in 1851, to Isabella Bartles, and by their union nine children have been born—Hiram N., Joseph, Lafayette, Francis, Margaret L., Ella B., Jacob S., Minnie May and Johnnie D. Mr. Edwards has always taken an interest in the public affairs, and has filled a number of offices of trust in the township.

Samuel Wilson, one of the early settlers of Edna, came in 1856. He was born in Pennsylvania, in 1825, there was reared He moved to West Virto manhood. ginia when a young man, and was there married to Elizabeth Sutton, a native of that State. In 1856, he came to Cass county, settled in Edna township, and in 1858 in Edna Grove. He enlisted in 1862, in company H, Twenty-third Iowa Infantry. He died in the service in 1863. His widow married John Erwin, who died in 1868, and then married Joshua Calvin, and now resides on the Erwin farm on section 30. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson had seven children-Mary, Sarah A., William, Emeline, Martha J. and Amanda.

Isaac Johnson, who resides in Edna township, came in November, 1858.

Isaac Johnson was born in the town of Bethany, Genesee county, New York, in 1827, and there grew to manhood. He resided on a farm until he was fifteen years of age, when he learned the shoemakers' trade. His father, Seril Johnson, was a native of Vermont, and when four

years of age his parents emigrated to the Western frontier, and settled in Gene-He married Miss Launda see county. Isaac Johnson worked at his Greene. trade until he was eighteen years of age, when he moved to Ohio, and settled in Ashtabula county, at Rock Creek, and there worked at his trade. In 1850 he started with a team for Wisconsin, driving through Michigan, Indiana and Illinois, and after driving about nine weeks, he located in Rock county, Wisconsin, and there remained until the fall of 1850, when he returned to Ohio, and there spent eighteen months, when he returned to Rock county, and continued farming, and working at his trade until November, 1858, when he started with a team for Cass county, and bought a homestead in Victoria township, and lived a short time in Lewis. In 1860 he made a visit to Pike's Peak, and on his return he began to work at his trade, at Lewis. In 1865 he settled at his present location, on section 5, Edna township, where he owns a farm of two hundred acres of land, and has one of the finest residences in the township. Johnson was married in January, 1847, to Miss Sophronia Walden, and by their union they have been blessed with six children-Earl W., Lafayette M., Vernett J., Oscar F., Eugene M. and Elmer G.

William Perkins settled near Edna Grove in the summer of 1858, and in the spring of 1859, removed to Newlon's Grove, Union township, where he died.

James Edwards came to Edna township about the spring of 1859. He owned no land, and after a short stay removed to Noble township. M. M. Edwards settled in Edna township in 1859. He is now in Oregon.

William Wilson came to Edna township from Turkey Grove in the spring of 1861, and removed to Union township in the spring of 1862.

John Archer, justice of the peace of Edna township, was born in Clay county, Indiana, on November 23, 1842, and is the son of Benjamin Archer, a native of Ohio. When about eleven years of age, John emigrated with his parents to Iowa, and settled in Montgomery county, where his father bought a farm, and there remained until the time of his death. John enlisted in July, 1861, in company H, Fourth Iowa Infantry, and served until the close of the war. He was wounded once in the service, and was in thirty-two battles. Among the most important battles in which he took part were Pea Ridge, siege of Vicksburg, Lookout Mountain, and was with Sherman in his march to After his discharge he spent the sea. two years in Montgomery county, and then came to Cass county, where he purchased land on section 9, Edna township. In the spring of 1878 he came to Reno, and is now operating the Edna flouring mill. He was married in 1864 to Miss Mary Whisler, a native of Ohio. They have six children-Samuel, Bertie, Tillie, Ellery, John W. and Orpha L. Mr. Archer was elected justice of the peace in 1882, and is the present incumbent.

Charles W. Dutcher came to Cass county in 1870, and located in Noble township, where he purchased land on section 32. He improved a farm and built a nice comfortable house, and there remained about twelve years. He then sold his

farm and bought in Edna township, where he now resides. He is a native of Cook county, Illinois, and was born on the 10th of April, 1840. His parents were early settlers of that county, and he there grew to manhood. When seventeen years of age he learned the carpenter trade, and worked in Chicago about four years, when he went to Kansas, and located in what is now Cherokee county, and was there engaged at working at his trade until the breaking out of the war, when he enlisted, and acted as scout for the Union army until August, 1862, when he re-enlisted in company D, Ninth Kansas Cavalry, and served until the close of the war. He participated in the engagements at Pea Ridge, Prairie Grove, Kane Hill, and several skirmishes. After his discharge he settled in Bureau county, Illinois, and there made his home until 1870, when he came to Cass county. Mr. Dutcher was united in marriage in 1861, to Ruth A. Taylor, a native of Michigan. They have been blessed with eight children-Eva A., Clarissa, Mary, Minnie, Charles J., Jennie A., Jessie and John T.

Zachariah D. Keith came to Cass county in 1861, and settled on section 30, Edna township, where he made his home until the time of his death, which occurred in May, 1870. He was born in Huron county, Ohio, on the 1st of May, 1829, and when about nine years of age his parents moved to Allen county, and when seventeen years of age he learned the blacksmith tride. He was married in September, 1844, to Jerusha A. Enos, born in Ohio. In 1851 they moved to Indiana and there remained until 1856, when they started overland for Iowa. After a travel of five

weeks, they landed in Page county, and built a small log cabin, in which they lived until 1861, when he came to Cass county. Mr. and Mrs. Keith had eleven children, seven of whom are now living—Alexander, Mary J., Julia A., Harriet E., William E., Sarah E. and Andrew J. William E. was born in Page county, Iowa, in May, 1859. He was married in February, 1883, to Adeline Myers, and their union has been blessed with one child—Celia. William and his brother, Andrew J., reside on the old homestead, and their mother now lives with them.

Jesse T. Mercer came to Cass county in 1883 and bought one hundred and twenty acres of unimproved land on section 5. He now has one hundred acres improved and has built a good frame house. He is engaged in grain and stock raising. He was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, in April, 1854. When he was fourteen years old, his parents moved to Iowa and settled in Pottawattamie county, where his father purchased two hundred and forty acres of wild land, and improved a farm. He (the father) still makes that his home. Jesse T. remained with his parents until twenty-two years of age. He was then married to Mary E. Dewitt a native of Delaware county, Iowa, and settled in Sherman township, Montgomery, county, where he remained until he came to Edna. Mr. and Mrs. Mercer have had three children-William, George E. and Lancelot. William died at the age of six years.

Thomas Lloyd, born on January 1st, 1822, is a native of England. He was engaged in agricultural pursuits when a young man, and commenced work as a

stone mason when quite young. He was married in 1845, to Margaret Merideth, a native of Wales. They have six children—Samuel T., Emily, Esther, Mary, Isabella and Martha. The children have all been teachers in the public schools, and Samuel is now an attorney in Kansas. Mr. Lloyd came to Cass county in 1868, and bought land on section 20. He has since purchased the land adjoining, and now owns one hundred and twenty acres of land all improved, and has erected one of the finest frame houses in the township.

George W. Wakefield, the son of George W. W. and Mary (Clare) Wakefield, was born near Bloomfield, Davis county, Iowa, June 26, 1853, and in the following year, when he was but an infant, his parents He was reared moved into Cass county. here on these beautiful prairies and has grown up, so to speak, with this his adopted home. When he had attained a suitable age he commenced attendance upon the primitive schools of that transition period, in the rude log cabin that is seen by so many eminent men in the glamour that memory throws around their early days, as their only alma mater. Here George received the elements of his education, going to school during the short days of winter, and in the summer helping on the farm, for in pioneer days, all had to labor for the advancement of the family. Shortly before he had attained the full years of manhood, he felt inclined to start out on life's pilgrimage, alone, working for his own hand, and giving his father some fifty dollars for three months of his time, he purchased a team of his father for two hundred dollars, on credit, and

rented a part of his father's farm, and fed cattle in partnership with his father and brother. This he continued for three years, and having succeeded well at his first venture, he purchased a tract of land lying south of Anita, containing one hundred and twenty acres, which he had broken a year later. Here he built a good dwelling house, and a barn, set out a grove and made some other improvements. This place he still owns. During the hard times of 1876, and the failure of crops in this locality that ensued, he was obliged, by adverse circumstances to sell off his personal property, and went to work, heroically, to make enough to pay off the indebtedness against his farm. After working out, by the month, for three years, and renting the place to the best possible advantage, he succeeded in clearing off the mortgage on the 1st of October, 1879. He now borrowed some money to buy some young cattle and some corn, and commenced to feed. Wakefield has transacted one of the largest businesses in the cattle and stock line in southwestern Iowa, and some of his deals were simply enormous. natural shrewdness, excellent business ability, coupled with industry, perseverance and energy soon raised him to a position of easy competency and comfort. In 1881, finding that cattle had become so high that there was but little money in the handling of them, and great risk, he retired from the business. He then purchased some four hundred acres of land, in Edna township, which was then in a wild state, but, now he has about three hundred acres under cultivation, erected a fine cottage surrounded with neat barns and other outbuildings, and the place looks thrifty and prosperous. George W. Wakefield and Lizzie Boggs were united in marriage on the 26th of June, 1882, at Red Oak, Montgomery county, Iowa. The lady is the youngest daughter of Henry Boggs, of that place. Of this union there is one child, a sunny, winsome lass, whom its happy parents call by the name of Maude. Mr. and Mrs. Wakefield are among the most prominent people in the township, if not the whole county.

In 1870 John M. Roberts bought eighty acres of land in Edna township, Cass county, and the next year he brought his family and settled on section 32, and partly improved his farm. He has since purchased three hundred and twenty acres of good land, all improved, and has fine eattle and other stock. He is a native of England, and was born on the 9th of October, 1841. When he was about eleven months of age his parents came to America, and located in Pennsylvania, where they lived six years, when they came to Wisconsin and located in Lafayette county, where he remained some time when he went to Shelby county, Illinois. He attended the Seminary at Shelbyville, and a commercial college until 1865, when he was engaged in farming in the summer and teaching in the winter. married in 1866, to Frances E. Shepard. Her father Henry W., was a native of Massachusetts. They have four children living: Jessie Lolo, now a student in the Normal School at Dexter; Lulu May, Frank H. and Ralph S.

Albert S. Bright came to Cass county in 1871, and in 1873 he purchased land in

the southwest quarter of section 6, where he remained until 1882, when he sold that land and now resides on the northeast quarter of section 6. He was born in Vermillion county, Indiana, on the 2d of August, 1853. His father, Silas Bright, was a native of Pennsylvania, and married Sarah Rhodes, a native of Kentucky. Mr. Bright settled in Indiana when quite yourg, being among the early settlers, and made Indiana his home until his death, which occurred in 1865. Albert farmed until 1871, when he came to Cass county, and bought eighty acres of land, and buying a few acres at a time until he owned four hundred acres of good land, which he improved. In 1882 he sold his place, and bought his present location. He married on the 14th of October, 1874, to Laura J. McCue, a daughter of John and Esther McCue. They have three children-Frankie, Charlie and Annie. Mr. Bright is a member of Centennial Lodge, No. 395, A. F. and A. M. He has been prominent in the affairs of his township, and has been treasurer for several terms.

John Leslie was born in county Donegal, Ireland, seven miles from Londonderry, in 1833. When he was seven years of age he came to this country with two elder sisters and located in Philadelphia, was educated in the public schools. In 1856 he came west to Cass county, where his brother, Joseph Leslie, then lived. In 1862 he enlisted as a volunteer in company I, Twenty-third Iowa Infantry, and was soon afterwards discharged for disability. He then went to the mountains and was engaged in mining two years, and returned home to Cass county,

Iowa, and bought a farm in Edna township, where he still resides. In 1869 and 1870 he was a member of the board of supervisors of the county, and in 1874 and 1875 was assessor of Edna township, and afterwards school treasurer. In 1878 he was married to Mary E. Cudney, a native of New York State.

George L. Edwards settled on his present farm in the spring of 1871, where he has improved the land, has set out an orchard and has one of the finest groves in the township. He was born in Pike county, Illinois, on the 4th of March, 1846, and is the son of Amos and Nancy (Hash) Edwards. When George was about six years of age, his mother died and his father and himself moved to Fulton county, Illinois, where he lived until 1859, when he came to Iowa and settled in Edna township, and after making his home with his brother-in-law for a short time, went to Union county, where he engaged in farming. In 1863, he was engaged with the Western Stage company and was so employed nearly a year. In 1863, he enlisted in company D, Second Iowa Cavalry, and served in the army until September, 1865, when he was discharged with his regiment and returned to Edna township, where he remained a short time, when he went to Knox county, Missouri, and remained in that place until coming to his present location. Mr. Edwards was married in August, 1867, to Minerva Lockett, a native of Illinois. They have been blessed with five children-Walter L., John A., George Lewis, Ethel A. and Roscoe.

Timothy Saunders, one of the prominent and substantial men of Cass county,

came to Edna township in 1871, and purchased five hundred and twenty acres of land with his brother-in-law, T. T. Lewis. He lived on section 21 until 1875, when he removed to section 22, where he now resides. He was born in Ireland, in 1838, and in 1858 immigrated with his parents to America, locating in Lafayette county, Indiana, where he grew to manhood. When he was twenty-five years of age, he began to learn the blacksmith's trade, and was so engaged until 1871, when he came to Cass county, where he has since resided. Mr. Saunders was married in 1864 to Catherine Shev, a native of Virginia. They are the parents of seven children-Catherine, Mary, John, Bessie, Joseph, Maggie and Nellie.

Hugh Kimpson came to Cass county in 1872 and located in Noble township. where he purchased wild land on section 35. In 1881, he disposed of this land, and in 1884 purchased his present farm on section 31, Edna township. He was born in Ireland on the 25th of December. 1834, and when four years of age came to America with his parents, who located in Warwick county, Indiana, where they remained about five years. In 1843, the family came to Iowa and located in Wapello county, where they were among the early settlers and his father purchased land and farmed until 1851, when he went to California. In 1853, he started for home, but died before reaching his destination. Hugh made his home with his mother until 1853, when he was married to Margaret Priest, also a native of Ireland. They have been blessed with four children-William, Belle, John and Hills. Mr. Kimpson enlisted in 1862, in company E, Seventeenth Iowa Infantry. He participated in the battles of Corinth, Iuka and several others. He served ten months and then re-enlisted in company C, Seventh Iowa Cavalry, serving until 1866. After his return from the army, he located in Decatur county, Iowa, for two years, when he went to Kansas. After a short sojourn there, he returned to Montgomery county, and a year later came to Cass county.

Joseph Saunders was born in 1844, in Ireland, and when ten years of age his parents emigrated to America, settling in Lafayette county, Wisconsin, and he was there reared to manhood. He received his education in the district school, near where he lived on a farm, and there worked with his father until 1879, when he came to Cass county and bought land on section 21, Edna township, where he is chiefly engaged in raising grain and stock. Mr. Saunders was united in marriage in 1881, with Helen Steward, who died nearly a year after her marriage. He was married soon after to Helen Phalen, a native of Canada, her parents now residing in Kansas.

Among the prominent and more intelligent men of Cass county, we will not fail to give space, to the history of William Lindsey, who is a member of the board of trustees of Edna township. In 1872 he came to his present location on section 33, and purchased good land, and is now known among the best farmers in the county. Mr. Lindsey is a native of Fulton county, Illinois, born on the 2d of August, 1841, and is the son of Stephen and Alietha (Martin) Lindsey. His father

was a native of Hamilton county, Ohio, where he was among the pioneers; and his mother was born in North Carolina. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm, and in 1858, he moved with his family to McDonough county, Illinois, where he married, in 1873, Eliza Cooper, a native of New York State. They have been blessed with one child-Mamie. In 1876, his house was struck by a tornado. which blew it into pieces. The family, except himself were in the cellar, where he started to go, but was caught, and when they discovered him, his limb was broken, and he was otherwise injured. His house has been replaced by a good and comfortable dwelling, which is much admired by those who see it.

William M. Langue, is a native of Tennesssee, born on the 27th of November. 1821. When three years of age his parents moved to Illinois, and soon after settled in Cass county, where he was reared and educated. He moved to Mason county in June, 1843, and was married in 1844, to Matilda Skipton, a native of Ohio. He purchased a farm and was engaged in agricultural pursuits for a time. In 1848 he learned the trade of a plaster mason, and was engaged in that capacity until 1871, when he came to Cass county, Iowa, and settled in Union township. bought land on section 10, and built a nice house, where be remained until 1877, when he removed to Edna township, and purchased a farm on section 20, and built a fine house, and has since been engaged in farming and stock raising. Mr. and Mrs. Langue have eight children: James J., John H., Samuel S., Lucinda J., Emma L., William O., Harriet and Susan. He

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was elected township trustee in 1878, and has been chairman several terms.

James M. Newcomb came to Cass county in 1864, and located in Edna township, where he owns two hundred and forty acres of land, and intends to make stockraising a specialty. He is a native of Waldo county, Maine, and was born on July 12, 1845. When he was about eleven years of age, his parents removed to Iowa, and located in Adams county, where his family were among the early In 1863 he went to Minnesota. settlers. and located in Rice county, where he remained until the fall of 1864, when he came to Cass county. He was married, in January, 1866, to Mary J., daughter of J. A. Keith, and a native of Richland county, Ohio. In 1866 he bought eighty acres of land, and lived in a small log cabin, which had previously been erected, and lived there until purchasing his land upon which he now resides. In 1875 he bought a ditching machine with a capstan, but after a short experience, he concluded to do away with the capstan, which he did successfully, and has ever since been running his ditchers, with twelve yoke of cattle to each machine. For three years he ran three or four teams. In the spring 1884, he sold out to C. S. Grinsted, who had worked in the ditching business for him the summer of 1880, and who is now running six or seven teams with cattle. Mr. Newcomb now turns his attention to stock raising, having some thirty or forty colts and mules, some cattle, sheep and hogs. In the summer of 1880 he bought some cattle and land in Washington county, Kansas, and now owns considerable of both in that region. In the year 1884 he broke about three hundred acres there. He is fitting up the place as a stock ranche and farm for his boys. Mr. and Mrs. Newcomb are the parents of seven children — Charles W., Mary A., Dexter S., Achsah M., Emma and Laura. Little Jimmy left them, aged one year and nine months.

RENO.

This village was platted in 1876, by Edward Porter. It is located on the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 21, and the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 20, and was surveyed by Samuel Harlan. In 1882 Mr. Porter made an addition to Reno, surveyed by T. J. Townsend, which was filed for record April 14, 1884.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

J. J. Stein was the first merchant at Reno. He commenced business in 1876, and still operates quite a large stock of general merchandise.

Breen Brothers are also extensively engaged in the mercantile business, handling the usual assortment of goods that go to make up what is known as a general merchandise store.

Breen and Dyer established their business at Reno in June, 1882, and in November following Mr. Breen bought the interest of Mr. Dyer, and the business is now conducted by the firm of Breen Brothers.

The elder brother was born in JoDaviess county, Illinois, on the 8th of June, 1858, and there remained until 1879, when he came to Cass county, and was here engaged in the cattle trade until 1882, when his business was established. Robert F. was also born in Jo Daviess county, on

HISTORY OF CASS COUNTY.

the 4th of September, 1859. He is a graduate of the Davenport college, and for several years was engaged in a drug store at Shullsburg, Wisconsin, and in 1881 he came to Cass county, Iowa, and became a member of the present firm. He was elected township clerk in 1882, and is giving great satisfaction, as being one who understands his duty.

BLACKSMITHS.

John Dyer, Sr., opened the first blacksmith shop at Reno in 1876, and later sold the same to James Newcomb, who rented it to William Smith, who carried on the business about three years. The business is now conducted by John Dyer, Jr.

Joseph McCaslin commenced blacksmithing at this place in the spring of 1883, and is still here.

WAGON SHOP.

The first business of this character established at Reno was by Jacob Walters, in 1876. He has conducted the business continuously since that time, and does custom work and general repairing.

Jacob Walters was born in Pennsylvania, on the 12th of December, 1821, and was there reared to manhood. He was married in 1842 to Susanna Weister, a native of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. The following year he commenced to learn the wagon-maker's trade with his brother-in-law, and in 1848 he moved to Clarion county and bought a farm, where he lived until 1868, when he sold his place and moved to Missouri. There he worked on a farm and at his trade until 1876, when he came to Reno, Cass county, and was there engaged in working at his trade. Mr. and Mrs. Wal-

ters have seven children—John, Philip, Albert, Edward, William, Alfretta and Hayes.

MILL.

The Reno flouring mill was built by A. J. Stewart in 1837. It is a frame structure 16x32, with sixteen foot posts, furnished with two run of stones, one for grinding wheat and one for corn, and has bolts for making flour. At present the mill is operated by John Archer.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

A terrible tragedy occurred at the little village of Reno, on the night of September 9th. Jacob Steen, the late postmaster, shot his wife and then himself, both being dead when found. Mr. Steen and wife were at their little store across the street from their home until 9 P. M. They walked home, and apparently happily. Nothing unusual was noticed in Mr. Steen's manner. He sat and talked awhile with Dr. Snelson before going to bed. The Steen family had lived on the site of Reno, several years. They had two children, both dying in infancy. Mrs. Steen's maiden name was Sain. She was a daughter of Christopher C. Sain, of East Rushville, Ohio. Her parents are still livingvery old. The news of the double death was telegraphed them by Albert S. Bright. Mr. Steen's father lives in Reno, and his two sisters, Mrs. Walters and Mrs. Harvey Reed, live in the country, and all have the heartfelt sympathy of the people of the county in this terrible affliction. The deceased husband was a prominent citizen of Edna township. He held the office of secretary of the school board for eight years; was a leader in Sunday school work and was a member of the Masonic frater-

nity. He made a good postmaster and had very few enemies of any kind. He was undoubtedly suffering from temporary insanity when he committed the great tragedy. He was of a nervous, active temperament, and his mind was certainly for the time unbalanced. Wall Roberts, a son-in-law of Mr. Steen, was in partnership with him in the store.

EDNA POST OFFICE.

This office was established in 1853, with W. S. Townsend, postmaster, and was on the route from Afton to Iranistan, the mail being carried on horseback. When Townsend went away, John Irwin was appointed postmaster, who kept the office at his residence on section 21. He was afterwards succeeded by Samuel Whisler and he by Cyrus Newlon. It was removed from here to Seven-Mile, or Newton's Grove and later discontinued.

CEMETERY.

Edna cemetery is located on the northwest of the northwest of section 21. As first laid out it contained one acre, donated by Edward Porter.

HISTORICAL.

The grove now known as Edna, was originally known as Round Grove. It obtained its present name from Edward Porter, who called it after Mrs. Townsend.

The first religious services were held at the residence of W. S. Townsend, in 1854, by Rev. James Rand, a Methodist Episcopal minister.

An early birth of Edna township was Edna A., daughter of William F., and Elvina (Mathews) Brenton, who was born August 10, 1855. She is now the wife of Thomas A. Black and resides on a portion

of the old homestead. She is the only person born at that early day in the county still living at her birth-place.

The first death in the township was an infant child of W. S. Townsend.

The second death which occurred in the township was that of Mary Miller, daughter of Branch Miller, June, 1854. She was a young lady eighteen or nineteen years of age. Benjamin Archer constructed a coffin from sideboards taken from his wagon. She was interred on the present site of Edna cemetery.

The first marriage in Edna was that of John Dyer and Mary E. Porter, daughter of Edward and Clarissa (Powell) Porter, at the home of the bride's parents. Judge Dickerson performed the ceremony. These parties are both dead.

EDUCATIONAL.

The pioneer school of Edna township was held at the log cabin of William S. Townsend, in the winter of 1854-5. It was a subscription affair and to Nancy A. Brenton belongs the credit of being the first teacher. Another term was taught by R. M. Donaho at the same place, during the summer of 1855.

An early school house in the township was built at Edna Grove in 1860. Rich and Stinson, of Fontanelle, were the contractors, and the building cost \$312.50. Mrs. Frances Starling taught the first school in this house.

School district No. 1, comprising sections 1, 2, 11 and 12, has a school house on the southwest corner of section 1. The first teacher in this building was Eliza McDermott. Prior to this, however, the first term of school in the dis-

HISTORY OF CASS COUNTY.

trict was taught by Mary Lloyd, in 1878, at the house of Benjamin Auxier.

The first school house erected in districa No. 2, was during the year 1871, on the southeast corner of section 10, The pioneer teacher in this building was Alice Porter. The school house was afterward removed to a point nearer the center of the district on the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 10. The present building was erected in 1882, on the northwest corner of section 10. Louisa Kirkham taught the first term of school in this house. The district is now composed of sections 3, 4, 9 and 10.

School district No. 3, embraces sections 5, 6, 7 and 8. The present school house, the first in the district, was erected in 1883. The first school was taught therein in the fall of that year by Martha Lloyd.

The first school taught in district No. 4, was by Gertrude Disbrow, in a log cabin owned by John Irwin, at an early day. In 1861 or 2 a frame building was erected on the southeast quarter of section 20. Mary A. Whisler and Sophia Mills were early teachers in this building, which was destroyed by fire, January 1, 1873. In 1875 the present house was erected on the northeast corner of section 19, Emily Lloyd teaching the first term of school in this house. The district is composed of sections 17, 18, 19 and 20.

The Center school district of Edna is known as No. 5, and includes sections 15, 16, 21 and 22. The first school taught in this district was at the log cabin of William S. Townsend, on the northwest cor-

ner of section 21. It was a subscription school, taught by Nancy A. Brenton, during the winter of 1854-5 and was the first school in the township. In the summer of 1855, R. M. Donaho taught at the same place. In 1873 quite a large frame house was built in the district. Sophronia Whisler was the first teacher in this building.

Sections 13, 14, 23 and 24 comprise the territory now known as district No. 6. The first school house in this district was erected in 1861, on the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 14. In the summer of 1862 the first term of school was taught in this house by W. F. Brenton. There were twenty-two scholars in attendance. The house was a frame structure and still in use.

The first school house erected in district No. 7, was in 1877, located on the northeast quarter of section 35, the present site of the school. The pioneer teacher in this house was Lilian Brooks. At present the district is comprised of sections 25, 26, 35 and 36.

District No. 8 embraces sections 27, 28, 33 and 34, and has a school house on the southeast corner of section 28, which was erected in 1876. S. T. Lloyd was the first teacher in the building. The first school held in the district, however, was at the log cabin of James M. Newcomb, on the northeast quarter of section 28, during the winter of 1874-5. Mary Lloyd taught the school, and is, therefore, the pioneer teacher of the district. The following year a temporary frame structure was built, which was used till the present building was erected. Kittle Bolger was

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the first teacher in the temporary building. School district No. 9 comprises sections 29, 30, 31 and 32. The pioneer school house of this district was erected in 1865, on the southwest quarter of section 30. Josephine Bryant was the first teacher in this house. Maggie Wright taught the first term of school in the present building, which was erected in 1877, on the southwest corner of section 29.

CHAPTER XXX.

LINCOLN TOWNSHIP.

This township is situated in the eastern tier, with Grant on the north, Adair county on the east, Massena on the south and Franklin on the west. Lincoln is watered by Seven-Mile creek and its branches, which finds its source in the northeastern part of the township, flowing southwest through sections 14, 15, 22, 28 32 and 31, entering Massena from the latter section, and flowing through the northwest corner of section 12, of that township, into Union. There are only a few acres of timber in the northwest corner of Lincoln, the land being generally rolling and open, of a very rich and productive nature. Lincoln is a full congressional township, being cut off from Grant in 1870, and is known as township 76, range 34. Its growth in later years has been quite rapid, as in 1873 it had a population of but 190, while in 1880 there were 570.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first permanent settlement within the borders of Lincoln, was that of William Thompson, a native of Ohio, who emigrated with his family from Indiana and settled on section 5, in the fall of 1856. They lived in a log cabin, now owned and occupied by Mrs. Gant, about a year, when they removed to section 4 and erected a log cabin upon land which they entered there. They remained there until September, 1875, when they went to Arkansas. They afterward returned, but at present live in Nebraska. William Thompson was born in Ohio in 1825. He was married in 1850 to Christina Anderson, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Stephens) Anderson. They had six children-Rosa, Alice A., Louisa, William F., Willis E., Lura J. Rosa is the only one of the family now a resident of Lincoln. She is the wife of Henry C. Martin, who resides on section 15.

John Wogan, a German, settled on section 5, not long after the settlement of William Thompson, and was the second settler of the township. He afterward sold his property to Jacob Gant and went

to Colorado, prospecting for gold, and has not been heard from since.

The next settlement was that made by Jacob Gant, in 1860, who purchased the property owned by Jacob Wogan. He was born in Ross county, Ohio, February 10, 1821, and married February 4, 1848, to Eunice Carley, daughter of Bartholomew and Sarah (Dolph) Carley, in Kalamazoo county, Michigan. They had seven children—George W., Sarah E., James O., Philanda L., Clara C., Lura A., Ella M. He died in November, 1873, on the homestead, on section 5, where he first settled. Mrs. Gant and family still reside on the place.

Some time after the settlement of Jacob Gant, two men by the names of Furbush and Dabney, came to the township, and have subsequently removed from its boundaries.

Willard Talbot made a settlement in this township, in the fall of 1868. He was a native of the State of New York and was the son of Aaron and Elizabeth (Taylor) Talbot. The latter was a sister of the founder of Madison University, of New York, Stephen W. Taylor. Mr. Talbot was born in 1842, and came west to Henry county, Illinois, when about seventeen years of age, with his parents. There he remained until he came to Iowa. He was married in 1867, in Illinois to Elizabeth Tanner, by whom he had two children-Edward and Charles. Mr. Talbot was the first justice of the peace in the township, and was in that office when he died. This latter event occurred in 1874 or '75. His body was interred in the cemetery at Anita, and his widow removed to

Hamilton county, this State where she has since re-married.

There was no other settlement until 1869, when Andrew Trimmer located on section 17, in November of that year, purchasing his farm of F. H. Whitney. He proceeded to erect a house, part of which now comprises his present residence, which was the third frame dwelling built in the township. He was born in New Jersey, in 1837 and came to Lincoln township from his native State. He was married in Warren county, New Jersey, to Susan Shields, a native of that county, who died in this township in 1876. He was married the second time to Amelia Miller, a native of New York.

William T. Smither came a short time after Andrew Trimmer and entered land on section 11. He was born in Missouri in 1844. His father, Joel Smither, was a native of North Carolina and his mother of Kentucky. When quite young Williams' mother died and he was reared by a sister with whom he came to Delaware county in 1852. In September 1861, he enlisted in Company B, Fourth Iowa Cavalry, and served until the close of the war. He was under General Sherman in the siege of Vicksburg and in the first and second battles of Jackson, Mississippi. He was also in the engagements at Tupelo and Selma, Alabama, and Columbus, Georgia, and was mustered out at Atlanta, in August 1865, and has since been engaged in farming. He purchased his present farm in section 8, Lincoln township, in 1881, of David C. Reed. He owns eighty acres of good land and it is all nicely improved. Mr. Smither has held most of the township offices and was a member of

the school board when the first school house was built in the township. He was married in 1881 to Mary Miller, a daughter of Joseph Miller. They have two daughters—Effie B. a. d Lillian M.

In February 1870, W. S. Sherman emigrated from Illinois and located on section 19. He remained here until 1879, when he removed to Franklin township, where he now resides.

J. W. Fuson also came in the spring of 1870. He entered land on section 35, and two years afterward returned to the State of Ohio, since which time he has not been heard from.

C. S. Leymaster came from Ohio in the spring of 1870, and entered land on section 35, where he lived two or three years, when he removed to Anita and opened a shoemaker's shop, at which business he is still engaged.

Levi Thornton entered land on section 35, at the same as Leymaster, coming from Chio. He remained on this farm about four years, when he removed to a point near Anita, where he died in 1882 of consumption.

H. Van Schaack settled on section 10, in the spring of 1870, where he remained until 1882, when he removed to Polk county, where he now resides. He was a native of New York.

J. B. and D. S. West came in the spring of 1870 and settled on section 11. They were both natives of Illinois. They remained about eight years in the township, when J. B. removed to Kansas, where he now resides. The whereabouts of D. S. West are unknown.

Seth H. Felt came here with his father, Charles M. Felt, in 1869. C. M. Felt bought eight hundred acres of land of the railroad company, and his son Charles one hundred and sixty acres in this town-In 1871, Seth H. Felt returned here from Knox county, Illinois, and obtained a deed for one hundred and sixty acres of land, which his father then owned. He has since made an addition to his farm of three hundred and twenty acres, all of which is under cultivation. He built a nice residence in 1875, and devotes his attention largely to stock raising, breeding some of the finest stock in the township. Mr. Felt was born in Warren county, Illinois, in 1848, and is the son of Charles M. Felt. He is a native of New Hampshire, but removed to Illinois when a boy. He is an extensive farmer and stock raiser in Knox county. Seth was married in 1876, to Stephanie G. Winship. They have three children-Albert, Jessie and Walter. Mr. Felt is one of the largest farmers and stock-raisers of this township, and has been township clerk for several terms.

E. D. Allen resides on the west half of section 6, where he owns eighty acres of land. He settled in this subdivision in the spring of 1870, buying the land of Solomon Smur. No improvements had been made until Mr. Allen bought the place, but it is now one of the finest farms in the township. Mr. Allen was born in the town of Fairfield, Columbiana county, Ohio, and when a boy he removed to Wood county, with his parents, and thence to Richland county. He was married in Richland county to Ruth Flutter, who died about five years after her marriage. Mr. Allen then removed to Williams county, and there worked at the

boot and shoe trade, and was there married to Priscilla Smur, born in Ohio in 1824. In 1856, Mr. Allen came to Cedar county, Iowa, and was engaged in farming, and afterwards worked at his trade. He enlisted in the service in the Thirtyfifth Iowa Infantry, in 1862, and served three years. He was constantly with his regiment during the whole term of his enlistment, participating in all the campaigns and battles, in which his regiment took part. He also took part in the Mexican war, serving under Taylor and Scott. Mr. Allen had two children by his first marriage, Frank W., now in Adams county, Iowa; and Esther, who died at the age of one year. He has had four by his second wife: Barrilla D., John E., Hugh S. and Harry E.

OTHER REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS.

Among the more prominent and enterprising citizens of Lincoln township, the following have been selected, as best showing the class of people who make up its population.

Eli Lunday was born in Marion county, Ohio, September 10, 1826. When eighteen years of age he removed with his parents to Lee county, Iowa. The following year they moved to Mahaska county where they were pioneers. His father resided in that county until his decease. Mr. Lunday was married in Mahaska county, to Lucinda Lathrop, who was born in Union county, Ohio, in 1831. She moved with her parents to Mahaska county, when sixteen years old. Her father, Lord Lathrop, is still living in that county, at the age of seventy-eight years. Her mother, Frances (Lansdown,) Lathrop, died August 15, 1867. Mr. Lunday

enlisted October 5, 1861, in company C. of the Fifteenth Iowa Infantry and served about fourteen months, when he was discharged for disability, in consequence of which he now receives a pension from the government. He held the office of sergeant, in his company. Mr. and Mrs. Lunday have been residents of southern Iowa for nearly forty years and their recollection extends back to the time when the greater part of the State was almost a wilderness and the most sanguine, had never dreamed of its present prosperity. Mr. Lunday resides on section 5. He purchased his farm of Samuel Smith, in October, 1880.

Joseph C. Miller is a native of New York State, where he was reared and acquired the trade of paper-maker. When a young man he went to St. Louis and engaged in the brick-making business. Several years later he removed to the State of Illinois, where he was married, and in 1857 removed to Missouri, where he remained until 1862, when he came to Cass county, Iowa, settling in Atlantic township, where he resided seven years. He established the first brick yard in the township and manufactured the brick for the first brick buildings of Atlantic, including the Cass county bank and others. He settled on a farm on section 16, Lincoln township, in 1878, where his family still reside. He died in April, 1881, from a cancer, leaving his wife and children to mourn his premature demise. Mrs. Miller, nee Martha Nelson, was born and reared in Indiana. They had six children-George O., Joseph A., both in California; Mary, wife of William T. Smither, of this township, Charles V., in

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California; William N., a twin brother of Charles V., at home; and Florence, also at home. The homestead farm contains two hundred and forty acres of good land, which is kept in fine repair and is constantly being improved by those at home.

Hannan R. Robison now resides on section 17. He is the son of Robert and Rose Ann Robison, and was born in Henry county, Illinois, in 1853. He has one hundred and sixty acres of land, all improved. He was married February 22, 1883, to Edna L. Tayler, a daughter of B. F. Tayler. Mr. Tayler now resides with his son-in-law. He was born in Monroe county, New York, and removed with his parents to Knox county, Illinois, in the fall of 1845, where the old folks still reside. Mrs. Tayler died in May, 1883, in Iowa, and B. F. now resides with his son-in-law, as before stated.

William White is a native of Richland county, Ohio, born during the year 1828. He immigrated to Marion county, Iowa, in 1853, where he improved a farm and there remained until coming to Cass county, where he settled on a farm of one hundred and sixty acres of good land, situated in Lincoln township. He has a fine water supply on his farm for home and stock use, and his farm is known for its beauty and fertility. He was married in 1854 to Levina Hewitt. They have been blessed with eleven children-Daniel, Laura, wife of Roland Finley, Robert, Willie, deceased, Lincoln, Alice, wife of Arthur Joy, Maggie, Thomas, Emma, Nora, deceased, and John.

Thomas F. Robison, a resident of section 20, settled on his present place in

1875, on two hundred and forty acres of land. He is a son of Robert and Rose Ann Robison, who were among the early settlers of Cass county. Robert Robison was born in North Carolina, in 1799, and when a child removed to Ohio. He was married to Margaret Montgomery, who died in Indiana. He was again married on the 22d of February, 1838, to Rose Ann Mills, who was born December 23, 1813, in Bledsoe county, Tennessee. They emigrated from Indiana to Illinois, in 1845, and there remained until coming to this county in the year, 1854. Mr. Robison improved a farm in Benton township, now owned by L. D. Pierson, and in 1860 the family removed to Audubon county, but in the year 1862, came back to Cass county. He died in Grove City in 1864, and Mrs. Robison now resides with her children, having five sons and one daughter now living in this township. John F. was born in Henry county, Illinois, October 28, 1846. He was married to Julia A Netter, July 2, 1874, a native of Indiana. They have two children living-Jennie and Mabel. Their eldest child, Frank M., died in 1878.

Andrew Liter located in the fall of 1876, upon the southwest quarter of section 30, which was then unimproved. He was born in Morgan county, Illinois, in 1836. When about seven years old he removed with his father to Mahaska county, Iowa. His father, Andrew Liter, Sr., was born in Kentucky and settled in this State in 1842. He remained in Mahaska county till his decease. The subject of this sketch came here from that county. His brother, Henry Liter, settled

HISTORY OF CASS COUNTY.

in this township in 1873, but is now living in Anita.

William A. McIntire, bought a farm of William Keister, on section 32, in 1877, and has improved his farm of 160 acres, having one of the finest places in the township. He was born in Maine in 1850, and when two years of age he moved with his parents to Illinois, and located in LaSalle county, where his father died. William came from LaSalle county to · his present place. He makes stock raising a specialty, having some fine Norman horses and Shorthorn cattle. His wife's maiden name was Nettie C. Gallup, a native of Connecticut, by whom he had four children-Maud, Myrtle, Julia and Lewellvn.

John J. Henderson was born in Clearfield county, Pennsylvania in April, 1853. His mother died when he was young, and when six years of age he moved with his grand-parents to Jackson county, Iowa, and was there reared on a farm. He came to Cass county in 1876, and bought a farm in this township. He now owns the northwest quarter of section 13, and a portion on section 24, making a farm of two hundred and forty acres. Mr. Henderson has made many farm improvements, having a good frame house and several stock barns. He has some of the finest stock in the county, and is known throughout the southwest of Iowa as a successful stock-breeder. He was married in Cass county, Iowa, February 28, 1878, to Hattie Gilbaugh, a daughter of John Gilbaugh of Lincoln township. They have been blessed with two children Clara Alta and Ada Mabel.

sey county, Ohio, in 1840. He came to Cedar county, Iowa, in 1843, where he was reared and married to Francis, daughter of John C. Elliott, of Linn county. In 1875 Mr. Dwigan came to Cass county and settled in Lincoln township. He died in 1880, at his home. He was an industrious, successful farmer, but died in the prime of life, leaving a wife and five children-Alonzo R., Elnora, Maggie, Fred B. and George. The homestead contains one hundred and sixty acres of good land on section 14. Mr. Dwigans held several township offices. and was township clerk at the time of his decease. He enlisted in the Second Iowa Cavalry in 1861, and served three years and three months. He was in active service all the time, and was a brave and faithful soldier in the cause of his country.

Samuel Watrous settled where he now lives on section 4, in March, 1881. His was originally conveyed from the Government to Thomas Turner, in 1855, who made the first improvement upon it. It was afterwards owned by various parties and purchased by Mr. Watrous of George H. Swain and R. Corbett. Samuel Watrous was born in Cattaraugus county, New York, in 1841. When three years old he removed with his parents to Fulton county, Illinois. In 1855 the family removed to Tazewell county of the same State, thence to Marshall county, same State, thence to Henry county, thence to McDonough county, also in Islinois. In 1863 they moved to Minnesota where Erastus Watrous, father of Samuel, died in 1867. Mrs. Watrous and three unmarried children returned to Illi-James F. Dwigans was born in Guern- nois. In 1869 the family removed to Kansas. The mother and two unmarried children came to Cass county in 1876. The mother, Nancy (York) Watrous, died April 1, 1882, at the age of eighty-two years. Samuel Watrous was married in 1882.

E. W. Blakesley owns a farm of four hundred and thirty-six acres of land on sections 7 and 8. He has occupied his farm since 1883, having previously owned part of his land since 1872. Mr. Blakesley has but recently turned his attenton to farming, having been engaged in the practice of law for many years. He was born in Stephenson county, Illinois, in 1847, where he was reared to manhood. In 1868, he moved to Green county, Wisconsin, and studied law with Judge Dunwiddee, and was admitted to the bar in 1869. He returned to Stephenson county and was engaged in the practice of his profession until 1875, when he came to Anita, Cass county, where for several years he was connected with the Anita Times. In 1883 he moved to his farm where he follows general farming and stock raising. He married Maria Gardner, of Illinois. They have three children-Ethel, Luie and Bayard.

John Gilbaugh owns and resides on one hundred and twenty acres of land, on section 14, where he settled in the spring of 1875. In 1874 he bought two hundred and eighty acres of land on sections 14 and 23, one hundred and sixty acres of which he sold to Peter Lattig in 1882. Mr. Gilbaugh's farm is one of the best in the township, having expended three thousand dollars in cash, in 1883, for improvements, and built a nice house, which is one of the finest in this locality. His

orchard, of seventy-five bearing trees, has a half mile of hedge fence, and has a grove of soft maples of two and a half acres. Mr. Gilbaugh is a native of Perry county, Pennsylvania, and was born on the 8th of May: 1825. He lived with his parents until sixteen years of age, when he became an apprentice to the trade of a carpenter. He was united in marriage in February, 1847 to Mary Gladden, a native of Pennsylvania. They have had twelve children, nine of whom are living-Francis S., born in November, 1847, died in March, 1850; Joseph M., born on the 10th of June, 1849, died on the 25th of March, 1850; James Wilson, was born on the 10th of April, 1851; Martha J., born October 5, 1852; Mary Emma, born March 3, 1855; John W., born December 10, 1856; George W., born in May, 1858; Harriet A., born in November, 1859; Robert C., born August 25, 1861; Albert B., born December 16, 1862; Anne L., born September 8, 1867, died in February, 1869; and Savannah M., born November 24, 1869.

Samuel S. King resides on section 21. His farm consists of three eighties in the south half of section 21, and the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 28, and the south half of the southeast quarter of 22, making a farm of three hundred and sixty acres in all. Mr. King came here in the spring of 1871. The first year of his residence here he broke one hundred and twenty acres and erected a small frame dwelling. In 1882 he built an elegant and commodious residence, costing about three thousand dollars. It is one of the handsomest cot-He has one huntages in the county. dred and twenty apple trees and a grove

of about three acres. He has also, a good house and grove on section 22. Mr. King is engaged principally in stock raising and is an energetic and successful farmer. He was born in Pennsylvania, in 1833. He was raised in his native State and came to Iowa in 1855. He lived about seven years in Jackson county, where he improved a farm, then removed to Cedar county from whence he came to Cass county at the time above stated. learned the trade of carpenter and joiner, in Pennsylvania, which occupation he has followed to a considerable extent. Mrs. King was formerly Mary Jane Martin, a daughter of Eli Martin, of this They have six children-Ella, wife of David Rogers, of Adair county; Judson, Lucy, Eli, Frank and Orlin.

George Allanson has a farm of three hundred and twenty acres of land on section 26. He came here in the summer of 1876, and bought land, which was unimproved, but soon made many improvements, and now has a fine dwelling surrounded by a beautiful grove in which are over one thousand evergreens, from five to twenty feet high, barns and every means of keeping his large number of stock. This stock is of the most valuable kind, he having over one hundred head of steers. His farm is known as one of the largest and best stock farms in the county. Mr. Allanson was born in Lower Canada, on the 13th of July, 1827, and when yet an infant, moved with his parents to Cherry Valley, Otsego county, New York State, and there remained several years, when he removed to Kane county, Illinois, where his father died. George was marriel in New York State, to Clara Marks, a daughter of David and Martha Marks. They have four children-Mary, wife of Samuel W. James, of Adair county; Edward G., Willis and Mabel C. Mrs. Allanson was born in 1830, in Cherry Valley, New York, and was a student of Alfred's academy, of Alleghany, New York, for several terms, and is probably best known to her friends as "Emilie Clare," having for years been a contributor to the literary publications of Chicago and New York. Mrs. Allanson descended from an old New England family, her mother being a niece of the famous Hugh Mitchel, who figured conspicuously as a strong opponent of the Tory and Indians, in the revolutionary struggle. One of the poems written by Mrs. Allanson, is given in this connection, as it is really meritorious and worthy of preservation:

A THOUGHT.

BY EMILIE CLARE.

It speeds across the continent,
And broad Pacific's wave,
O'er arid plains of burning sands,
Where Baltic waters lave;
Through oriental palaces,
'Mid ruins dim and old;
Adown the steep and dizzy shaft
Where miners delve for gold.

From clime to clime, and sea to sea A shuttle vast and fleet.
It weaves the web of destiny,
For good, and wise, and great;
With fingers deft, invisible,
It writes the final scroll,
And seals a title for the skies,
Or sorrow for the soul.

And swifter than an eagle's flight
It seeks the prisoner's cell
To fold the downy wings of peace
Or ope the gates of hell.
None may deny an interview
To this self-invited guest,
Who in the gruesome hours of night
Would make, or mar his rest.

4

For thousands upon thousands wait A thought's magnetic thrill, So potent in its tireless round, For blessings or for ill. Resplendent diamond of the mind, Reset in crowns above, A glist'ning dew drop on the flower Of Charity and Love!

And treasured as a thought may be A two-fold wealth is given A path of peace while here below And one of bliss in heaven; But evil thoughts of sin and strife, Resisting Mercy's plea, Will madly follow on the way To endless misery.

Michael Tabasinsky was born in Buffalo, New York, in September, 1846. He removed to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, with his father, and some time afterward he removed to Washington county, and there remained until 1862, then he went to Illinois, and while there enlisted in the One Hundred and Fourth Illinois Infantry, and was taken prisoner at Hartsville, Tennessee, in February, 1863, and was paroled by John Morgan. He, then returned to Wisconsin, and enlisted in the Seventh Wisconsin Battery, and served until the close of the war. He was an active worker for his country during the entire time of enlistment. He was at Memphis at the time of Forrest's attack, and was in some of the principal battles of that part of the army. After the war, Michael returned to Illinois, and was engaged in in tow-boating on the Illinois and Mississippi rivers until 1869, when he came to Cass county, and purchased land of F. H. Whitney. No improvements had been made on this until he bought the farm, and he now owns one hundred and sixty acres of as fine land as can be found in the township, and it is well improved. Mr. Tabasinsky, was married to Emma L. Stone, September 6, 1877, and by their | 1870, at which nine votes were polled.

union there has been three children—Fannie, Mabel and Roy.

Michael Marshall, resides on section 30. where he owns two hundred and elghty acres of land, upon which he settled in 1871. All was at that time wild, raw prairie, but before many years had elapsed he had improved his farm, planted trees and built a fine residence. His house is of frame, two stories, and cost about \$2,-700, and he has besides this, a tenant house on the same section. Mr. Marshall was born in Ireland, and is the son of Michael and Ella Marshall. He came to America when about eight years of age, and first settled in Champaign county, Ohio, where he made his home until 1874, when he came to Cass county. He was married to Betsy Gafney, a native of Ireland. They have been blessed with five children: Michael, Thomas, Mary E., Anna and Josie. Mr. Marshall has been an honorable and upright man, and owing to his intelligence and industry, he has become one of the prosperous farmers of the county.

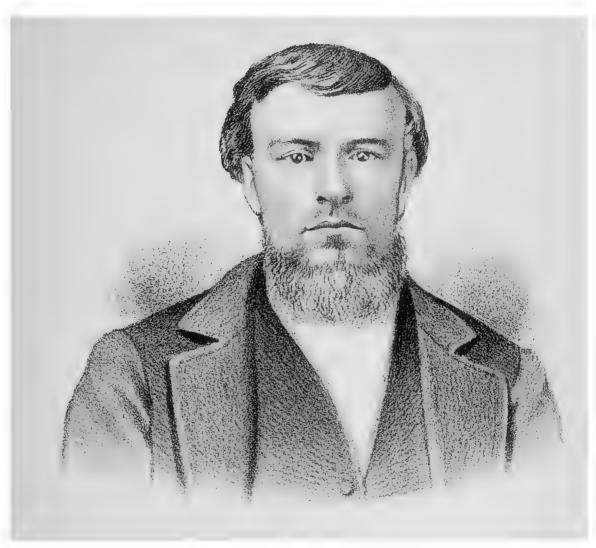
HISTORICAL ITEMS.

The first marriage known, of residents of Lincoln, was that of Charles M. Felt and Julia Humerick, in December 1870. The marriage occurred in Franklin township.

Miss Anna Griffith taught the first school in the township, during the winter of 1870-1, at the residence of Mrs. Gant.

William Thompson plowed the first ground and sowed the first grain in the township, in the spring of 1858.

The first election was held in October,



P Humerich

HISTORY OF CASS COUNTY.

The first school house built in the township, was in the spring of 1871, it being erected on the southeast corner of section 8, at a cost of \$700.

The first religious services were held in the township in 1872, by Rev. C. P. West, a Universalist minister.

CEMETERY.

The Lincoln Center cemetery is located on the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of section 21, and contains three acres. The first interment was that of the body of Mrs. Biggs, wife of Abram Biggs.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first school board of Lincoln township was composed of the following: Andrew Trimmer, president; H. Van Schaack, secretary; J. M. Blakesley, treasurer; C. M. Felt, J. B. West, J. M. Blakesley, directors. The present officers of the school board are: M. V. Robinson, president; Thomas Smither, secretary; Robert McIntyre, treasurer; H. T. Chapin, A. L. Dirst, George McCutchen, J. F. Robinson, M. V. Robinson, W. R. Davis, William White, S. H. White and Thomas Hogan, directors.

During the winter of 1870-1 the first school in Lincoln township was held at the dwelling of Jacob Gant, with Anna Griffith, teacher, it being a three months' term. The two last months were taught by John Burney. There were seven scholars enrolled. Jacob Gant was director at that time.

School district No. 1 has a school house on the northwest corner of section 12, erected in 1872. The district comprises the territory of sections 1, 2, 11 and 12. Prior to this, school was held in a small shanty, 12x14 feet, not plastered or finished on the inside, with II. Van Schaack as teacher. The first teacher in the new building was Nancy Bebee. The present director of this district is H. T. Chapin.

School district No. 2, embraces sections 3, 4, 9 and 10, and has a school house on the northwest corner of section 10, erected in the summer of 1876. H. Van Schaack was the first teacher and director. The present director is A. L. Dirst.

School district No. 3, comprises sections 5, 6, 7 and 8, and has a school house on the northeast corner of section 7. The building was erected in the spring of 1871, at a cost of seven hundred dollars, on the southeast corner of section 8, and was then known as district No. 2. The house was afterward removed to its present location, when the district was also changed to No. 3. The first teacher of the district was Jennie A. Day, and A. Trimmer was first director. The present director is George McCutchen.

School district No. 4, includes the territory of sections 17, 18, 19 and 20. The school house is situated on the northeast corner of section 19. The present director of this district is J. F. Robinson.

School district No. 5, comprises sections 15, 16, 21 and 22. The first school house in this district was erected by S. S. King, in 1872, who rented it for school purposes. The first teacher of this district was Mary Wood with S. S. King as director. In the summer of 1874, a house was built by the district at cost of seven hundred dollars, on the southeast corner of section 16. Emma Rose was the first teacher in this building. The director of this district at present is M. V. Robinson.

School district No. 6, includes sections 13, 14, 23 and 24. The school house of this district was built in the summer of 1876, on the northwest corner of section 24. The first teacher in this house was Maggie Harrison, with John Gilbaugh, director. W. R. Davis is director at present.

School district No. 7, has a house situated on the southwest corner of section 25, the district embracing sections 25, 26, 35 and 36. The building was erected in the fall of 1875. G. E. Stone taught the first school, with Albert Joy as director. William White is director at present.

School district No. 8, embraces sections 27, 28, 33 and 34, has a school house on the northeast corner of section 33, erected in 1876. Ella Baker was the pioneer teacher of this district, with John Gilbaugh as director. S. H. White now holds the position of director.

School district No. 9, is comprised of sections 29, 30, 31 and 32. The school house of this district is situated on the southwest corner of section 25, and was built in the fall of 1883. F. E. Booth was the first teacher in this building.

School was previously held in the district for a year or so in a house rented for that purpose. Mary Watters has the honor of being the pioneër teacher of this district with Peter McCabe first director. Thomas Hogan fills the office of director at present.

ORGANIC

The official organization of Lincoln township took place June 11, 1870, at the residence of Andrew Trimmer, on section 17, with Andrew Trimmer organizer. At the first election held in the township in the fall of 1870, the following officers were elected: C. M. Felt, clerk; H. Van Schaack, assessor; Andrew Trimmer, H. Van Schaack, James Harrison, trustees; W. S. Sherman, J. B. West, road supervisors. The present officers of the township are as follows: R. J. McIntyre, clerk; C. M. Felt, assessor and justice of the peace; L. C. Robinson, constable; C. B. Johnson, William White, John Robinson, trustees; H. T. Chapin, William Stoff, F. M. Hemphill, C. M. Felt, William Spears, John Gilbaugh, W. T. Taylor,'S. H. White, P. McCabe, road supervisors.

CHAPTER XXXI.

MASSENA TOWNSHIP.

Massena township is found in the eastern tier of townships of Cass county, and is a full congressional sub-division. It is bounded upon the north by Lincoln town-

ship, on the east by Adair county, on the south by Victoria township, and on the west by Union township. The topography of this township has no striking

The land is of a very rich, productive quality, and is gently rolling, with but little land which is untillable. There is no timber of natural growth within the borders of Massena, but the artificial groves are quite numerous and thrifty. The west branch of the Nodaway river, and numerous smaller branches of this body of water, traverse the township in all directions, producing plenty of water for stock and all practical purposes. The west branch of the Nodaway rises in the northeastern corner of the township, on section 1, flowing south through sections 12, 13, 24, 23, 26 aud 25, and taking a westward course on section 35, passes through sections 34, 33 and 32, making its exit into Victoria township from the southwest corner of the latter named section.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first settlement made in Massena township was that of Frank II. Whitney. He settled at Whitneyville the latter part of July, 1858, and immediately erected a small board shanty on the land now owned by Mrs. S. T. McCormick, on section 8, and soon afterward commenced breaking prairie. Mr. Whitney is now a resident of Atlantic, and is mentioned in connection with the banking interests of that place.

Eseck Whitney, a cousin of Frank H., was the second settler of Massena township. He settled on section 8, in the fall of 1858.

Eseck Whitney was born in Oswego county, New York, in 1815, and was raised to follow the occupation of a farmer, but spent some eighteen years of his life in the lumber business, commenc-

ing when quite a young man. He was united in marriage, in the county of his birth, on the 28th of April, 1844, to an estimable young lady, Nancy M. Barber, who first saw the light in Herkimer county, in the "Empire State," on the 30th of April, 1820. Mr. Whitney owned a farm in Oswego county, but sold it out and came west to Iowa, locating at first in Adams county, where he farmed rented land for about two years, when he came here and took up a claim, in 1858, on section 8, as above mentioned, where he farmed two years. In 1861 the family went to Colorado, where they remained until 1864, when they returned to this place. Mrs. Whitney speaks of the very lonely life she led in that land of mountains, as it was often six months between the times she saw or spoke to one of her own sex. On account of the trouble with the Ute Indians, in 1864, then growing quite alarming, the family determined to return to civilization, and did so. Mr. Whitney died, March 16, 1876, leaving his family and a large circle of mourning friends. He was one of the few men that are found nowadays, who unite a sterling honesty and purity of purpose with intense energy, and who are always looked up to by all their friends. Mrs. Whitney, his widow, still lives on the old homestead, with her son, William S. Whitney. The latter was born in Oswego county, New York, September 28, 1845, and came to Iowa with his parents in 1856. He was married, on the 18th of February, 1872, to Harriet O. Strong, a native of Grand Detour, Illinois, born February 18, 1857. She is the daughter of Marvin O. and Charlotte Strong, who are now living in

the town of Washington, Adams county, where they settled in 1871. Mr. and Mrs. Whitney have an interesting family of five children—Etta M., born in 1875; Nina O., born in 1876; Leon E., born in 1878; Vira R., born in 1880, and an infant. Mr. Whitney served as postmaster at Whitneyville for thirteen years, from 1866 to 1879. He is recognized as a worthy scion of a worthy sire, and ranks among the best citizens of Massena.

Samuel T. McCormick settled on section 8 in the spring of 1859.

Samuel Taylor McCormick, son of Ralph and Nancy McCormick, was born in Morgan county, Illinois, October 13, 1840. His parents were of Scotch-Irish descent, and moved from Kentucky to Illinois in 1831, where they opened a farm near the city of Jacksonville, upon which they resided for thirty-three years. Here his father having died, he, with his mother and family, removed to Mason county, Illinois, in 1864, where he lived for six years, during which time, he being the eldest boy at home, the running of the farm depended mainly upon him. In 1869 he traveled through Iowa, looking at the country, and finding land that suited him, he, in company with his brothers, James and John, removed to Cass county in the spring of 1870, where they opened a farm near the postoffice of Whitneyville, in Massena township, upon which he lived until his death. Being one of the oldest settlers of the county, and before the townships were organized, he, in company with twelve others, organized the township of Massena, of which he was elected a trustee, and held said office for several years. Mr. McCormick was

considered one of the most substantial and influential farmers in the county; a man of conservative ideas, and one who threw his influence for what he thought was right. He was generous and liberal toward all benevolent and religious societies, and being himself raised a Presbyterian, his influence was with that body. He received fatal injuries by falling from a stack while stacking hay, from which he never rallied, but passed quietly and peacefully away on the evening of September 24, 1883.

In the spring of 1860, Milon Frary settled on section 8, coming from Illinois, although a native of New York. He remained about a year, when he returned to Illinois, where he subsequently died. Milon was a brother of Mark Frary, who is well known throughout Cass county.

In June, 1867, Samuel M. Holaday settled on section 8, coming from Madison county. He remained here about eight years, when he removed to section 9, where he now resides.

Samuel M. Holaday is a native of Vermillion county, Indiana, born on the 8th day of November, 1839, and is the son of George M. and Lydia Holaday. In 1843, George M. brought his family to Iowa, and settled in Keokuk county, where he remained about ten years, when he came to Adair county, and settled on Middle river. In 1860 he moved to California, and is there engaged in agricultural pur-Samuel remained until December 14, 1863, when he was married to Almira Root, a daughter of Azariah and Myra Root. In 1867 he came to Cass county, Iowa, and bought the town plat of Whitneyville, where he remained eight years.

He then bought his farm of two hundred acres on section 9, and has improved the land and made it one of the best farms in the county. He has been an honorable and upright man in the county, and has been honored by the citizens as secretary of the board of trustees, a member of the school board, and has been treasurer and assessor of the township. He is one of the prominent men of the township, and is highly esteemed by the more substantial class of the county. Mr. and Mrs. Holaday have been blessed with eight children -Gertrude; George, died in October, 1879; Charles, Thaddeus, Myra, William L., Blanche and Harry M.

J. Q. A. McCormick came in the spring of 1870, settling on section 8, where he still resides.

John Q. A. McCormick, a native of Morgan county, Illinois, was born on the 16th of January, 1848, and is the son of Ralph McCormick, one of the early settlers of Morgan county, who died in 1851. John was reared on a farm, and in the spring of 1870, came to Cass county to make his home, and in the spring following he bought, with his brother, the north half of section 8, John settling on the easterly portion. He was married on the 27th of February, 1873, to Cordia Joy, born in New York State in April, 1848. They have five children living-Nancy, Florence, Effie; David, died in Infancy; George and Samuel. Mr. McCormick is a good, substantial citizen, and by his intelligence and ability has made his place one of the finest in the county.

OTHER SETTLERS.

It would be impossible, minutely, to trace the settlement of all who came in later years, but mention is made of a requisite number to make the history of Massena both complete and interesting, and demonstrates the character of its citizens of today.

Orren Stone, was born in St. Lawrence county, New York, on the 3d of July, 1845, and in 1846 his father, R. E. Stone, moved to Sauk county, Wisconsin, where he died in March, 1884, his widow now resides on the old homestead. Orren was united in marriage in January, 1877, to Elvira Kellogg, a daughter of Chester and Lucinda Kellogg. They have three children-Ada, Earl and Arthur. Stone came to Cass county in the fall of 1869, and purchased good land on section 4, Massena township, but returned to Sauk county, Wisconsin, where he remained two years, when he came to his farm in Cass county. He commenced to improve his land, and has since purchased enough to make one of the finest farms in the county. Mr. Stone is one of the prominent members of the Baptist church.

Cornelius Denham, a farmer of Massena township, was born in Ontario county, New York, on the 16th of June, 1830. His parents moved to Bureau county, Illinois, in 1838, where they remained until their death. Cornelius remained in New York with his grandfather, until 1843, when he joined his father's family in Illinois, and was there reared to manhood. He was married in Bureau county, Illinois, in January, 1852, to Harriet A. Smith, a native of that State. In March, 1873, he and his family came to Cass county and bought 160 acres of land in Massena township. Mr. and Mrs. Denham have been blessed with seven children—Ella, died in October, 1877; Butler, died in 1855; Lucy S., wife of M. O. Newton, of Illinois; William A., married in 1881, to Emma J. Brown, a daughter of Isaac and Lucinda Brown; Clara, wife of John Yarger; Isaac P. and Cornelius.

William Cool was born in Warren county, New York, May 20, 1841, and was the son of Abraham Cool, a native of that State. William spent most of his life in his native county, coming to this township in the spring of 1873, where he purchased one hundred and fifty acres of land on section 7. He was married in Warren county, New York, November 26, 1862, to Mary F. Kishpaugh. She was born in the same county, June 10, 1843. They had three children-Carrie H., Alice and Hattie M. He was elected in 1878, and served three years on the county board of supervisors, representing the Fifth district.

Martin M. Smith, who was born in October, 1835, is a native of St. Lawrence county, New York. His father, Adolphus Smith, a farmer and pioneer of that county, died in 1880 at his old homestead, and his mother, Nancy (Dodge) Smith, now lives at her old home, being over eighty years of age. Martin was reared on a farm, and in 1857 he went to California, and remaining but a short time he traveled through Oregon, Washington and Idaho, and after spending about ten years in that country he returned to his home and was married on the 3d of November, 1869, to Mary Kellogg, a daughter of Chester Kellogg, and a sister of Mrs. Orren Stone of this township. Mr. Smith came to Cass county and purchased forty acres of good land on section 3, in Massena township, and two years later he added forty acres more to his farm. They have six children whose names are—Jessie L., Chester A., Wallace A., Richard A., Ethel A. and Flora Bell. Mr. Smith is school director, and is much interested in educational matters of this township.

Allen Smith, a son of Eli Smith, was born in Bureau county, on the 7th of June, 1844. He came to Cass county in 1872, and purchased a farm on section 34, Massena township, where he now lives, and has a nice farm of cultivated land. He was married in 1868 in Illinois, to Mary Shugart. They have been blessed with five children: Maggie A., Angelia A., Emma G. Philip R. and Frances.

Lucius L. Langworthy was born in Bureau county, Illinois, June 29, 1837. His father, Cyrus, was one of the pioneer settlers of that county. Lucius was reared a farmer and enlisted under the first call, and re-enlisted in company I, Twelfth Illinois Volunteers, and served three years. He was married December 24, 1865, to Sarah Daviels. He came to Cass county and settled in Massena, in 1880, on section 35, where he still resides. They had seven children—William H., Burton E., Ida M., Mary E., Clara B., Lotta and George W.

Samuel Wickey, a native of Ohio, was born on the 4th of January, 1850, and is the son of Joseph and Lizzie Wickey. In 1870 Samuel came to Madison county, Iowa, and thence to Elkhart county, Indiana, and in 1873 was married to Fannie Housouer. They have four children—Frank E., Melvin H., Ella C. and Milo A. Mr. Wickey came to Cass county in 1881, and purchased e ghty acres of land,

which he has nicely cultivated. By trade he is a blacksmith, but has taken to farm life and is very successful in his enterprise. He is an intelligent and progressive farmer, and may be proud of his beautiful land, which is being extensively cultivated.

Leander Prall, one of the substantial men of Cass county, was born in Ohio, on the 5th of June, 1843, and is the son of Gabriel and Mary Prall. When about two years of age his parents removed to Clark county, Indiana, where they both died a few years later. At the age of nine years, Leander removed to Adams county, Illinois, with an older brother, who now resides in Atlantic township, Cass county, and there remained until the breaking out of the war, when he enlisted in company K, Severth Indiana Volunteers, and, after serving three months, was discharged. He re-enlisted in the Thirty-third Indiana Volunteers, and was at Laurel Hill, and in the Thirty-third Wild-cat army, at Shelbyville. He was in some of the most famous battles in the history of the Rebellion, and was always found in the ranks when service was needed. He was honorably discharged at India apolis, Indiana, at the close of the war, and was received by his many friends, of Adams county, Illinois, as one of the brave defenders of the Union and the old flag. He was united in marriage, in February, 1866, to Sarah M. Allison, a native of Adams county. They have been blessed with six children-Luella, born in 1868 and died in 1871; Everett, born in 1870 and died in 1871; Emmett. born in 1872; Rebecca A., born in 1876; Walter, born in 1880; and Ida, born in

1882. Mr. Prall, in September, 1866, came to Cass county, Iowa, and purchased eighty acres of land in Franklin township, where he remained until March, 1873, when he went to Smith county, Kansas, and was there engaged in farming for one year, when he sold his farm and returned to this county, buying an estate of one hundred and twenty acres, in Franklin township, where he lived until February, 1883, when he came to Massena township and bought land of William Holaday, which was some of the first land broken in the township. He now owns two hundred and forty acres of cultivated land on section 7, and has one of the finest farms in the county.

William M. Porter was born in Shelby county, Indiana, on the 28th of June. 1844. His father, Merritt Porter, was a farmer, and died when William was but two weeks old. At an early age his mother died, and William went to live with an uncle, William Duckworth, where he remained until the breaking out of the war, when he enlisted in company F, Seventieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served in the engagements at Resaca, Pine Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, and was with Sherman through Georgia and the Carolinas, besides many skirmishes. In June, 1865, he received an honorable discharge and returned home, where he was engaged in farming. In 1868, he went to Jasper county, Iowa, and was there engaged in farming until 1882, when he came to Cass county and purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land on section 9, Massena township, where he owns one of the finest farms in the county. He was married in 1868 to

Martha Cameron, who died in March, 1879, leaving a family of five children to mourn her departure—Merritt, Effie, Elmer, Arthur and Nettie. Mr. Porter was married again, in 1880, to Sarah Roots, a native of Kentucky. They have two children—Letta May and Ezra.

Elias Willis, born in Hagerstown, Maryland, on the 23d of January, 1826, is the son of Isaac Willis, a native of Maryland. When a child, Elias emigrated with his parents to Belmont county, Ohio, where his father died in 1864. In 1849, Elias went to Bureau county, Illinois, and was there engaged in farming, and was there married in March, 1853, to Mary Jane Murray, and by whom he has had three children-Charles I., Alfred H. and Mary E. Mr. Willis enlisted in 1864, in company F, One Hundred and Fifty-first Illinois Volunteers, and served one year. After his discharge, he moved to Poweshiek county, Iowa, and was there engaged in farming, until 1871, when he came to Cass county, and bought one hundred and twenty acres of land on section 25, Massena township, and has one of the finest farms in the township.

George H. Hosfelt was born in Saxony, Germany, on the 4th of October, 1836, and when fifteen years of age, he started out in the world for himself, and inclined with love for free America, he embarked at Liverpool, for Baltimore, in the spring of 1852. Soon after arriving at Baltimore, he went to Newark, New Jersey, and remaining there three years, he went to Illinois, and there remained some twelve or fourteen years, with the exception of three years, which he served in the army. He enlisted in 1861, in com-

pany H, Twelfth Illinois Infantry, and served for three years. He was always in the ranks, and participated in nearly all the engagements, and was in the battles at Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Pittsburg Landing, siege of Corinth, siege of Atlanta, Georgia, and was in the principal campaigns. After receiving an honorable discharge, he returned to Bureau county, Illinois, where he was married, in the spring of 1865, to Rebecca Murray, a sister of the present auditor of Cass county. She was a native of Illinois, and one year after her marriage, died, leaving a little daughter-Ruba Margaret, alone with her father. Three months later the child died, and in several months Mr. Holfelt was married to Pamelia S. Smith, a native of Pennsylvania. They have had nine children born to them-Wealthy, born in 1868; Aden H., born in 1869; William H., born in 1871; Nellie M., born in 1872; Martha I., born in 1875; Cora B., born in 1877, and died the same year; Jasper R., born in 1878, and Eva L., born in 1883. Mr. and Mrs. Hos'elt remained in Illinois until 1868, when they came to Tama county, Iowa, and bought forty acres of land, and made that their home until May, 1871, when he came to Cass county, buying eighty acres of land on section 27, in Massena township. Mr. Hosfelt has been very prosperous, and now owns one of the best farms in the township. He now owns two hundred and eighty acres of land, two hundred acres on section 27, and eighty acres on section 34. He has served as township trustee, and is very prominent in school affairs.

Hiram Blake was born in Jackson

county, Ohio, on the 19th of July, 1832, and is the son of John Blake, who moved to La Porte county, Indiana, with his wife and eleven children. When Hiram was about twenty-one years of age, his father gave him three hundred dollars, and he started for Michigan, where he remained two years, when he joined his father's family, who had moved to Bureau county, Illinois, and there made his home until 1867, excepting his time in the service, having enlisted in company H, Twelfth Illinois Infantry, and served about three months. In the spring of 1867, he came to Iowa, and settled in Marshall county, and was there engaged in farming. Mr. Blake was married in July, 1868, to Nancy Evans. They have three children-Jessie Blanche, Minerva M. and Verna May. Mr. Blake lived in Marshall county, until 1878, when he came to Cass county, and purchased one hundred and twenty acres of land on section 16, Massena township. He is president of the school board at the present time, and has taken great interest in the township affairs. He is the postmaster of Whitneyville, also music teacher.

Owen L. Smith, named after the old patriarch of abolitionism, was born on the sixth of May, 1842, and is the son of Eli and Clarissa Smith. His father died in August, 1871, and his mother still lives in Bureau county, Illinois. On her eightieth birthday, on October 5, 1884, there was a re-union of her children—Owen, Allen, Mary Ann, Henry and Eli, at her home. Owen was married in 1864 to Mary, a daughter of Samuel Wood. They have been blessed with seven children—George Walter, Clarissa V., Mattie M.,

Eli S., Wilbert K., Eva A. and Lucy A. Mr. Smith came to Cass county, Iowa, in March, I873, and bought eighty acres on section 29, Massena township, where he now resides, having one of the best farms in the township. Mr. S. is a man of noble ability, and is greatly honored by his many friends and neighbors.

George P. Fish, a prominent farmer of Massena township, was born in St. Lawrence county, New York, on the 10th of March, 1848. He was married in September, 1870, to Lydia E. Staplin, also a native of St. Lawrence county, New York. They have had four children-Don H., Jesse W., who died in infancy; Grace I. and Marion I. Mr. Fish came to Cass county May 3, 1871, and located on the land where he has since improved a nice farm on section 2. He has since added two hundred acres to his farm, owning now one of the largest and best improved farms in the county. He has served on the board of trustees, and has been justice of the peace.

Dr. C. M. Dodge, one of the prominent citizens of Massena township, was born in Hardin county, Kentucky, on the 26th of March, 1836. He is the son of Josiah Dodge, who was also a native of that county. When about sixteen years of age, his parents moved to Warren county, Illinois, and remaining there until eighteen years of age, when he attended a school of medical science, and several years after he taught in a district school while he studied with some of the best physicians in this country. In 1854 he removed to Fulton county, Illinois and commenced his practice, and a few years later he came to Dallas county, and there continued his practice, which he made a great success. In 1880 he went to Graham county, Kansas, and there remained until 1882, when he came to Iowa, and settled in Griswold, Cass county, where he practiced one year, and then moved to his farm in Massena township. Dodge was united in marriage, in 1857. to Nancy J. Rose, a native of Brown county, Ohio. They have six children-Julius M., conductor on the Rock Island railroad; Elizabeth, wife of J. O. Andrews, an attorney in Dakota; Harriet, wife of Dr. A. C. Woodruff of Griswold; George, employed by the railroad company; Ira, at home and Katie.

Benjamin F. Eastman is a native of Onondaga county, New York, born on the 9th of June, 1839. He is the son of Neil and Amancy Eastman, his father being a farmer and a distiller of essential oils. Benjamin came to Cass county in 1873, and settled on land which was deeded to him by his father, owning about one hundred acres of land on section 30. He was married in Madison county, New York, on the 17th of May, 1871, to Adelia Agnes Rudd. Her parents dying when she was quite young, she was adopted by Benjamin Britt, of Madison county, New York. They have been blessed with six children-Jennie Blanche, died in infancy; B. Franklin, Herbert C., Clarence B. (deceased), Carroll M. and Florence I.

Lnma W. Stone, born in St. Lawrence county, New York, on the 3rd of April, 1841, was the son of Earl and Lydia Stone. He enlisted in 1861, in company B, Fifteenth Massachusetts Volunteers, and serving about one year, when he was imprisoned in the Libby prison, and remain-

ed there that winter, when he was discharged on account of lung disease. regained his strength and enlisted in the Fourth Massachusetts Infantry, and so served until the close of the war. He was one of the bravest soldiers in our country's cause, and his services will long be Mr. Stone came to Cass remembered. county in 1870, and settled in what is now Massena township. He owns one hundred and twenty acres of good land on section 2, which is a beautiful and productive place. He should be greatly honored in this township, for the great interest he has taken in the developement of the county. He assisted in organizing the township, and gave it the name of Massena, after his birth place in St. Lawrence county. In 1866, his health began failing so fast, he visited Wyoming, where he remained about four years, when he returned home. He was married in February, 1871, to Mrs. Isabella H. Hill, the widow of Charles H. Hill, who gave his life to the cause of the Union. only child, Frederick E., died in Wyoming Territory, and now the child of Mrs. Stone, by her first marriage resides with Mr. Stone was one of the first trustees in the township.

T. C. Danforth, a native of Union county, Ohio, was born on the 14th of September, 1849, and is the son of J. M. and Mary Ann (Smith) Danforth. His father was a farmer, and owned a great deal of land in Union county. Thomas came to Cass county in June, 1876, and lived the first year with Henry McElfish in Massena township, and also with Allen Smith. He remained there until 1882, when he went to Anita and was there employed in

the bank until the 24th of June, the same year, when he started for Chicago in charge of live stock, and was injured in a railroad accident, being thrown about sixty-three feet, and his nervous system was so shocked that he has never recovered, and since that time has never been able to do manual labor. He owns two hundred acres of land on section 26, nearly all under cultivation. Mr. Danforth was united in marriage in April, 1884, to Lotta Langworthy, a daughter of C. G. and M. E. Langworthy, now residing in Audubon county, Iowa.

Among the prominent citizens of Massenatownship, we will mention John H. Yarger, who was born in Center county, Pennsylvania, on the 12th day of August, 1843. When about thirteen years of age he went to Monroe, Wisconsin, and was there engaged in clerking in the store of Whitney and Treat, and there remaining about three years, when he went to California and remained there about one year. He again worked in the establishment of Whitney and Treat until 1862, when he went into partnership with A. Perrine, in the grocery business. He continued his business until 1868, when he went to Texas and began raising stock, and so continued two summers, when he went to the frontier, and was there engaged in raising cattle. He wandered through the Indian Territory several times, and until 1875, when he came to Cass county, Iowa, and purchased four hundred acres of land and has cultivated a nice farm. He is a member of the board of trustees, and is justice of the peace, of Massena township. Mr. Yarger was married in February, 1880, to Clara L. Denham.

have been blessed with two children— Ida May and Orlando.

Lewis Dressler was born in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, on the 6th of April, 1853. His father, Elias Dressler, left Pennsylvania, when Lewis was about two years of age and settled in Indiana, where he remained until 1882, when he settled in Cass county, Iowa. Lewis settled in Massena township, Cass county, in 1879, and bought eighty acres of land on section 11, where he now resides. In 1876, Lewis with his father and family Colorado. and remaining there about two years. his father turned to Muscatine county, Iowa, and Lewis went to Mahaska county, where he was working by the month. He was married in 1879, to Lucinda E. Coffin, a native of Indiana. About one week after his marriage he came to Cass county, to look for a home, and finally bought one hundred and sixty acres of land on section 11, Massena township. He returned for his wife to Indiana, and about the latter part of October he settled on his farm. He has since added to his land eighty acres, which is nicely improved and affords good crops of corn, and is an excellent stock farm. Mr. and Mrs. Dressler have three children-Gertrude I., Isabella Rose and Charles C.

Charles W. Huff, one of the prominent men of this township, enlisted in 1862, in the Nineteenth Iowa Infantry, and was made first lieutenant of company G. He fought bravely at Prairie Grove, and was in the siege of Vicksburg, and in all of the principal engagements of the army. He was promoted to a captaincy on the 15th of April, 1864, and was known as

one of Iowa's best officers. Captain Huff received an honorable discharge at Davenport, in 1865. He was married in October, 1865, to Margaret A. Winder, a native of Knox county, Ohio. Mr. Huff was born in Wayne county, Ohio, on the 6th of January, 1836. After his marriage he moved to Madison, and there remained two years, when he came to Cass county, settling in Grant township, near Anita, and there remained until the spring of 1883, when he sold his real estate in that township, and bought two hundred and forty acres on section 13, Massena township, where he owns a fine and productive farm. Mr. and Mrs. Huff have been blessed with seven children-Rowena Ruth, died in infancy; Theodore, Charles, Blanche, Delpha, Laura and Frances.

William H. Kreamer was born in Center county, Pennsylvania, on the 20th of May, 1841. His father, William Kreamer, was one of the early settlers of Stephenson county, Illinois, and is now a resident of Atlantic township, Cass county, William H. enlisted in company B, Twentysixth Illinois Infantry, and was in the engagements at Corinth, Iuka, siege of Vicksburg, Jackson, Missionary Ridge, Atlanta, and with Sherman on his March to the Sea. He was discharged at Butler in 1865, and returned home to his many friends and aged parents. He was married on the 18th of March, 1866, to Mary M. Long, a native of Stephenson county, Illinois. They have had eight children, one of whom is now dead-Jennie M., Elizabeth, Laura, died at the age of seven years; Ida, Ella, Francis D., Mamie and Blanche. Mr. Kreamer came to Cass county, Iowa, in 1875, and located on section 18, Massena township, where he now owns one hundred and sixty acres of fine land, all being under cultivation. He is one of the trusted men of the township, having been assessor, school director, and is now chairman of the board of trustees.

EDUCATIONAL.

The following composed the first school board of Massena township; J. Q. A. McCormick, president; S. M. Holladay, secretary: S. T. McCormick, treasurer; William Holaday, Nathan Poole, J. Q. A. McCormick, directors. At the last election the following officers were elected: Hiram Blake, president; S. M. Holaday, treasurer; W. S. Whitney, secretary; E. A. Harris, M. M. Smith, Lee Prall, Cornelius Denham, Hiram Blake, C. C. Huff, Alfred Willis, Henry McElfish and John Watson, directors.

School district No. 1 is composed of sections 1, 2, 11 and 12. The school house is situated on the southwest corner of section 1, which was completed July 12, 1878, at a cost of \$335, and is 18x28 feet in size. J. N. Porter was the pioneer teacher of this district. E. A. Harris is the present director.

School district No. 2 comprises sections 3, 4, 9 and 10. The school house is situated on the northeast corner of section 9, and was completed July 15, 1874, at a cost of \$525, and is 18x28 feet in size. Alice Kellogg was the first teacher in the building. The present director of this district is M. M. Smith.

School district No. 3 embraces sections 5, 6, 7 and 8. The first school house in this district was erected on section 8, and was also the first in the township. It was used for school purposes some time, after

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which it was occupied as a residence, and later used for a granary. In May, 1871, it was removed to its present location, on section 7, and rebuilt. S. M. Holaday, was the first teacher in the new building. Lee Prall is the present director of the district.

School district No. 4 comprises sections 17, 18, 19 and 20. The school house was erected on the southwest corner of section 17, in the summer of 1884. It is 22x32 feet in size, and cost \$575. A Miss Jameson taught the first term of school, in the fall of that year. The director at present is Cornelius Denham.

School district No. 5 has a school house which was built in the summer of 1884, at a cost of \$575, on the southeast corner of section 16, and which is 22x32 feet in size. The district embraces the territory contained in sections 15, 16, 21 and 22, and is presided over by Hiram Blake, director.

School district No. 6 comprises sections 13, 14, 23 and 24, and has a school house ou the southeast corner of section 14, which was erected in the summer of 1884, at a cost of \$575, and is 22x32 feet in size. C. C. Huff is the director.

School district No. 7 has a school house on the southwest corner of section 25, erected in the summer of 1872, at a cost of \$430, which is 18x28 feet in size. The first teacher in this building was George Fish. The present director of this district is Alfred Willis. The district embraces the territory contained in sections 25, 26, 35 and 36.

School district No. 8, embraces sections 27, 28, 33 and 34. It has a school house, 18x28 feet in dimension, situated on the

southeast corner of section 28, erected in September, 1873, at a cost of \$465. The pioneer teacher in this building was Ira Shoudy. The director of this district is Henry McElfish.

School district No. 9 embrace sections 29, 30, 31, and 32, and has a school building on the southwest corner of section 29. It was erected in the summer of 1875, at a cost of \$524, and is 18x28 feet in size. The first teacher in this building was S. E. Morrison. Prior to the erection of this building, school was taught in the district in a house belonging to Cornelius Denham, on section 20, by Pauline Holaday.

CEMETERY.

On the 27th day of October, 1877, the trustees of Massena township purchased four acres of land on section 16 at twelve and a half dollars per acre, and laid it out for cemetery purposes. The first interment in this cemetery occurred on August 29, 1878. The deceased was a child, Maggie M. Moore, whose age at the time of her death, was one year, ten months and eleven days. The funeral ceremony was conducted by Rev. Isaac Brown. The cemetery lot was fenced in April, 1880.

WHITNEYVILLE POSTOFFICE.

This office was established at an early day, on section 8, with Frank H. Whitney as postmaster. It was afterward discontinued, but in 1866 was re-established, with W. S. Whitney as postmaster, who continued in the office for about thirteen years. Mr. Whitney received for his thirteen years of labor as postmaster, the sum of \$197.36, eight years of which time he was obliged to get up every night to

make up mail for a stage line. In July, 1879, the office was removed to the residence of V. C. Whip, who had possession of it but a short time, when he disposed of his property and removed to Ringgold county, where he now resides. The office was then removed to the dwelling of F. B. Nichols on section 6, and afterward removed to to its present location, on section 16, at the residence of Hiram Blake, who is still postmaster.

ORGANIC.

Massena township was constituted June 11, 1870, with S. M. Holaday as organizer, and contains the territory technically known as township 75, range 34. At the

fall election of that year, officers were chosen as follows: W. S. Whitney, clerk: S. M. Holaday, justice of the peace and assessor; S. T. McCormick and William Holaday, constables; S. T. McCormick, L. W. Stone and William Holaday, trustees. The present township officers are: S. M. Holaday, clerk; A. H. Willis, assessor: J. H. Yarger and S. M. Holaday, justices of the peace; O. L. Smith and George Culp, constables; J. H. Yarger, John Watson and William Kreamer, trustees; Rhinehold Schwenke, William Porter, Martin Hodge, O. L. Smith William McCluskey and Charles Willis, road supervisors.

CHAPTER XXXII.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

The sub-division of Cass county that is known as the civil township of Franklin, embraces all of congressional township 76 north, range 35 west of the fifth principal meridian. It lies in the second tier of townships from the north line of the county, and is the second from the east line. It is bounded on the north by Benton, on the east by Lincoln, on the south by Union, and on the west by Atlantic. It is intersected by Turkey creek and several of its affluents. The main stream enters the township on the north line of

section 2, and crosses that and sections 3, 9, 8, 7 and 18, on its southwesterly course, and makes its exit on the west line of the latter section. The Eller branch takes its rise in the eastern part of the township, and flowing almost due west, crosses sections 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18, in the northwest of the latter making a confluence with the parent stream. Jim branch flows through sections 25, 26, 27, 21, 22, 20 and 19, leaving the township on the latter. These streams, with countless small tributaries, drain and water the

entire township, spreading like threads throughout its entire surface, to such a degree that not a section is without running water upon it.

The surface of the township is beautifully diversified, hill and valley, level and rolling prairie, plain and timber, that delights the eye seeking the picturesque, and the heart of the intelligent agriculturist seeking a home. While some parts of it are hilly and somewhat rough, still but a small portion of it is unavailable for tillage or pasture, and much of it is already in a high state of cultivation, although a newly settled part of the county, comparatively speaking. The soil is the same dark, uctuous loam that is the characteristic of the soil of this portion of Iowa, and has a wonderful fertility. Wheat and oats do exceedingly well, while corn, the great staple of the county, is magnificent in its growth and wonderful in its vield. The rich, succulent grasses, both on wild lands and cultivated pastures, run riot in a wild luxuriance, and the cattle fed in this vicinity manifest by their sleek hides and rounded forms the nutritious nature of the herbage.

The township is traversed by the main line of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad, which enters Franklin on the northeast quarter of section 2, and crosses that section, and sections 3, 4, 9, 7 and 8, leaving the township on the west line of the latter. The town of Wiota, lying within the limits of Franklin township, is the principal shipping point.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first to make a settlement was Jesse Eller, who, early in the spring of 1854, took up a claim on section 18, and commenced to open up a farm. He broke forty or fifty acres, and put up a round log house. He lived on this place until about 1874, when he removed to Mills county, and from thence to Pottawattamie county, where he died, June 18, 1884. He was born in Wilkes county, North Carolina, and was of German extraction, although he was reared in Indiana. He was quite a hunter and trapper during the winter, but when spring had come, the gun was laid by, and the implements of husbandry were taken hold of with a will, and in a few years he had a good farm opened on the northeast corner of Turkey Grove. During the civil war, times were very hard, money scarce, and the comforts of life very high. Mr. Eller made more money than any other man in the vicinity, trapping and hunting mink, otter, wolves and other fur animals. A good mink skin was worth from three to five dollars, and other furs in proportion.

About the same time came Tipton Marion, who located on section 19, in or near a part of Turkey Grove, where he built him a cabin. He came from the vicinity of Fairfield, Iowa. He continued to live here for about two years, when he removed to Nebraska.

In the fall of 1854, Peter Kanawyer, settled in Franklin township on the northwest quarter of section 3, where he opened up a farm. He resided here until in 1862, when he emigrated to that far away land of gold, California, where he still is living.

Zadoc Stewart entered land on a portion of section 9, in the fall of 1854, at what is called "Middle Turkey Grove," where he built a cabin, and in the spring and summer of 1855, broke a little piece of ground and put in a crop. He had a family of one son and four or five daughters unmarried, all of the latter being young ladies, except the youngest. He was a native of Indiana, and remained here until 1865, when he sold out and removed to Fremont county, this State, where he died.

John Eller, a son of David Eller and a brother of Jesse, came to this vicinity in March, 1855, and pre-empted a farm on section 20, where he now lives. He is the descendent of Peter Eller, a Hessian soldier, who came to this country during the Revolutionary War, in the service of Great Britain, and who soon left that service and settled in North Carolina. John was born in Indiana, where his parents had removed some years before, in 1832, and moved with his parents in 1837, to Jefferson county, Iowa. He came to this county and remained until 1857, when he returned to Jefferson county, where he enlisted, in 1862, in Company II, Thirtieth Iowa Infantry, and served with that regiment until the close of the war. He was at the siege of Vicksburg, battle of Jackson, Mississippi, siege of Atlanta, and was with Sherman in his march to the sea After the war, he returned to Jefferson county, where he remained until September, 1866, when he returned to his farm in this township. His wife was a Mary Jane Parnell, who was born in Wayne county, North Carolina, in 1834.

On the 4th of May, 1855, R. L. and W. W. Jameson, and D. D. Morris came to Franklin township and located upon the west half of section 7, entering government land. D. D. Morris lived here until

1868, when he removed to the vicinity of Grove City, where he is still residing. R. L. Jameson remained on his farm until his decease in 1873; his family still occupy the homestead. W. W. Jameson is still a resident of the township, and still resides upon the land that he first entered on coming to the county.

W. W. Jameson located upon his present farm in section 7, May 4, 1855. He came west in company with his brother, R. L. Jameson, and D. D. Morris. They all settled on the west half of section 7, entering their land from Government. Mr. Morris lived where he first settled until 1868. He now lives at Grove City. Atlantic township. R. L. Jameson resided here until his decease in 1873. W. W. Jameson and his brother were born in Ohio. The former was born in the city of Columbus in 1826, and removed with his parents when a child, to Marion county. When he was seven years old the family removed to Allen county of the same State where they lived twenty years. In 1853 the family all removed to Polk county, Iowa. The family at that time consisted of the parents, John and Sarah A. Jameson, and seven children, six sons and one daughter. In 1854, the parents moved to Dallas county where they lived until their decease. The mother died in April 1867, and the father in 1882, at the advanced age of eighty-two years. One son, James II., now owns and occupies the homestead in Dallas county. Two of the sons, Reed and Edward, enlisted in Company H, Thirty-ninth Iowa Infantry, in 1862. The former was taken prisoner at Corinth, Mississippi, and imprisoned at Belle Island, where he died November 14,

1864. The latter served out his time and now lives with his brother, W. W. A brother-in-law of Mr. Jameson, John Combs, enlisted in the same company at the same time and died at Corinth, in the spring of 1863. W. W. Jameson removed from Polk county to Dallas county, in November 1853, coming here from the latter county at the time above mentioned. He was married in Allen county, Ohio, to Deborah Watt, a native of that county, born September 20, 1827. Her parents were Samuel L., and Olive Watt. The latter died when Mrs. Jameson was twelve years old. Her father again married and removed to Sac county in this State where he died. Mr. Jameson has nine children. all living-Alonzo C., John L., Alice J., wife of Silas Martin; Sarah A., wife of Edwin Burke; Adelaide, wife of D. D. Hunt; Samuel L., James W., Robert R. and Olive. All of the family are living in this township except Alice, who lives in Benton township.

Daniel Bryan made a settlement during the summer of 1855, on a portion of section 19. He was a native of Pennsylvania, but came to Iowa from Ohio. was a good mechanic and carpenter and worked in all parts of the county. He had a large family by his first wife, which he raised to years of maturity. He enlisted in company I, Twenty-third Iowa Infantry, in 1862, but was discharged before his term of service had expired, on account of disability. He returned to this township and took up the business of life. Some years ago he had the misfortune to lose his wife, and in due time was united in marriage with Eliza Wilson, of Edna township. In 1880 or 1881, he lost all his

property, and left this county, going to Kansas. From there he came back to this State, locating in Woodbury county, where he died in 1882.

Joseph Turner came to Cass county in 1855, and entered a quarter section of land in Pymosa township, and in the spring of 1858, settled down upon it and began some improvements. In 1862, he exchanged this land for a farm in Franklin township, on section 3, which he still owns. Mr. Turner is the present mayor of Wiota, and is noticed at length in that connection.

Charles Jackson, in the fall of 1855, made a settlement upon section 7, and erected a log cabin. In the summer of 1856, he broke up some land and commenced making some improvements, but in August of that year, he sold his claim to Frederick Stoodt, and removed to Fremont county. He came this State from Indiana.

William Judd settled upon section 18, during the year 1855, where his widow now resides. He was a native of North Carolina, but came here from Jefferson county, Iowa. He died, here, in April, 1881.

D. D. Morris settled in Franklin township in the spring of 1855, and remained there till 1874, when he removed to his present location on section 11, Atlantic township.

George Magee, made a settlement upon section 18, in 1856. He was born in county Donegal, Ireland, March 10, 1822, where he lived until he was eighteen years old, when he emigrated to America. He located, at first, in the city of Philadelphia, where he worked for the Govern-

ment, making shoes for the troops, then in Mexico. He came here, as above, and purchased a farm of a man by the name of Marshall, on section 18, which had a small cabin erected upon it, that was but sixteen feet square, and in this he moved and lived until 1863 when he erected a better residence. He spent the year 1861 and 2, in the mountains, in mining. He died at the homestead in this township on the 9th of June, 1881. He followed his trade of shoemaker somewhat after coming here, and was the first in the township in that line. His widow still resides upon the old place. She was formerly Ann Magee, and was also a native of the "Emerald Isle." She has three children-George W., Mary Jane and Rebecca E.

In the spring of 1856, a man by the name of Miles settled upon section 17. He came here from Illinois. In January, 1857, his wife fell and dislocated her bip. but they thought at the time it was simply a bad sprain, and did nothing for it. But as it continued to grow worse and worse, a physician was called in. In its then swollen condition he found it impossible to do anything to relieve the woman's suffering, or attempt a cure, and the following May, she died from the effects of the fall, and her body was buried on the place. Her husband remained but a little time, when he returned to Illinois, and his present whereabouts are unknown.

At the same time Miles came William Hedges made a settlement on section 17. He, also, came from Illinois. He opened up a farm and made some improvments, and remained here about two years when he removed to Clark's Grove,

Atlantic township. In the spring of 1863, he sold out and removed to the State of Missouri.

Frederick Stoodt, one of the old settlers of this township, came here in the summer of 1856, and on the 24th of August, of that year, purchased the claim of Charles Jackson, on the southeast quarter of section 7, where he is still living. Mr. Stoodt is a native of Germany, and was born on the 1st of October, 1813. He came to the United States in June, 1847, and located in Richland county, Ohio. From there he removed to Allen county, in the same State, and from the latter to Cass county, and settled as above. In 1863, Mr. Stoodt and his family went to Colorado, and engaged in mining and were quite successful. Returned to the farm in 1865. His wife was Mary Koheiser, who was born in the same town in Germany as her husband, on the 1st of February, 1821. They have three sons, all residents of the township.

Frank Nordman, settled upon section 18, on the 26th of August, 1856 where he resided until 1859. He is now a resident of the township.

Frank Nordman lives just outside the village limits of Wiota, on the north, where he owns a farm of one hundred and twenty acres. He is one of the pioneers of Cass county, and among the earliest settlers of Franklin township, where he located, August 26, 1856. At that time he bought forty acres of land from William Judd on section 17, on to which he moved with his family; he fenced and improved this land and carried on the business of blacksmithing. In the fall of 1856, he built the first blacksmith shop

erected in the township. He resided on this place and worked at his trade until 1859, when he went to Colorado and removed his family to that Territory where he engaged in blacksmithing until 1866, when he returned to Cass county and bought the farm where he now lives. Mr. Nordman was born in Prussia, April 26, 1827, and came to the United States in 1851, locating first at New Orleans, then went to St. Louis, and thence to Cass county, Illinois, and from there to Cass county, Iowa, where he was married February 22d, to Catharine Stoodt, a native of Germany, who came to this country when six years old. They are the parents of three children-Mary Samantha, a teacher in the public schools at Wiota; George Colorado, now farming his father's farm; and Eureka Isabella, wife of Charles McDermott, of Benton township.

P. N. Finch made a settlement on section 2, in October, 1856, and is still a resident of the township.

P. M. Finch, one of the early settlers of Cass county, located where he now lives, in October, 1856. He was born in Erie county, New York, September 15, 1815. When he was nine years of age he removed with his parents to Michigan where bis father, Joel Finch, resided until his decease. The subject of this sketch was married in Michigan, to Martha Pelton, a native of Connecticut, and removed to Iowa, in 1856. They have two children-Mary and Josiah. Mr. Finch's farm is located on section 2. Mr. Finch, like most of the pioneers of this county, has, by steady industry, amassed an easy competency and is enjoying the proud consciousness of having always done his duty. John Seaman, and his son, Frederick August, came to Franklin township, in 1857. Mr. Seaman, the elder, was a native of Germany, who had emigrated to the "Land of the Free" in 1853. He had located near Watertown, Wisconsin, on his arrival, but removed to Cass county as stated above. He pre-empted the farm now owned by J. Pollock, on section 20, where he lived unto the day of his death, which occurred in March, 1867. erick A, his son, was born in Germany, in 1843, and was fourteen years old when he came here. During the war he enlisted in company I, Twenty-third Iowa Infantry, and served three years. After his term of service had expired he returned to this county, and now lives on section 20.

Wilson Prall came to Franklin township in 1857, where he improved a farm, and remained till 1865, when he removed to Atlantic township, where he now resides.

Cary Antrim located here about the year 1856, and remained about two years, when he removed to Fremont county, where he probably now resides.

In 1857, Fabius Robbins located upon section 8. He came to Cass county from Ohio, and remained here until 1864 or 5, when he left, suddenly, going to southern Kansas. The farm he opened is now the property of A. C. and J. L. Jameson.

John W. Humerick, senior, made a settlement on section 30, in September, 1858. He was born in Prussia, in 1810, and came to the United States in 1845, settling at Columbus, Ohio. From thence he removed to Allen county in the same

State, and from there to this place. He put up a log cabin and commenced making improvements. He was a man of excellent constitution and robust health and a hard worker, and soon the place began to assume a homelike appearance. He and his family lived in the cabin that he built until 1872, when he built the fine substantial frame residence where his widow now lives. He was married in Germany and was the father of six children, three of whom are living—Elizabeth, Julia and John W., Jr. Mr. Humerick died, quite suddenly, on the 27th of February, 1873.

W. W. Richmond settled upon section 9, during the year 1858, where he lived until 1868. He removed to Missouri at that date, and is living there now.

In 1859, Harley Soper and family settled in Franklin township. They afterwards removed to Atlantic township.

Robert Turner made a settlement in Franklin township, on section 3, in January, 1860, where he resided until March, 1861, when he died. He was an Englishman by birth and came to this country in 1842. His son, James R. resides upon the old homestead. Mrs. Robert Turner died in January, 1878. James R. Turner is among the most prominent and 'solid men of the county, and is looked up to by his friends and neighbors as a man of sterling integrity and untarnished honor. just such men that make a county what it is, and these annals of the county's history would be incomplete without a short mention of so prominent and influential a citizen as Mr. Turner.

J. R. Turner was born in Derbyshire, England, April 1, 1838. At the age of four years he came with his parents to the United States. He was married to Eliza J. Russel, a native of Ontario, Canada. They have five children—Nellie May, Robert Roy, Charles F., Jesse J. and William. Mr. Turner's farm contains one hundred and forty-three and one-half acres.

William W. McClure made a settlement on section 4, in 1860.

William W. McClure resides on section 4, where he settled in 1860, purchasing a fine farm on this section. Upon this place. at that time, was a log house, and ten acres broken. Mr. McClure now has a rich farm with good improvements. He was born in Ohio, in 1833, and remained there until 1859. In that year he started for Pike's Peak, but turned back on learning that the reports of finding gold had proved false, and went to Guthrie county, Iowa. In the spring of 1860 he came to Cass county. In 1863 he again started for Pike's Peak, and after arriving there remained one year. He was married to Jennie McCaferty, who was born in Ohio, in 1833. Mr. and Mrs. McClure have four children-Allison, Mary, Willie and Charlie. Alva and Elva (twins) died at the respective ages of eleven and thirteen months.

REPRESENTATIVE MEN.

Among the men who are residents of Franklin township to-day, the following have been selected, as the most prominent, with the intention in view of showing of what excellent material the population of this sub-division of Cass county is composed. It is no wonder that, with many such men, the township is fast progressing to a front rank and a foremost place in the county.

HISTORY OF CASS COUNTY.

James S. Morgan resides upon section 7, Franklin township, where he owns two hundred and forty-five acres. He entered the eighty on which he resides, and an eighty adjoining on section 8, in 1855, but did not locate here until 1864. He was born in Richland county, Ohio, July 24, 1825. His early years were spent in his native State, and he was there married to Rebecca Steele, a native of the same county, born in 1832. He came to Iowa in 1856, and located in Jasper county, where he lived until he came to Cass county in 1864. His parents, Jacob and Mary Morgan, settled in Belmont county, Ohio, at an early day. Jacob Morgan died in Ohio. His wife died in Jasper county. Mrs. Morgan's parents, James and Elizabeth Steele, were brought up in Pennsylvania, and afterward settled in Richland county, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan have three children-Harry S., now in California; Alice, wife of Edward Berg, and George Franklin, at home with his parents.

William Wood was born in Derbyshire, England, on the 30th day of October, 1838, and is the son of Samuel and Matilda (Cartlidge) Wood. When about six years of age he came with his parents to America, and located in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, where he was reared and educated. In January, 1865, William came to Cass county, Iowa, and settled in Franklin township. In March, 1873, he removed his family to section 10, where he now owns one hundred and forty acres of land, thirty acres of which are timber. He was married in Cass county in April, 1866, to Harriet Turner, a native of England, who when quite young came to America, where her parents died, and are buried in the Jameson cemetery, this county. Mr. and Mrs. Wood have five children living—Charles A., Lenora A., Walter W., Hattie and Samuel. William died in August, 1868, aged one month, and Jessie K. died in August, 1875, at the age of five months. Mr. Wood was elected to the office of justice of the peace in November, 1880, and has been township assessor, trustee, supervisor and school director. He is a Republican in politics, and is a member of the Odd Fellows' organization.

Mrs. Sarah Robinson, widow of James Robinson, lives upon the northeast quarter of section 3, where she settled with her husband, in April, 1865. The farm was then unimproved, with the exception of the breaking of about two acres. James Robinson was born in Londonderry, Ireland, in 1826. He came to the United States with his parents, when about fifteen years old. The family settled near Pittsburg. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson were married in Pennsylvania, in March 1849. They emigrated to Jasper county, Iowa, in 1858. One year later, they came to Cass county and settled on the farm of his brother-in-law, Joseph Turner, in the town of Pymosa, which he broke and They remained on the place three years, then removed to a farm, at Grove City, where they lived three years. Mr. Robinson died July 2, 1865, about three months after locating in Franklin township. Mr. and Mra. Robinson had nine children born to them, all of whom are living. Robert, now in Colorado, James A., in Adair county; Joseph W., in Benton township; William, living at home with his mother; Emma, wife of

F. M. Hemphill; Clifton, at home; Hattie M., Agnes C. and Alice B. Mrs. Robinson was formerly Sarah Turner, a daughter of Robert Turner. She was born in England in 1825, and came to this country with her father's family. Her farm contains two hundred acres.

Henry H. Most settled in 1866, on section 31, where he now resides. He was born in the province of Hesse, Germany, in 1828. He came to the United States in 1865. He has been twice married. His first wife died in this town, March 29, 1872. He was again married to Susanna Heyman, a native of Hesse, Germany, born in 1840. She came to this country in 1866. By the first union there were five children: Philip, Ernest, Anna, Lizzie and a little girl, born November 3, 1871, whose death occurred February 16, 1872. By the second wife there was one son—George.

S. J. Roe settled in 1866, on the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 17, where he still resides. This is is one of the first farms opened in the township. It contains three hundred and sixty acres, for which Mr. Roe paid five dollars per acre, and is all under cultiva-He was born in Chenango county New York, in the town of Norwich. When he was five years old his parents removed to Knox county, Illinois, where he lived until 1864. In that year he came here and purchased his farm, then returned to Knox county and enlisted in company A, of the Thirtieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war. His regiment was attached to the Seventeenth army corps. He participated in numerous engagements, and in Sherman's march from Atlanta to the sea. He located upon his present farm soon after the close of the war. His wife was formerly Nancy Swim, a native of Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Roe have seven children: Leroy, Edwin, Robert, Jack, Lilly, Fanny and Florence.

Mrs. Tabitha Bartles, widow of Nicholas Bartles, resides on eighty acres that is on section 22. She owns a farm, eighty acres of which is on section 27. Nicholas Bartles was born in Fulton county, Illinois, April 9, 1842. He enlisted in the Fortyseventh Illinois Infantry, March 8, 1865, and served until the close of the war. He came to Cass county after the war, and was married in 1870, to Tabitha Eller, a daughter of Jesse Eller. They settled soon after marriage, upon the farm where Mrs. Bartles now lives. Mr. Bartles' death occurred in 1880. Mrs. Bartles was born in Jefferson county, Iowa, in 1848. She is a daughter of one of the early settlers of the county. She has three sons: Jesse F., Clarence E. and Charles O.

John McKnight settled upon section 31, his present residence, in 1870. His first purchase was forty acres, to which he has added until he now owns two hundred and forty acres. He was born in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, September 19, 1837. His early life was spent in his native county. He enlisted in 1861 and served until the close of the war. He was at the battle of Antietam, South Mountain, second battle of Bull Run, siege of Atlanta, siege of Vicksburg and Sherman's march to the sea. After the war he returned to Ohio, where he remained until he came to Iowa, in 1867. He lived three years in Poweshiek county, then came to Cass

HISTORY OF CASS COUNTY.

county. Mrs. McKnight was formerly Rachel Forney, a native of Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. McKnight have five children: Callie P., Ulysses G., Elsie B., Frank W. and Dollie M. Mr. McKnight is an enterprising and successful farmer.

John M. Engle lives upon section 27, where he owns one hundred and twenty acres. He settled here in the spring of 1870, purchasing his land of Samuel Baumer and A. S. Walker. The farm was wholly unimproved, he being the first settler upon it. Mr. Engle was born in Menard county, Illinois, in 1827, and was there reared to agricultural pursuits. He decided, on attaining manhood, to learn the wagon makers' trade and followed wagon and carriage making for a number of years. He lived in Illinois until he came to Iowa in 1870. At the age of fifteen years he became a member of the Church of God, and, several years later, was made an elder and bishop of that denomination. On one occasion the brethren of the church, met and chose him as elder and pastor, in which capacity he served some years. He began preaching in 1872 and continued to preach regularly for a number of years but was compelled, some time since, to abandon it, on account of a bronchial trouble. He was married in Illinois to Mary Jane Smith, a native of Morgan county, Virginia. She removed with her parents to Illinois when seven years old. Mr. and Mrs. Engle have had nine children born to them, only two of whom are living: Fred, born in Illinois in 1864 and Leonard, born in 1865. Of their seven deceased children. four died in June, 1876, between the 18th and 22d.

In Portland, Maine, on the 18th of February, 1833, Charles W. Simonton was born, his father being Benjamin Simonton, a native of Maine, who fought in the War of 1812. His mother, Anne Buck, was born in Dorchester, New Brunswick. Charles remained in Maine until twenty years of age, when he moved to Illinois, and resided, in Henry county, until the year 1872, when he came to Cass county, Iowa. His mother died in April, 1883, aged eighty-three years, while his father died in January, 1883, being at the time of his death about eighty-seven years old. In Illinois, Charles was united in marriage with Hannah E. Watrous on the 24th of April, 1869. By their union they have been blessed with five children, whose names are: Sarah M., aged fourteen; Arthur R., aged eleven; Nellie E., aged nine; Melville C., seven; and Eddie B., four. Mr. Simonton is the owner of one hundred and sixty acres of land on section 10, in Franklin township.

Jamison Lamoreaux, son of Darius and Ellen (Darling) Lamoreaux, was born February 17, 1847, in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. He was reared and educated in his native State. When he was eighteen years of age, his father, who was a farmer, moved to Mason county, Illinois. The subject of this sketch came to Cass county, Iowa, in 1874, and settled then upon his present farm, which is located on section 16, of Franklin township. It contains eighty acres and is all under cultivation. He is engaged in general farming. Mr. Lamoreaux was married in this county, April 26, 1877, to Elizabeth Pollock, a native of Pennsylvania. have two children: Orris, born in May, 1878, and Blanche, born in December, 1880.

Philip Dasher, owes his nativity to Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, having been born there on the second day of April, 1836, and is the son of John and Elizabeth Dasher. Philip came to the United States in 1854, and located in Pennsylvania about three months, when he moved to Warren county, Illinois, and began his early life in the agricultural pursuits. He remained in that county until 1870, when he came to Iowa, and located on section 15, Franklin township, Cass county, where he owns two hundred and forty acres of nicely cultivated land, and raises some of the finest stock in the county. Mr. Dasher was married in Warren county, Illinois, in October, 1866, to Anna Wisner, a native of Germany. Their union has been blessed with three children, whose names we learn are: George Philip, Anna M. and Harry. Mary K., died in 1874, aged two years. Mr. Dasher and family are prominent members of the Lutheran church.

George Dalzell came to Cass county in 1873, and settled at that time, on section 3, where he now lives. He is a native of county Armagh, Ireland. He came to the United States in 1846, and settled in Pennsylvania, where he remained ten years. He then went to California, and lived upon the Pacific coast sixteen years. Mr. Dalzell was married in Pennsylvania, in 1851. Mrs. Dalzell was born in county Derry, Ireland, and came to this country in 1841. They have five children living—Anna, Charles, Lavina, George and Robert. Three have died, Anna J., who died in Pennsylvania; Elizabeth, who died in

Idaho, and William, who was killed at the age of twenty, by the kick of a horse, in the fall of 1877. Charles is a teacher in the higher department of the Wiota school. Anna, also, has been engaged in teaching for several years. Mr. Dalzell's farm is two hundred acres, one hundred acres of which is on section 4.

James W. Kelsev owns and resides upon the northwest quarter of section 33, where he settled in 1874. At that time the land was wholly unimproved, but he now has a fine farm in a high state of cultivation, and is an enterprising and successful farmer. In 1884 Mr. Kelsey had one hundred and ten acres of his farm planted to corn, which will probably average fifty bushels per acre. He has an orchard containing one hundred trees, and all of the land is well fenced. Mr. Kelsev was born in Saratoga county, New York, November 19, 1831, and was reared a farmer. In 1854 he went to Whiteside county, Illinois, and opened a farm of eighty acres. He came to this county from Sterling, Illinois. He was married to Martha E. King, a native of Vermont, and daughter of Hosea King. They have no children living. They have lost one son-Willie.

Mrs. Catherine Euken resides on section 35, Franklin township, where she located with her family in 1876. Her farm contains one hundred and sixty acres of land, which, at the time of her purchase, was wholly unimproved, but is now well cultivated. Mrs. Euken is the widow of John R. Euken, a native of Germany, who emigrated to the United States with his family in 1869. They settled in Whiteside county, Illinois, upon a

farm, where Mr. Euken died in the fall of 1872. The family came to Iowa for the purpose of getting more land than they then owned in Illinois. Mrs. Euken has five children, four sons and one daughter—Emke, Edward, Carl, Amelia and Herman, all of whom were born in Germany.

David W. Paine came to Franklin in 1876, and settled on section 28, where he has a farm of two hundred and forty acres, all of which was unbroken prairie at the time of his purchase. He now has it fenced and other excellent improvements upon it. He has stables sufficient to accommodate many cattle, sheep and hogs, in the raising of which, Mr. Paine is largely engaged. His residence is on section 18, he having leased the farm above mentioned, for five years. He purchased the place on which he resides, in the fall of 1881. It contains one hundred and sixty acres, most of the improvements upon it have been made by Mr. Paine. It is a beautiful place. He makes a specialty of Short-horn cattle and Poland China hogs, and is one of the most extensive breeders of fine stock in Cass county. He keeps, also, fine mutton sheep. Mr. Paine was born in Addison county, Vermont, in 1834. He remained in his native State until 1862, when he, with his family, came west and located in Whiteside county, Illinois, where he engaged in farming. They removed from that county to Cass. Mrs. Paine was formerly Marion Langdon, a native of Addison county, Vermont. They have five children-Lilly D., Lelia J., Wesley W., Leslie L. and Witton A. Mr. Paine's parents, David and Eunice Paine, were also natives of the Green Mountain State. They had but two children—D. W. and a daughter, P. J.; the latter died in 1841, at the age of eleven years, and one week later her mother, also, departed this life. The father afterward married Caroline Ashley, who lived but three years after their marriage, when he again married; his third wife being Harriet Ashley, a sister of his second wife, who still survives. The father died in 1883.

John Gentle was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, September 14, 1846. He was reared to the occupation of farming and at the age of twelve years, removed to Hancock county, Illinois, with his parents, William and Jerusha Gentle. William Gentle died in that county, June 6, 1868. His widow now lives at Bowen, Illinois. They had a family of ten children, four sons and six daughters. John, the subject of this sketch, is the only one of the sons now living. One son, George W., was killed at the battle of Antietam. Two of the daughters, Mrs. Mary E. Wood and Mrs. Martha A. Matchin, reside in this State, the former in Poweshiek county, and the latter, in Van Buren county. John Gentle was married to Elizabeth E. Howard, of of Hancock county, Illinois. They have three children-Carrie I., Willis G. and Ralph Waldo, all of whom were born in Franklin township. Mr. Gentle's farm consists of the east half of the northwest quarter, and the west half of the northeast quarter of section 36, Franklin township. He purchased the first described land of John Connor, October 18, 1875, and the last described, of John Herbert, in March, 1882. Of the first, sixty acres were broken at the same time of his purchase. The latter, was mostly broken but

not fenced. The farm is now all fenced and under good cultivation, with the exception of eight acres of slough. He built his residence and other buildings in 1875. He has upon his farm, the present year, (1884) seventy-five acres of corn, twenty acres of flax, eighteen acres of oats and twelve acres of wheat. Mr. Gentle is a thorough going and prosperous farmer.

George Felt owns and resides upon the southeast quarter of section 23, Franklin township, where he settled in 1875. He purchased his farm in 1872, of Edward Felt, of Galesburg, Illinois. He made the first improvement upon this land in 1873, breaking forty acres. He now has one hundred and fifty acres broken and the entire tract fenced. In 1878 he built his present residence and planted an orchard of one hundred apple trees. Mr. Felt was born in 1852, in Adams county, Illinois, where he was reared upon a farm. His father, Jeremiah Felt, a native of New Hampshire, was one of the pioneers of Adams county, where he still lives. He settled there in 1830. George Felt is the only one of his father's family living in Cass county. He was married to Clara Smith, daughter Joshua Smith. of who can e to this county in 1865, and now lives in Atlantic. Mr. and Mrs. Felt have two children-Garnet and Stanley. Politically, Mr. Felt is a Republican. He is one of Cass county's enterprising citizens.

ORGANIZATION.

Franklin township was a part of the townships of Grant and Turkey Grove until 1870, when the board of supervisors re-organized all of the townships of the

county, making their lines conform to the congressional boundaries. The first election was held at McClure's school house on the 11th of October, 1870, and was for township officers. The election warrant. for Franklin was issued to James Morgan, as organizing officer. The officers chosen at this election were the following named: W. W. McClure, James Morgan and Joseph Turner, trustees; James Turner, clerk; R. L. Jameson and William Judd, justices; Thomas Whitmore, assessor; D. M. Lyons and William Wood, constables. H. G. Smith and Thomas Whitmore, acted as clerks at this, the first election. The officers in 1884 are as follows: S. J. Roe, William Wood, and John Borchers, trustees; William Christie, clerk; Joseph Turner and William Wood, justices of the peace; G. C. Hornby and W. W. McClure, constables, and W. W. Jameson, assessor.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first school held in what is now Franklin township was taught by William Judd, at the log cabin of John Eller, on section 20, during the summer of 1857.

An early school was also taught by Hannah Lewis, at the residence of W. W. Jameson, during the summer of 1858.

District No. 1, consists of sections 1, 2, 11 and 12. The school house was built in 1873, and is 18x26 feet in size. Oll Coomes, the well known literateur and writer, was the first director, and Annie Huff, the first teacher. Mary Wood is the teacher at this writing.

District No. 2, embracing all of sections 3 and 10, and the east quarter of sections 4 and 9, is one of the smallest in the township. In this sub-district, a school

was taught in the summer of 1860, by Hattie Turner. In the following year a small school house was erected, in which Gertie Disbrow was the first teacher. This building was used until the summer of 1876, when it was sold to Mrs. Sarah Robinson, for a granary, and a new edifice put up. The new building is 22x30 feet in dimension, and cost about \$611, to erect. The pioneer teacher in this building was Frank Caruthers. Anna Dalzell, is the teacher the present year, (1884). William Wood was the first director of the district.

District No. 3 contains the west three quarters of sections 4, and 9, and the east quarter of sections 5 and 8. The first school house was built in 1870, on section 9, with Miss Annie Griffith as the first teacher. The pioneer school was held prior to this, in a log cabin on the same section, and to Miss Clara Brooks belongs the honor of having been the first to "teach the young idea how to shoot," in the district. In the year 1880, a new educational building was erected at a cost of about \$1,500, and Miss Samantha Nordman was the first preceptress.

District No. 4 has a good school house, erected in 1867, at a cost of \$700. It is a frame structure, 22x32 feet in size. W. W. Jameson, was the first sub-director. The district consists of the west three quarter of sections 5 and 8, and all of sections 6 and 7.

District No. 5 embraces all of sections 17, 18, 19 and 20. In the summer of 1860 a school house was erected on the northern line of section 19, which was 16x20 feet in size. This was undoubtedly the first school house in the township. Miss Mary

Cary, was the first teacher. Some ten years ago, say 1874, a new school edifice was built, and the old one was sold to John Eller, who uses it for a granary yet. David Lyons was the pioneer teacher in the new building. and Miss Eliza Heuderson the present one, in 1884. George Magee was the first director in this subdistrict. The new building is 22x32 feet in ground area, and was erected at a cost of \$625.

The present school board of the district township of Franklin, is composed of the following gentlemen: Oll Coomes, president; William Christie, secretary; Oll Coomes, director from district number 1; J. R. Turner, number 2; William Christie, Jr., number 3; W. G. Edwards, number 4; August Seaman, number 5; H. C. Odell, number 6; S. Sampson, Jr., number 7; G. Sandhorst, number 8; D. Ballentine, number 9, and G. S. Abbott, number 10.

CEMETERY.

What is known as the Jameson cemetery, is located on section 7, and was laid out in 1860, W. W. Jameson donating the land. The first interment here was on the 20th of May, 1855, and was the mortal remains of Evaline Jameson, they daughter of Robert Jameson, who had died the day previous. The second was a child of Mr. aud Mrs. D. D. Morris, about the first of July, 1855. The third was the body of a Mr. Whitford, an emigrant from Indiana to Nebraska, who died July 17, 1856, while passing through the county, and was buried here July 18. 1856. He is buried in the Jameson cemetery. The fourth was that of Adelaide McGeehon, daughter of R. D. and Mary

J. McGeehon, who died aged seventeen months, was buried November 12, 1857. It may be noted that there was two inches of snow on the ground that day.

Judd Cemetery is located upon sections 18 and 19. This was never regularly laid out, but was used for burial purposes in an early day, simply for the want of a suitable spot dedicated to the uses this was put to. The first burial was that of an infant child of William and Malinda Judd, in the spring of 1855. The babe was never named, as he died when but a small child. There were only a few graves here, as the burying of bodies here was abandoned, on the opening of the Jameson cemetery.

FIRST ITEMS.

The first birth in the township was that of a daughter of Mr. and Mrs Jesse Eller, born during the summer of 1854.

The first death was that of Evaline Jameson, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Jameson, who died on the 19th of May, 1855, and was buried in what is now the cemetery, although it was not laid out until later.

The first ground in the township was broken by Jesse Eller, in 1855, and the first wheat was raised by him the same year.

The first blacksmith in the township was Frank Nordman, who erected a forge during the autumn of 1856, on his farm on section 17.

THE TOWN OF WIOTA.

In the midst of a beautiful rolling prairie, rises the flourishing and growing town of Wiota. Ffteen years ago, this was a clear expanse of prairie, except here and there a lonely farm, but the virgin soil

whereon the town now stands was then unbroken. In 1868, the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad, passed this point but a station was not located here until 1872. The town was started in that year; the land upon which it was laid out being the property for the most part, of Franklin H. Whitney. It was not platted or filed for record, for some time, the date upon the records being November 13, 1877, and the owners being set forth as Hoyt Sherman, assignee of B. F. Allen, in bankruptcy, and F. H. Whitney. On the 20th of August, 1878, Mr. Whitney filed for record an addition to the town which is known by his name.

The town is laid out upon the northwest quarter of section 9, and the plat covers about sixty acres.

The first building erected on the present site of the town was a dwelling house, just east of where the hotel now stands.

The second building was moved here from Atlantic, by Frank Whitney in the winter of 1772-3, and was used by Robert T. Young as a place to store grain. The building is now owned by D. P. Lewis.

The first store in the village was kept by T. L. Pollard. A stock of groceries were bought and shipped to this point by R. T. Young and F. H. Whitney, in the spring of 1873. Mr. Young intending to engage in that branch of the mercantile trade, but finding that his other business had already attained proportions as necessitated his full attention, the goods were sold to T. L. Pollard who opened a small store as above stated. Mr. Pollard followed this business for some time, when he accidently fell down the stairs of his dwelling house and was killed.

BUSINESS DEVELOPMENTS.

The first business man to establish himself at this point was Robert T. Young, who, in December, 1872, commenced to buy grain here. He continued in this business until February, 1884, when he discontinued it, although he still owns one of the elevators.

Robert T. Young, of Wiota, was the the first man to engage in business in this village. In December, 1872, he commenced buying grain at this point. At that time the only building on the present village plat was a dwelling house just east of the present hotel. The second building was moved here by Frank Whitney during the same winter, from Atlantic, in which Mr. Young stored his grain. He continued in the grain business until February, 1884, and still ownes one of the elevators here. He established a lumber and coal trade in 1873 in which he is still engaged. He also bought and shipped the first live stock. Mr. Young is a native of Cortland county New York, where he was born in 1838. He removed when a child with his parents to Pennsylvania, and afterwards to West Virginia, thence to Illinois, where his parents still reside. He was married to Lamira Soul, a native of Vermont, and has always been actively engaged in business.

A second store was opened in 1874, by Harvey Yeaman.

The third man to open a general merchandise store was V. M. Lahman, who established that business in August, 1875, in the building now occupied by A. Ostrander. He ran this about three years, when he changed his business to that of bank-

ing, and is the present banker of the town.

Ambrose Ostrander engaged in the general merchandise trade, in Wiota in February, 1878, and still is one of the leading merchants in this line in the town.

Ambrose Ostrander, general merchant, engaged in business in February, 1878. His place of business is located south of the railroad, and his residence on the north. He was born in Columbia county, New York, in 1841. He was reared in his native county, and received his education at the Spencertown academy. the age of twenty he engaged in teaching, which occupation he followed a portion of the time, for a number of years, thus securing means for completing his education. He studied with the view of entering the ministry of the M. E. church, but did not carry out his purpose until recently. He went to Michigan in 1870 and taught there one year, thence to LaPlata, Macon county, Missouri, where he engaged in the same business. He continued there two and one-half years, when, on account of failing health, he was compelled to abandon teaching. He then engaged in mercantile trade. In 1875 he removed to Bloomfield, Davis county, Iowa, where he continued the same business, thence to Atlantic in 1878. He came to this town in 1879. Mr. Ostrander is at present, a local minister of the M. E. church. His wife was formerly Lizzie Knight, a daughter of D. B. Knight of Jefferson county, Iowa.

Horton and Sons, are, also, engaged in the general merchandise line in the town of Wiota, having purchased the interest of E. O. Whitmore, on the 1st of April,



1884. They keep quite a complete stock of about \$8,000, and are doing a fair business.

The first hardware store in the town was established by Spurrier and Clure, in the year 1876, but Mr. Clure retiring, Mr. Spurrier has continued it alone since, and is the only exclusive dealer in that line of business in the town. He carries a fine large stock of heavy and shelf hardware, cutlery, stoves, etc., and has earned for himself the name of a fair and liberal dealer, and a public spirited gentleman.

W. E. Spurrier, hardware dealer, came to Wiota in 1876, and that same season erected his present store. He is the first and only exclusive hardware dealer in the village. He was born in Johnson county, Iowa, in 1849, and he was engaged in the hardware business several years before coming to Wiota, and served an apprenticeship at the trade of tinner. His wife was Augusta Barnes, a native of Indiana. They have two children—Harriet Augusta, and an infant daughter. He does a cash business of about \$15,000, annually.

The first to embark in the boot and shoe business was Thomas B. Scott, in February, 1883. He took in as a partner, James Horrigan, who was a practical shoemaker, and who was working at the bench at the time. The building they occupy is 20x30 feet, and is well stocked with a full assortment of both coarse and fine shoes, and other foot gear. Mr. Horrigan attends to the custom work.

Thomas B. Scott was born in Linn county, Iowa, on the 11th of March, 1841, his parents being James and Mary Scott. He learned the miller's trade there, and was likewise engaged about three years,

when he began farming. In 1873 he left Linn county and moved to Nebraska, where he remained about eleven months, when he came to Cass county and located on a farm about six miles southeast of Wiota, and there remained until 1883, when he began his present business. Mr. Scott has a fine stock, and is making his mark in the world by his good management and upright business interests. He was married in February, 1868, to Martha J. Elrod, a native of Indiana. They have had two children-Edith, and a son, Roy, who died in August, 1876. Mr. Scott's residence is at Wiota, but besides this be has a residence on his farm, where his wife died in May, 1880.

Martin Rorah, one of the present representatives of the grocery business, engaged in this line of trade on coming to Wiota, in 1879. He handles staple and fancy groceries, flour and feed, candies, tobaccos, etc., and has a fine trade.

Martin Rorah was born in Butler county, Pennsylvania, July 5, 1828, and is the son of Jacob and Margaret (Hohn) Rorah. Martin was reared and educated in his native county, and when grown to manhood he followed the occupation of farming. In 1868, he went to Henry county, Illinois, where he still followed the life of a farmer until September, 1879, when he came to Wiota, Cass county, Iowa, and has since been engaged in business. He was united in marriage in 1849, in Pennsylvania, to Louisa Bork, a native of that State. They have been blessed with nine children, seven of whom are now living-Maggie, now married and lives in Cass county; Frank, living at home; John, Charles, Elmer and Ida. William J., died in 1852, aged two and one-half years, and Mary Jane died in 1863, at the age of twelve years. Mr. Rorah owns a farm of one hundred and twenty acres of land, southeast of Wiota, in Franklin township, but his residence and business are in town, while he owns other town property. He is a man of substantial character, and is highly esteemed as a business man and companion.

Among the other business men in the general grocery line in this thriving town is James M. Foster, who commenced business in April, 1883.

The lumber business was initiated by T. L. Pollard. Robert T. Young one of the dealers, and the most prominent ones, of the present, established this line of trade in 1873, in connection with the handling of coal. He has continued ever since, and has a large and increasing trade.

W. F. Lahmann is also engaged in the coal and lumber business which he started about 1880.

Dr. J. I. Pogue came to Wiota in the fall of 1877, and engaged in the practice of medicine, and in 1878 established his present drug businese.

The pioneer blacksmith of Wiota was T. M. Woodson, who set up a shop here in the spring of 1873. This line of business is ably represented by Joseph Turner, one of the pioneer settlers of this part of the county, and one of the representative men of the district.

Joseph Turner, the present mayor of Wiota, came to Cass county at an early day, and has ever since been generally known to its citizens as a man of sterling worth and strictest integrity. He was

born in Derbyshire, England, October 15, 1827, and is the son of Robert and Hannah Turner. When Joseph had reached his thirteenth year, his parents concluded to make their future home in the New World, and accordingly took passage for the United States. Arriving on America's shores, they selected for their home a point in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, near Pittsburgh. Here the father established himself in his business of blacksmithing, and here Joseph, who was an apt student, spent his time in acquiring that skill, dexterity and thorough knowledge at his trade, which his father, a trained artisan, was so well capable of imparting. Though his progress at his trade was all that could be desired, Joseph determined to avail himself of the opportunity offered to all in this country, of securing to himself a portion of the public domain, and accordingly in 1855, he came to this county and entered a quarter section of land in Pymosa town-On returning to his eastern home, the impression made upon his mind by the supposed future prospects of the county in which he had taken up his claim, so deepened, that he determined to make it his permanent home. And the spring of 1858, found him located on his land, making improvements and tilling the soil. In 1860 he went to Colorado, but after a stay of one and a half years, returned. In 1862, he exchanged his farm for one on section 3, Franklin township, of which he still retains the ownership. In January, 1860, Mr. Turner's parents followed his footsteps to this county, and settled in this township, on section 3, where they continued peacefully to reside

till death called them away. In 1878 he took up his residence in Wiota, and opened an establishment for general blacksmithing; and numerous are the people in the vicinity who can testify to his skill at this, his chosen calling. Mr. Turner was married September 22, 1864, to Mary C. Chandler, a native of Ohio. They have five children living-Joseph R., Philip, Millward, Jane and George. They have been bereaved by death in the loss of two sons-Samuel and Frank. Mr. Turner has been successful in a business way, and his residence is one of the finest in Wiota. He is one of the solid and substantial men of the town, and is held in high esteem. His fellow-citizens have shown their confidence in him by choosing him for the responsible position of mayor, for which he is well fitted by integrity and experience.

William Christie, Jr., was elected in the fall of 1880, and has since served as township clerk of Franklin township. He was born in Boston, Massachusetts, on the 13th of September, 1847, and is the son of William and Jeannette (Alexander) Christie, both natives of Scotland. When five years of age, William moved to Dodge county, Wisconsin, where he was reared and educated. After attending the common schools he went to Beloit college to finish his education. He then began teaching, and was thus engaged about two years, when he attended a two years course at the Oshkosh Normal school. In 1876 he came to Cass county, and first taught a number of terms at Marne, and there remained until coming to Wiota, where he entered the grain business. Carrying out that business about four years, he then began investing money, and has since been engaged in that occupation. Mr. Christie was married in April, 1881, to Miss Margaret Wood, a native of Illinois. They have one child—Ralph Waldo. Mr. C. was elected to the position of supervisor of Cass county, in the fall of 1883, and has also held the position of secretary of the school board.

The harness business is represented by J. G. Irwin. This was the first harness shop established in Wiota, the date of its establishment being January, 1878.

POSTOFFICE.

The postoffice at Wiota was established in 1873, and Oliver Coomes was commissioned as the first postmaster. He held it but a short time, and has been succeeded in turn by T. L. Pollard, Thomas Whitmore, J. C. Whitmore, John Irving, and the present incumbent, Ichabod A. Boyd. Mr. Boyd came to Franklin township in 1873, and settled on a farm on section 16, where he lived until he came to Wiota. He was appointed postmaster on the 12th of July, 1884.

SOCIETY.

Wiota lodge, No. 346, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was organized April 20, 1876, by J. P. James, P. G., of Anita Lodge, No. 262, with the following charter members: Oliver Coomes, P. G.; James Kempley, W. W. McClure, Theodore Jones, Joseph Turner, Hamilton Hemphill, George Ragan, James Morgan, Albert Beason, Nathaniel Bruyn. At the organization the following officers were installed: James Kempley, N. G.; Hamilton Hemphill, V. G.; Joseph Turner, Secretary; Theodore Jones, P. S.; Nathaniel Bruyn, Treasurer. The present

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officers of this order are: D. D. Hunt, N. G.; James Horign, V. G.; James Mc-Dermott, Jr., Secretary; Frank Nordman, P. S.; E. M. Brooks, Treasurer. The present membership of this lodge numbers about fifty.

CORNET BAND.

The Wiota cornet band was organized in June, 1883, with E. V. Burke, of Atlantic, as musical director. The organization at that time was composed of the following members: T. L. Malone, James Horign, F. M. Lahman, Joseph Turner, Edward Brimm, William McClure, George Whitmore, Frank Odell, W. S. Foster and D. D. Hunt. The band is now conducted under the leadership of A. G. Irwin, with F. M. Lahman treasurer, and J. M. Horign secretary. It is a band superior to that usually found in places of this size, and is, indeed, a credit to the town. At present the band is made up of the following

members: J. M. Horign, solo B-flat; Joseph Turner, first B-flat; F. M. Lahman, second B-flat; Fred Holcomb, first alto; Russell Ballentine, second alto; Henry Blood, first tenor; Charles Woods, second tenor; William McClure, baritone; F. M. Odell, tuba; William Roe, snare drum; Robert Roe, base drum and cymbals.

MUNICIPAL.

Wiota was incorporated as a town in the spring of 1884, with the following officers: Joseph Turner, mayor; T. L. Malone, recorder; G. C. Hornby, marshal; T. B. Scott, street commissioner; William Christie Jr., D. D. Hunt, I. A. Boyd, William Chambers, John Irwin, E. O. Whitmore, town council. The officers at present remain the same, with the exception that V. M. Lahman and Orren Horton serve in the place of William Chambers and E. O. Whitmore as councilmen.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

PLEASANT TOWNSHIP.

That geographical sub-division of Cass county which is now known as Pleasant township, was originally a part of Cass township, and was set off from it in 1870, when the county was reorganized to make its civil townships coincide with the congressional. The warrant for the election

for organization purposes was issued to John W. Fuson, June 11, 1870, and the election was ordered to be held in October, 1870, at the Stetler school house.

This township is, in common with the remainder of the county, well watered and drained, and has advantages for the raising of stock and grain which offer excellent inducements to any one looking for a location for the pursuit of either or both of those industries. Lone Tree creek has its source in the northwest part of the township in numerous little rivulets, and where these join to form the creek, it flows tortuously toward the west, and joins Baughman's creek in the southwest corner of section 7, just before the combined stream leaves the county. Baughman's creek flows into the township from Cass, at the northeast quarter of section 4, and flows southwestwardly till it has its confluence with Indian creek, as before mentioned. Clark's creek has its origin in several rivulets a little south of the center of the township, and flows southwest until it leaves the township and county, about the center of the west line of section 31. Besides these streams and their many branches, small tributaries of other streams have their origin in, or flow through, corners of the township; so that one of the prime factors necessary to make this section successful in an agricultural sense, is supplied by nature to begin with. This fact, taken in connection with the uniform excellence of the soil, and the proximity of the town of Griswold for a market, renders the township one of the most favored of nature's garden spots. Pleasant ridge, commencing between sections 1 and 2, and extending southward throughout the entire length of the township, seems to have been unduly favored. The road along its top passes through one of the prettiest pieces of farming country in the west. Splendid farms, large and well-kept houses, neat and tasty improvements,

sleek-looking stock, and all the things that go to make glad the eye of the lover of a happy blending of nature and art, greet the gaze all along this road.

The railroad line formed by the Atlantic and Southern, and the Red Oak and Atlantic, enters the township from the north between sections 5 and 6, and passes out, in its course toward Red Oak, about the middle of the west line of section 19. The shipping facilities thereby afforded supplies whatever might have otherwise been lacking for comfort and convenience. Good wagon roads intersect the township at short intervals, following, in most cases, the section lines.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Pleasant township, with its splendid farming country, lay untouched by the plow, or even untrodden by the feet of the settler, for several years after immigration had commenced in other portions of the county; so that when William Baughman took up his claim and built his log cabin, he found no neighbor in what is now the rich and populous district of Pleasant.

Mr. Baughman came in the spring of 1855 and located land on sections 4 and 5. He then went back east and brought his family to Indiantown, while he came again to the township, cutting logs for the building of a cabin. These logs he hauled to Lewis, where he had them cut. Hauling them back, he built with them the first house in the township, and his family moved into it in the spring of 1856.

William Baughman was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, June 19,

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1828. His parents were Jacob and Mar garet (Cort) Baughman, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania. William was there reared to agricultural pursuits, receiving his education in the common schools. He was married March 22, 1834, to J. B. Schwartz. In the fall of 1855, they started west by the way of Pittsburg, coming from there to Keokuk on a boat, and thence overland to this county, where he has continued to reside since that time. Mr. Baughman was elected in the fall of 1881, to the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, and served two years.

Samuel Stetler came in 1862, from Illinois, and traded his farm in that State for one hundred and sixty acres on sections 24 and 25. He then went back to Illinois and got his family and household goods, and settled on his new purchase, where he still resides.

Samuel Stetler was born in Columbia county, Pennsylvania, December 27, 1816, and is a son of Barnard and Mary Stetler, natives of the Hawkeye State. spent his early life in Columbia county, where he was brought up on a farm and attended the public schools. In 1837 he was married there, to Elizabeth Shumaker, also a native of that county, where they resided till 1855. In that year they removed to Lee county, Illinois, and there purchased unimproved land, which they settled upon and cultivated. In 1857, Mr. Stetler went to California, overland, leaving Lee county, March 1, and arriving at his destination in California, August 20. He engaged in mining, and remained in that State until September, 1859, when he returned to his home in Illinois, via Nica-

ragua and New York. He resumed farming, remaining in Lee county till 1862, when he traded his farm there for one hundred and sixty acres of land on sections 24 and 25, in what is now Pleasant township, this county. In September of that year they removed here, making the journey with a pair of horses and a wagon. They brought with them their household goods and provisions, camping on the way, and after their arrival here, laid in the wagon until their house was complet-His farm, which was then wild prairie, is now well improved and cultivated. He has substantial buildings, a fine grove, and a fruit orchard. A hedge fence nearly surrounds his farm. Stetler died in 1861, leaving five children -Perry, Almira, Ellen, Clara A. and Catherine. Mr. Stetler was married the second time, in 1863, to Frances Sifford, a native of Virginia. By this union there are five children-Mary Belle, Maggie A., Carrie M., Cora E. and Emma. Mr. Stetler's eldest son, Perry, was born in Columbia county, Pennsylvania, August 9, 1840. In 1861 he enlisted in the First Illinois Heavy Artillery, and did gallant service for three and a half years. After his discharge he was married, and settled in Lee county, where he died in 1879.

George Stedwell, from Winneshiek county, bought eighty acres of wild land on section 31, in the spring of 1866, and settled on it.

Henry A. Barton came in 1867 from Washington county, and purchased eighty acres of land on sections 23 and 26.

Josiah Merritt came first in 1868, and after a while went back to Illinois. In 1870 he returned to make a permanent settlement, and shortly afterwards bought eighty acres on section 4, Pleasant township.

Thomas B. Grennell came in 1869, and settled on section 14, on land which he had bought the fall previously.

Thomas B. Grennell was born in New York, in that part of Montgomery county now known as Hamilton county, June 24, 1832. His parents, Abram Grennell, a native of Massachusetts, and Lucinda (Dewey) Grennell, a native of Vermont, settled in New York State about 1826, where they resided in Hamilton county, until their decease. The subject of this sketch grew to manhood in the town of Hope, in that county, spending his younger days in attending school, and working upon his father's farm. in his twenty-first year, he went to work for himself, at lumbering and farming, in In the fall of 1869 he that county. started west, and went to Illinois, where he remained a short time, then coming to this State and county, where he had purchased, the previous year, wild land on section 14 of what is now known by the name of Pleasant township. He spent the winter near Lewis, and during the time, built a house upon his land, into which he moved, April 5, 1870. Since that time he has improved all of his land and planted many fruit, shade and ornamental trees upon the place. He has erected good frame buildings and has a desirable residence. Mr. Grennell was married January 1, 1862, to Frances Morrison, a native of the town of Wells, Hamilton county, New York, and by this union had six children-Lottie L., Warren Jerome, Thomas Henry, Minnie A.,

Ida P. and Charles Albert. Mrs. Grennell died on the 26th of December, 1880. Mr. Grennell has been fairly successful in business. As a citizen, he is much respected and always takes an active interest in any measure intended for the public welfare.

Joseph Harlan came from Polk county in 1869, and located in the southwest quarter of section 24.

W. T. Hughes came in 1869, and bought the southeast quarter of section 22, where he now resides.

John Ketchum also came in 1869, and located on the south half of the northwest quarter of section 35.

John H. Lowman came in 1869, and bought the southeast quarter of section 34. He was born in Cass county, Indiana, October 5, 1839. At the age of fifteen years he removed with his parents, to Iowa and settled in Camp township, Polk county, where they were early settlers. His father purchased a farm there, on which he still lives. John H. resided with his parents until his marriage in 1861, to Lucinda McCullom, when he settled on a farm near the old homestead. In August, 1862, he enlisted in company G, of the Twenty-third Iowa Infantry, and served until after the close of the He participated in the engagements at Thompson's Hill, Champion Hill, Black River Bridge, Milliken's Bend, siege and capture of Vicksburg, Fort Blakely and Spanish Fort, also a number of minor engagements. He was discharged with the regiment, in July, 1865, and returned home. His father gave him a portion of the old homestead, which he occupied till 1868, then sold, and bought

a larger tract, near by. This he sold, one year later, and went to Dakota, but not being satisfied there, he returned to Iowa and purchased unimproved land in the southeast quarter of section 34, Pleasant township, Cass county, where he now resides. He has a valuable farm, which is well improved and a desirable residence. Mr. and Mrs. Lowman have eight children—Mary J., Emily A., Frank H., Samantha J., Minnie M., Samuel Guy, Mary S. and Lucy Ethel.

Simon Proctor came in 1869, bought two hundred and forty acres of wild land on section 14, and in the fall erected a frame house, into which the family removed, and where he lived until his death.

Simon Proctor, (deceased) was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, in January 1818. When he was quite young, his parents removed to Washington county, of the same State, left Washington when a boy, went to Guernsey county where he was joined in marriage with Huldah French. After marriage he settled in Guernsey county, Ohio, where, September 4, 1853, Mrs. Proctor died, leaving five children, three of whom are now living-A. Edward, Joseph and Mary Caroline. Mr. Proctor was again married in 1855, to Mrs. Elizabeth J. (Blakely) Gordon, widow of M. H. Gordon. She was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. remained in Guernsey county, where Mr. Proctor owned a farm until 1868. then moved to Missouri and lived upon rented land in that State until the spring of 1870, when they came to Cass county and settled in Pleasant township. He had previously traded his farm in Ohio for two hundred and forty acres of unimproved land on section 14, and in the fall of 1869, he had come here and erected a frame house, into which the family moved on their arrival. Mr. Proctor resided here until his death, in February, 1877. He had by his second marriage, seven children—Alice, Emma V., Walter C., Elmer E., Sherman, Charlie C. and John Oscar. Mrs. Proctor has one son by her former marriage—William B. Gordon.

George W. Halsey came in 1869, and bought sixty-five acres of land on section 1. He came from New Jersey.

R. T. Donohoe came in 1868, and entered the northeast quarter of section 23, but did not remove to it till the fall of 1870.

S. W. Garvin came in 1868, and bought eighty acres of wild land in section 7, and settled in 1870.

S. W. Garvin was born in Bureau county, Illinois, January 18, 1844, and is a son of Noble and Sarah (Mercer) Garvin, the former a native of Kentucky, and the latter of Ohio. They were early settlers in Bureau county, where S. W. grew to manhood and was educated in the public schools; He enlisted in the service of his country, in March, 1862, in Company I, of the Sixty-fourth Illinois Sharpshooters known as "Yates Sharpshooters," and served until July, 1865, when he was discharged with the regiment. He was in the battles of Chickamauga, and Island Number Ten, and with Sherman's army from Chattanooga to the sea, and through the Carolinas to Washington, where he was present at the "grand review." After the war he returned to Bureau county Illinois. In March, 1866, he started west on a prospecting tour, visiting Missouri, Minnesota and Iowa, returning in 1867

In April of that year he came to Iowa and lived in Boone county three years, then came to Cass county, and bought eighty acres of wild land in section 7, adjoining Griswold, in Pleasant township. He settled on this land in 1870, and has since made it his home. He has a well improved and desirable farm. Mr. Garvin was married in 1866, to Martha Childs, of Bureau county, Illinois. They have three children—Sarah E., Wallie and Alma. Mr. Garvin was elected to the office of county supervisor in the fall of 1883, and has filled various township offices.

D. W. Smart came in 1870, and purchased forty acres of land on the southwest quarter of section 6.

Frank Sherwood came in 1870, and settled at first on land owned by his father, on the southeast quarter of section 13. The place was wholly unimproved at that time, but he immediately began to make improvements, building a frame house and breaking a portion of the land. He has since purchased the north half of the same quarter section, and still makes it his home.

Frank Sherwood was born in the town of Shelby, Orleans county, New York, September 10, 1842. He grew to manhood on a farm, in his native county, attending, in his boyhood, the district school. He afterward attended Millville academy ten terms, then one term at Medina academy. He graduated from Eastman's National business college, at Poughkeepsie, New York, in 1864. November 3, 1869, he was married to Sabra Mans, also a native of Shelby, Orleans county. They remained in that county till the spring following, coming then to

Cass county, as before stated. He has, since coming to this State, taught eleven terms of school. Mr. and Mrs. Sherwood are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. They have three children—Jennie May, Freddie H. and Ralph Emerson.

W. J. Wood came to Cass county in the spring of 1870, and purchased land on sections 31 and 32, Pleasant township. He is a native of Indiana, born in Putnam county, October 14, 1842. He is a son of Dobson and Mary (Tabor) Wood, the former a native of Virginia, and the They were early latter of Kentucky. settlers in Putnam county, and in 1850 removed to Iowa and settled in Wapello county. In the fall of 1850, Dobson Wood visited that county and entered eighty acres, and purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land. To this he moved his family, making the trip from Indiana with teams and bringing their household furniture with them. Thev were on the road thirty days. Dobson Wood resided in Wapello county until his decease in 1867. W. J. Wood remained with his parents till 1863, when he was married to Ella Marshall, a native of Preble county, Ohio. He then bought forty acres of land in Wapello county, which he lived upon until 1869, when he sold out and removed to Cass county. In the spring of 1870, he purchased unimproved land on sections 31 and 32, which he has converted into his present valuable and highly cultivated farm. He has a good frame house, a frame barn with a stone foundation, a fine grove and also many fruit trees. Mr. and Mrs. Wood have four children-Warren E., FrederJoseph Carter came in 1871, and purchased land on section 25, locating there.

John G. Gibson came in 1871, from Johnson county, and purchased one hundred and twenty acres of wild land on section 34, which he moved on to and improved.

Samuel A. Miller bought the northwest quarter of section 11, in 1860, but did not settle on it until 1872.

Jesse Thayer located in Pleasant township in 1871, and bought eighty acres of wild land on section 5, in 1872, which he began improving, and now has it in a good state of cultivation and well improved. It has since been, and is still, his residence. He is a native of Crawford county, Pennsylvania, born April 21, 1836. His early life was spent upon a farm in his native county. In 1858 he came to the State of Iowa, and located in Allamakee county, purchasing land in Rossville township, which he improved and lived upon until 1871, coming from there to Cass county. In the fall of 1861 he enlisted in company B, of the Twelfth Iowa Infantry. He was wounded at the battle of Fort Donelson, and discharged on account of disability. In the fall of 1863 he again enlisted in the First Iowa Cavalry, company K, and was in active service until the close of the war. He was discharged at Austin, Texas, February 18, 1866, and returned to Allamakee county. In the spring of 1859 he was married to Ellen Wheeler, who was born in Crawford county, Pennsylvania. By this union there were four children: Charles, Ernest, Nellie and Orpha. Mrs. Thayer died in 1875. In 1877 Mr. Thayer was married to Mary Shaffer, and by this marriage has two children—Frank and Ezra.

Rev. Henry McCullough, one of the elders of the Presbyterian church at Griswold, was born in Coshocton county, Ohio, May 25, 1845. He is a son of Robert and Elizabeth (Ling) McCullough. He grew to manhood in his native county upon a farm, obtaining his education in the public schools. In 1866 his father died, and two years later he came to Iowa and located in Poweshiek county, where he resided till March, 1871. He then came to Cass county, where a few weeks after his arrival, he was joined by his mother and sisters. His mother bought land on section 26, Pleasant township, upon which the family resided until 1881, when they removed to land that he had previously purchased and improved, on section 11, of this town. Mr. McCullough joined the Presbyterian church in Ohio in 1867, and has since that time, been a consistent member and an active and earnest Christian worker. He was one of the first members, and the first elder, of the Griswold church.

REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS..

Among the more prominent and influential citizens of the township are the following well known agriculturalists, the true bone and sinew of Pleasant township:

Thomas N. Roberts was born in Wesley township, Washington county, Ohio, December 13, 1832. He is the son of Adolph and Elizabeth (Crosby) Roberts, both of whom are natives of Pennsylvania. His father was born on the 21st of November, 1802, and with his parents settled in Ohio previous to the war of

1812. His mother was born June 18, 1803. When she was seven years of age, her parents removed to Ohio. After his marriage, Adolph removed to Washington county, Ohio, where he bought timber land, clearing a portion of it. In 1836 he sold and removed to Athens county, and purchased timber land, erecting on it a log cabin, where, with his family, he resided until 1843, in which year he sold his place and removed to the, then, Territory of Iowa. His family then consisted of himself, wife and seven children. The journey westward was made with one team of horses, provisions and household goods being thus transported from Ohio. Arriving west of the Mississippi, they selected a location in Louisa county, which after a trial of one and a half years, they gave up for a more desirable one in Linn county, his farm there being on the present site of Cedar Rapids. In August, 1849, they removed to Johnson county, where Adolph had previously entered land, located in Penn township. He died there in 1872, but his widow still occupies the homestead. Thomas N. made his home with his parents until 1851, when he entered a blacksmith shop in Cedar Rapids, as an apprentice. He served nearly three years, then returned home and built a shop on the old homestead, where he worked at his trade and managed his father's farm three years. He then opened a shop in West Liberty, where he worked at his trade until August 13, 1862, when he enlisted in company E, Twentyeighth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, serving three years. Among the more important engagements in which he took part, were the following: Port Gibson, Edwards

Station, Champion Hill, siege of Vicksburg, Sabine Cross Roads, Perryville, Winchester and Cedar Creek. He was wounded at Winchester, where a ball took a piece off the top of his ear. He was taken prisoner, at Sabine Crossroads, on the 8th of April, 1864, and detained as a prisoner of war, at Mansfield, Louisiana, until June 11, of the same year, when he was paroled, and went to New Orleans, where he remained until August 4, 1864, when he rejoined his regiment in Virginia. He was mustered out with the regiment on the 31st of July, 1865. He returned to Johnson county, and, Cincinnatus-like took up his old occupation of farming. Here he remained until 1873, when he came to Cass county, and located on section 2, in Pleasant township, where he has erected good buildings and has his farm in a state of high cultivation. He was married in 1855, to Maria Dean, daughter of David and Melinda (Beckwith) Dean, who were the first settlers of Buckingham township, Tama county, in 1852, and were among the pioneers of Wright county, in 1855. They have five children-William R., Gilford A., Thomas Everett, Emery E., and Orin Adolph.

Lawrence Dolan, a native of Ireland, was born on Whit-Monday, 1843. His father displayed a great interest in educational matters and gave the use of his home for a school room during the winter seasons. As he was a highly educated man, he gave his children good instructions in the various branches, and the snbject of this sketch acquired an education that has been ever useful to him. In 1864, he left his native land for America, locating in New Haven, Connecticut,

where he was engaged with Frederick Jones, in an axle manufactory, and later with J. R. Sargent and Company, hardware factory. He remained in Connecticut until 1866, when he came to Iowa and located in Harrison county, where he taught school for about a year, and afterward spent three years on the plains between Omaha and Salt Lake City. In July, 1869, he came to Cass county, and purchased one hundred and twenty acres of wild land, on section 22, Pleasant township, and erected a house 12 x 18, with eight foot posts. In 1883, he erected a commodious residence, with plans of the latest style in architecture. He now owns a farm of three hundred and twenty acres, finely improved, and raises a large amount of fine stock and is one of the most prosperous, enterprising and substantial farmers of Pleasant township. 'Mr. Dolan was married June 14, 1869, to Catherine Caffey, who was born in the town of Kilbeggin, county of West Meath, Ireland. They have six children -Charles C., Bridget C., Mary A., Ellen J., Patrick T. and Theresa M.

Henry Letz came to Cass county in 1870, and located in Noble township, purchasing the northeast quarter of section 23, which was wholly unimproved. This land he improved and cultivated, making it his home till 1880, when he rented the place and removed to Griswold, where he built a hotel, naming it the "Iowa House." He continued keeping hotel till September, 1884. He then rented it and moved to a farm in Pleasant township, for which he had traded his farm in Noble township. He is now located on the northeast quarter of section 18. Henry Letz was born

in Strasburg, France, October 23, 1843, and is a son of Michael and Eleanor Letz. At the age of eleven years he came with his parents to the United States, and settled in LaSalle county, Illinois, where he remained until he came to Cass county. He was married in 1870, to Jane Cooper, a native of Ireland. She came to this country when three months old. Mr. and Mrs. Letz have three children—Richard, Ralph and Eleanor.

Henry Linneman came to the county of Cass in 1872, and located in Pleasant In 1879 he purchased eighty township. acres of land on section 22, where he built a neat frame house and granary. He is a native of Lippe-Detwold, Germany, and was born on the 6th of November, 1845. He was brought up in the "Fatherland," and attended school until he was fourteen years of age, when he entered upon the toils of life, laboring on This he followed until he was nineteen years old, when he emigrated from his native land to the shores of On coming to the United America. States, he first located at Burlington, Iowa, where he soon took up his old occupation of farming. From there he moved to Henderson county, Illinois, and there resided until 1872, when he came here, as His father died when already stated. Henry was seventeen years old, and his mother, with her four children came to America. Mr. Linneman is a thrifty, industrious man and a most excellent citizen, and is fast accumulating a comfortable competency, in strictly legitimate agricultural pursuits. He is one of the solid men of the township, and highly appreciated by his friends and neighbors.

HISTORY OF CASS COUNTY.

John Stabler, in March, 1884, came to Cass county and bought three hundred and twenty acres of land in sections 27 and 28 of Pleasant township, land formerly owned by Capt. J. A. Russell. The greater part of this land is improved and he has a frame house and other farm buildings. John Stabler is a native of England, born in Yorkshire, April 30, 1857. His parents emigrated to America when he six months old, and settled in Bureau county, Illinois, where his father purchased a farm in the town of Neponset. There he spent his early life receiving his education in the district schools. In February, 1880, he was united in marriage with Ella Traynor. They have one child, Clyde.

L. L. Colton came to Cass county in 1876, and purchased a farm of T. W. Williamson, located on the southwest quarter of section 29. There was then upon the place, a frame house, and a grove had been planted. Mr. Colton has since built a frame barn and made other improvements. He was born in the city of Buffalo, New York, April 29, 1831, and is a son of Samuel H. and Samantha (Dodge) Colton. The latter was a descendant of John Dodge who was born near the river Tweed, in England, and emigrated to America in 1667, and settled on Block Island, in the State of Rhode Island, Samantha (Dodge) Colton was born in Herkimer county, New York, in 1804, and removed with her parents to Buffalo, in 1810. There they were among the pioneers of that city, and endured the hardships and privations incident to the early settlement of any locality, and which in their case, were rendered partic-

ularly severe, being added, as they were to the horrors of the war of 1812, during which they were driven from their home by the British soldiers and their Indian allies. This occurred December 30, 1813, the time when Buffalo was burned by the British, Samuel H. Colton was born at Cherry Valley, New York. He settled, with his parents, in Buffalo previous to the war of 1812. His death occurred in Johnson county, Iowa, July 5, 1881. He was then in the eighty-eighth year of his When the subject of this sketch was very young, his parents moved to Wyoming county of the same state, where they lived six years, then returned to Erie county and located at Alden. He remained there until 1862, when he came to Iowa and engaged in driving stage from Bellevue to Dubuque. The same year he joined the army and was employed in the quarter-master's department until July 1865, then returned to Iowa and purchased a farm in Washington township, Jackson county. He lived there until the date of his coming to this county, 1876. Mr. Colton was married in Erie county, New York, February, 20, 1851, to Mariette Johnson a native of St. Lawerence county, New York, and daughter of Amasa and Sarah (Wells) Johnson, natives of Connecticut. Mr. and Mrs. Colton have one child-Alice, wife of W. W. Shuman.

Robert D. Adams, an elder in the General Presbyterian Church, was born in Morgan county, Illinois, August 20, 1839. He was reared upon a farm, and in his childhood attended a subscription school until the system of free schools was established, after which he attended

school winters and worked at farming during the summer seasons. At the age of nineteen years he went to Cass county, Illinois, and engaged in farming. He enlisted August 12, 1861, in company C, of the Second Illinois Cavalry, and served until August, 1864. He was at the front and in active service the greater part of the time. After his discharge he settled in Morgan county, Illinois, upon a farm. March 4, 1865, he was united in marriage with Margaret J. Ware, who was born at Sidney, Shelby county, Ohio. He then removed to Cass county, Illinois, and remained till 1870. In the fall of that year he purchased wild land in the southwest quarter of section 13, Pleasant township, to which he then removed. He now has a well cultivated and desirable farm, and a pleasant residence, surrounded by fruit and shade trees. Mr. and Mrs. Adams have two children-Lewis R., and Jessie M. Their eldest child, John Paul, died in infancy. Clarence died at the age of four years and eleven months.

Albert W. Wyman settled in Cass county in the spring of 1882, purchasing then, the southwest quarter of section 16, Pleasant township. There was a small frame house upon the place, which he has rebuilt and enlarged. He has also improved the place otherwise. Albert W. Wyman was born in Skowhegan, Somerset county, Maine, June 23, 1848. When he was seven years of age, his parents moved to Sheffield, Bureau county, Illinois, where he spent his childhood and youth. In 1869, he was united in marriage with Kate L. Peeples, a native of Scotland. After marriage he settled in Neponset, Bureau county, where he bought a residence and remained until he removed to Cass county in 1882. Mr. and Mrs. Wyman have a family of five children— Nettie, Thomas, William, Charlie and James.

John Walkinshaw owns a valuable farm of two hundred and forty acres. located on sections 11 and 12. He came to this county in 1877, and purchased then, eighty acres on section 12, upon which was a small frame house and a granary. He improved and fenced this land and afterwards bought one hundred and sixty acres on section 11. He also has the latter purchase fenced and under good improvement. Mr. Walkinshaw is an energetic and prosperous farmer. He was born in the northern part of Ireland, in 1827, and there grew to manhood. He was reared to the pursuit of agriculture, and received his education in the public In 1853 he came to America. landing at Philadelphia, and locating in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, where he was employed in farming, two years. He then removed to Whiteside county, Illinois, and followed the same occupation, three years, after which he bought a team of oxen and engaged in breaking prairie for several years. He remained in that county till 1877. He was married in February 1857, to Mary Schoch, a native of Pennsylvania. They have six children-Laura, William, John, David, Fred and George. Mr. and Mrs. Walkinshaw are members of the Presbyterian church.

Jesse Underwood came to Cass county in 1867, and located then in Washington township, where he lived till the spring of 1869. He then moved to Bear Grove township, and remained until the spring

of 1873, when he bought the southeast quarter of section 2, Pleasant township, which was, at that time, wild land. He now has a well improved farm, all under fence and in a good state of cultivation. He has a good, substantial dwelling, a grove, and an orchard containing apple and other fruit trees. He was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, April 10, 1823, and is a son of Jesse and Julia A. (Meyers) Underwood, natives of the same State. When he was thirteen years of age, his parents moved to Ohio, and settled in Knox county, where his youth and early manhood was spent. He was united in marriage in Coshocton county, Ohio, February 12, 1846, with Mary Mc-Cullough, after which he resided in Knox county until 1867, coming then, as before stated, to Cass county, Iowa. They made the journey with two pairs of horses and two wagons, bringing their household goods with them. They left Knox county October 8th, and arrived in Lewis, October 12th. Mr. and Mrs. Underwood have seven children-Mary Ann, Henry, Catherine, Isaac, Laura Lorina, John W. and Sarah. Their second son, Isaac, was born in Knox county, Ohio, September 22, 1851, and was sixteen years of age when his parents moved to Cass county. He now carries on his father's farm. December 24, 1877, he was married to Elizabeth Ingraham, daughter of Clark and Electa Ingraham, and a native of Henderson county, Illinois. They have three children—Clark, William H. and Myrtle.

George II. Carpenter was born in Tompkins, county, New York, May 27, 1856, and is a son of Daniel and Betsy (Shepard) Carpenter. He was educated in the district

school, and afterwards attended a graded school, in the village of Groton, Tompkins county. He completed his education at the State normal school, at Cortland, in Cortland county, where he spent two terms. He then, at the age of seventeen years. began teaching school. At the age of twenty-one he went to Bureau county, Illinois, and engaged in teaching, which he continued fourteen terms. He was subsequently employed in clerking in the store of J. A. Russell, and also had charge of an elevator. October 10, 1882, he was married to Nora, daughter of J. A. and Sophronia (Barrett) Russell. In March. 1884, Mr. Carpenter came to Cass county, and settled on section 28, of Pleasant township. The farm which he owns and occupies contains two hundred and forty acres of land, and was formerly the property of the late Captain J. A. Russell, of Bureau county, Illinois. This is a highly improved and desirable farm. All of the improvements were made by Captain Russell.

Daniel A. Miller is a native of Franklin county, Indiana, born September 13, 1841. He is a son of G. W. and Harriet Miller, of whom the former was a native of Virginia and the latter of Indiana. They removed, when Daniel A. was very young, to Fayette county of the same State, where his early life was spent. September, 1861, he enlisted in company F, of the Second Indiana Cavalry, and served until September, 1864. The next month he re-enlisted in company I, of the United States Veteran Volunteers, and served in the defences of Washington and vicinity for one year. He was then discharged with the regiment, and re-

turned home. In January, 1866, he came to Iowa, and located in Warren county, purchasing land in Jefferson township, on which he lived until 1872, when he sold out and came to Cass county. He settled upon the northwest quarter of section 11, Pleasant township, on land which he had bought in 1860. He has since purchased other land, and now owns two hundred and forty acres, all under good improvement. He has erected commodious and substantial buildings, and planted a grove and orchard. The latter is one of the finest orchards in the State, and contains Mr. Miller was marsix hundred trees. ried, in 1867, to Mary Wakefield, a native of Pennsylvania. They have six children -Flora E., Minnie E., Stella E., Daniel C., Alice A. and James Emerson.

C. C. Smith located in Pleasant township in 1874. In 1880 he purchased his present farm, which is located on the southwest quarter of section 16. land is now all improved and fenced. Mr. Smith was born in Lincolnshire, England, February 1, 1854. He resided in his native land till twenty years of age. He then left his home and came to America, landing in Boston. He immediately went West, going to Nebraska, where he remained a short time, and then came to Cass county. In 1876 he was married to Mary A. Shaffer, who was born in Illinois. They have three children-Henry Ross, Charles F. and Laura A. Mr. Smith is an enterprising and industrious farmer, and is already a successful one.

George Brunner resides on section 17, Pleasant township, where he owns a farm of one hundred and forty acres, all under a high state of cultivation, and well im-

proved. He has planted a fine grove, and also an orchard. Mr. Brunner is a native of Germany, born in Hesse-Darmstadt, August 4, 1838. He is well educated, having attended the common schools of his native country until fourteen years of age, after which he attended a high school for two years. In 1856, he came to the United States, landing in New York. He located in Chambersburg, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, where he found employment, and remained until 1862, when he enlisted in the service of his adopted country, in company B, of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. He participated in the battle of Fredericksburg, where his regiment entered the engagement with eight hundred and sixty men, and came out with two hundred and thirty; also the battles of Antietam, Shepardstown, Chancellorsville, and many other minor engagements. He was honorably discharged at the expiration of his term of service. In the spring of 1864 he went to Illinois, and remained in Whiteside county until fall. He then re-enlisted, in company G of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, and served till the close of the war, and was discharged with his regiment, at St. Louis, in July, 1865. He returned to Pennsylvania in the spring of 1866, and was married there, one year later, to Susan C. Glenn, a native of Maryland. They then went to Whiteside county, Illinois, and rented land, on which they lived until 1873. In that year they removed to Montgomery county, Iowa, where they spent one year, and then came to Cass county. Mr. and Mrs. Brunner have one child-Omar F.

HISTORICAL ITEM.

William Baughman built the first house in the township, in the winter of 1855-6, and moved into it the following spring. He was also the first settler in the township.

EDUCATIONAL.

As is always the case in an intelligent community, much interest is manifested in the schools. The buildings are all in good condition and supplied with modern furniture, maps, etc. There are eight districts, besides the independent district of Griswold.

District No. 1.—The first school house in this district was built in 1873, on the northeast corner of section 11. It still remains in good condition and continues to serve the district for educational purposes. Lavina Underwood was the first teacher in this district.

District No. 2.—The first building erected in this district for the education of the youth of the several sections comprising it, was built on the northeast corner of section 8. George Macomber was the first to wield the birch in this house. The building was sold, in 1881, to Caleb Marshall, who now uses it for a granary. A new school edifice was then put on the northeast corner of section 9, which is now used by the district.

District No. 4.—This district comprises sections 17, 18, 19 and 20, and its first school building, which was erected in 1873, was then located on the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of section 17. Mattie Craig was the first teacher in this house. The building is still used for school purposes by the district, but has

been removed to the southeast corner of section 18.

School district No. 5.—This district is composed of sections 15, 16, 21 and 22. Its school building was erected in 1876, on the northeast corner of section 21. The first term of school was taught by Mrs. Catherine Young.

District No. 6.—This district is made up of sections 13, 14, 23 and 24. In 1868, a school house, the first one in the district, was erected on the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of section 23, and the school was opened with Clara Warner as teacher. That house was in use until 1882, when it was sold to W. J. Martin, whom it now serves in the capacity of a granary. The present school edifice was built in 1882, on the southeast corner of section 14, and Emma Baughman taught its first term of school. The cost of the building was \$520.

District No. 7.—Sections 25, 26, 35 and 36 go to make up the sub-division of the township known as the seventh school district. Its first and present school house was built in 1873, on the northwest corner of section 36. Sarah Donohoe, of Milford, was first to teach a term of school in this house.

School district No. 8.—This district is formed by the combination of the contiguous sections 27, 28, 33 and 34. Its school building stands on the southeast corner of section 28. It was erected in 1874, and the first teacher was Catherine Young, of Montgomery county. The building as first erected still serves the district as its school building. Mary J. Lawrence at present presides over the

destinies of the scholars attending, in an educational sense.

District No. 9.—The first school house in this district, which comprises sections 29, 30, 31 and 32, was erected in 1868, and opened with Mary Collins as teacher. In 1876, it was found that the old building had outgrown its usefulness and was too small for comfort, and another and larger edifice was built. It is located on the northeast quarter of section 31. Oscar Phillips was the first teacher in the new building.

RELIGIOUS.

Shortly after the school house in district No. 6 was completed, in 1868, religious services were held in it, which were conducted by Rev. William Fuson, of the Baptist denomination. Ministers of other denominations also preached there.

The Methodist Episcopal church is represented in Pleasant township by a congregation numerically quite strong. It was organized in January, 1871, by Rev. W. H. W. Rees, and was the first religious organization in the township. Rev. B. A. Fassett is the present pastor. (See Ecclesiastical chapter.)

Rev. James Andrews organized a Presbyterian congregation at the school house of District No. 6 on July 11, 1871. The meetings are now held in the First district school house, with Rev. Hunter as pastor.

The Christian church society have a handsome edifice on the southeast quarter of section 34, erected in 1883. Their first services were held in Montgomery county. Rev. E. J. Stanley is the present minister. (For full particulars, see Ecclesiastical chapter.

Ministers of various denominations have at different times preached in the school house in District No. 8, but since the towns of Griswold and Elliott have been built, no regular meetings have been held.

LOWMAN CEMETERY.

This cemetery is so called because the land which it comprises, was set apart for the purpose by J. A Lowman. It was laid out in 1870, on the southwest quarter of section 34. The first interment was that of Ida Guess, daughter of Eli A. and Sarah Guess, who was buried in January, 1871. She was two years old when death called her away.

OFFICERS.

The township officers for 1884 are as follows: Clerk, Z. M. Wright; trustees, George Forsythe, J. H. Lowman and W. A. Hill; assessor, S. H. Lamborn; justice of the peace, J. M. Keel; for constable, J. P. Hill was elected, but as he did not qualify, G. S. Dirkey was appointed in his stead.

TOWN OF GRISWOLD.

The farm of John Rezner in Pleasant township was purchased for the town of Griswold, in November, 1879. At that time the land was covered with a huge corn crop, which yielded over sixty bushels per acre. The title was taken in the name of C. E. Perkins, of Burlington. Iowa, as trustee, and F. H. Whitney, of Atlantic—the father and builder of more cities than any man in southwestern Iowa -was commissioned to convert the field of golden grain into what is to-day a great mart of trade. He authorized Henry Miller to clear away the stalks and erect the first house. This was in early December of 1879. E. G. Peck, of Atlantic. a young man of fine business capacity and commendable ability and pluck, who is now a resident of Davenport, Iowa, was then appointed post commander and took immediate charge of Mr. Whitney's advance on the furroughed field. The sale of lots began at once and continued uninterruptedly until almost every location on either side of Maine street, for nearly a half mile in length, had been taken, and a stroll about the place discloses many fine and impressive residences, surrounded by beautiful grounds, made charming by their shade trees and lawns. No city can look back upon the marvel of such rapid development and advancement, as has characterized this young town. Winter had set in before a house was built; not a spring-time, of summer or of autumn has smiled upon it, but instead, they have conspired together and spent their forces in opposition. The fact that cold and storm had no terrors, and that all other obstacles have yielded gracefully to the invincible spirit of those locating in a dreary, desolate cornfield in the dead of winter, is sufficient evidence that the men who build cities are here. They were the first to see the railroad interests materialize at this point, and that, as well as other advantages, were only waiting an opportunity to come to the surface. This foresight has already been abundantly rewarded. The name of the new town was given it in honor of J. N. A. Griswold, Esq., one of the directors of the C. B. and Q. railroad, and a prominent and successful merchant of New York. While

there may be nothing really remarkable

in the developments of the past, or any-

thing striking in the present, still there

is much which cannot fail to be of interest to those who have been closely connected and identified with the town in all the various changes which have occurred from year to year. To those who have watched the growth and progress from its earliest origin, until the present time, the accomplishment of comparatively a few short by-gone days would seem now like a great task, but it is, in fact, the sure and legitimate results of an advanced state of civilization.

Griswold is situated fifteen miles southwest of the county seat (Atlantic), in Pleasant township. It is the southern terminus of the A. and G. branch of the C. R. I. and P. and northern terminus of the R. O. and G. branch of the C. B. and Q. railroads, connecting it with the leading markets of the south and east. The town is surrounded by some of the finest and most productive agricultural and stock-raising lands in the State, which is a guarantee of a permanent and ever increasing trade.

THE BEGINNING.

Henry Miller commenced the erection of the first house in Griswold, November 20, 1879, for Frank Whitney. It was run as a boarding house by Ed. Peck, who came here from Atlantic. The building was on the present site of the First National bank.

The next building was Peck and Whitney's hardware store, which was commenced shortly after operations were commenced on the boarding house.

The first grocery store was put up by Kearns, who is still in Griswold, in October, 1879, by the side of Peck and Whitney's hardware store.

In the winter of 1879-80, Messrs. Whitney and Miller bought grain, having erected platform scales for weighing purposes. In six weeks they bought 60,000 bushels of corn. For three days in succession they took in 5,000 bushels a day. Mr. Miller's son doing the weighing. It can be imagined that their office was a busy place about that time.

Stafford and Hawks opened the first store of general merchandise, December 20, 1879, in the building now occupied by Corbett and Jackson.

The first banking business was established by F. H. Whitney, which was afterward merged into the present National bank.

The pioneer drug store was established by Dr. John Pipher. He was also the first postmaster and continues to hold that position.

The jewelry business was first established by T. J. Luccock. The business is now carried on by J. M. Tinsley.

F. H. Whitney established the first hardware store, who afterward disposed of it to Milner Brothers.

F. H. Whitney erected the first hotel. Previously, there was a small boarding house kept by Henry Letz, and was known as the Iowa House.

The first elevator was erected by F. H. Whitney in 1880, at a cost of \$14,000. He also purchased the first grain.

The first boot and shoe store was established by A. W. Pearson, in May, 1881.

Dr. J. L. Moore was the first practicing physician locating in Griswold in 1880.

The blacksmith business was first established by William Glass.

The first livery stable was started by Sheets and Gifford.

The pioneer lumber yard was that established by S. B. Milner and Company.

BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT.

Stafford and Hawks were the first to establish business at this point. Goods were brought by team to Griswold and December 20, 1879, they opened for business in the building now occupied by Corbett and Jackson. In the fall of 1881, they erected their present building. The salesroom is 24x60, with an addition of ten feet. They carry a general stock of dry goods, groceries, etc.

Corbett and Jackson embarked in the general merchandise business in August, 1880. They have a salesroom 24x75, and carry a large stock of boots and shoes, groceries, etc., and are commanding a large and increasing trade.

Among the business interests of Griswold is the firm of Weirich Brothers and Bryant, dealers in dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, etc. This business was established in December, 1883. The firm is composed of young men of business tact and ability and although established but about year, do a good business. They have a salesroom 24x70, and carry a stock of \$12,000.

Gordon and Son, dry goods, is a late addition to the business interests of Griswold. The firm began business the latter part of September, 1884. Their store room is 22x64 in dimensions and they handle a stock of about \$8,000.

The pioneer drug store was established by Dr. John Pipher, in January, 1880, who was also among the first business men of Griswold. He carries a full line of drugs, wall paper, paints, oils and stationary.

T. E. Luccock is virtually the pioneer jeweler of Griswold, although a man by the name of Andrus operated a small business for a short time prior to Mr. Luccock. He established his business in 1880, and carries a large stock of jewelry, music and notions. Mr. Luccock thoroughly understands his business, and handles all standard grades of watches, clocks, etc.

T. E. Luccock was born in Ohio, in 1833. His father, Rev. John Luccock, D. D., of the Methodist Episcopal church, was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1802, and his mother, Mary (Dresser) Luccock, in London, in 1801. When young people, they immigrated to America, and soon after were married, being acquainted before leaving England. They settled in Canada, where he worked at rope-making. Rev. John Luccock has preached for more than sixty years. He is now living in California. He has lived with his present wife fifty-nine years. They are the parents of eight children, all of whom are living and all have families of their own. The Rev. Mr. Luccock is a man of extensive knowledge and much ability, and is truly a self-made man. The subject of this sketch, when eleven years old, went with his parents to Wisconsin, three years later, to Cherry Valley, Winnebago county, Illinois, where they remained also three years, then to Peoria, Illinois, and spent six years. He then went to Lexington, McLean county. In the two last named places he learned his trade. He was married in McLean county in 1860, to Rachel G. Fell, daughter of

Thomas Fell, of that county. Mrs. Luccock died in 1875. She was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church and highly esteemed by all. She left but one child, a daughter, Lillian I. Luccock, who lives with and keeps house for her father. In the fall of 1875, Mr. Luccock came to Atlantic, Cass county. Iowa, and engaged in the jewelry and music business. He was again married, at Atlantic, December 23, 1877, to Molly A. Fuller, who died December 24, 1882. She was a woman of more than ordinary ability, and was a teacher for seven consecutive years in Atlantic. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Luccock came to Griswold in 1880, and is one of the leading citizens. He is a Republican in politics, but votes prohibition wherever practicable, and has been a total abstainer all his life.

The only exclusive boot and shoe house was established by A. W. Pearson, in May, 1881. In the fall of 1883, he sold this stock to William R. Chittenden, the present owner. Mr. Chittenden has a full line of boots and shoes, hosiery, etc., and carries a stock of about \$4,500, he being the only boot and shoe dealer in Griswold. There is a repair shop in connection with the store, where he employs experienced help.

The insurance business is represented by Herman A. Briggs, a young man who came to Griswold in May, 1880. Soon after his arrival he purchased a farm, and began teaching school, and afterward followed clerking. In the fall of 1883 he disposed of his farm property, and the following spring engaged in his present business. During his short business career

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in Griswold he has established himself well, and represents some of the best insurance companies in the world. He also does a general land and loan business in connection with his other affairs.

The furniture business is carried on by Robert Groetschel, who established the business in April, 1880, being among the first business men of Griswold. Besides keeping a full and complete stock of furniture, he does a general undertaking business and carries a stock of \$1,500 or \$2,000.

William Corbit, the principal clothier of Griswold, embarked in this business in May, 1884. The sales room is 24x60 feet in size, and he carries a stock of clothing which will invoice about \$7,000. Mr. Corbit is a gentleman of good business ability and is meeting with a very encouraging patronage.

William Corbit was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, July 15, 1819. He is a son of John and Elizabeth Corbit, natives of Scotland, who came to Americ. when young people. They were married in Chester county, Pennsylvania, where they spent the remainder of their lives. They were the parents of two sons and two daughters. William Corbit was reared and educated in his native State. He was there apprenticed to learn the mercantile business. In 1835, he was married, in Chester county, to Elizabeth Dean. Mr. and Mrs. Corbit were the parents of six children, four of whom are now living. In 1870 Mr. Corbit came to Iowa, and located near Des Moines, where he engaged in farming. He still owns two hundred and forty acres of land, seven miles west of Des Moines. In 1880 he came to Griswold, where he has since resided. He is now engaged in mercantile business. Mr. and Mrs. Corbit are members of the Presbyterian church.

The coal interest is represented by D. L. Brockway, who established the business in 1880, coming from Red Oak. The same year he built the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy stock yards, since which time he has been engaged in buying and shipping stock, and has been the leading spirit in the stock market at Griswold. He is a young man of good business qualities, and has prospered. In the fall of 1884 he engaged in the livery business in the firm of Brockway and Hill.

W. A. Hill is a native of Lake county, Indiana, born July 1, 1844. He is a son of William and Caroline Hill, of Ohio, who were the parents of six sons and two daughters. They are still living in Lake county, Indiana. W. A. Hill was brought up on a farm, and received a common school education. In 1864 he enlisted in he one hundred day service, in the One (Inndred and Thirty-eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He afterwards enlisted in the One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Illinois Infantry, and served until the close of the war. In 1865 he came to Cass county, and located on section 31, Cass township, where he engaged in farming until the spring of 1882. At that date he came to Griswold, and embarked in the grocery business. In 1883 he sold out, and in March, 1884, purchased the livery business of which he is now proprietor, in connection with O. L. Brockway. also deals in coal, stock and ice. fall of 1868. Mr. Hill was married to Mary A. Wright, of Noble county, Indi-Mr. and Mrs. Hill have had four children, only one of whom is now living
—Ina M. Mr. Hill is a member of the
I. O. O. F., and is now holding the office
of N. G. He is one of the leading business men of the county. His father was
born in Connecticut, and his mother in
Ohio.

Among the leading interests of Griswold is the hardware and implement business carried on by Samuel Chatterton, which was established by him in 1884. He handles and makes a specialty of the Osborn grade of Charter Oak wagons, and deals in all kinds of farming implements, with a room 24x120 feet in which to dis-The hardware department, play them. including a tin-shop, is 25x75 feet in dimensions, and is filled with a complete line of such goods as are usually found in a first-class store of this kind, which will invoice \$10,000. He is one of the largest dealers in Griswold.

BANK.

This institution was established, in the spring of 1880, by F. H. Whitney and Theodore H. Brown, as the Bank of Gris-The business was continued by this firm until September, 1883, when they dissolved partnership, and it was merged into the First National Bank of Griswold. with Theodore H. Brown as president, J. A. Brown, vice-president, and Frank L. Brown assistant cashier. The directors were: Theodore H. Brown, J. M. Kiehl, H. Wilcox, J. A. Brown, Alex. Campbell. The bank has a paid-up capital of \$50,000, and authorized, \$100,000. It contains a Diebold fire and burglar proof safe, with Sargent's time lock, on the interior of which are two burglar-proof safes of steel. The vault is fire-proof, with Diebold front

and doors. They do an exchange business with all foreign countries. The present officers of the bank are: Theodore H. Brown, president; James F. Bassett, vice-president; Frank L. Brown, assistant cashier; Theodore H. Brown, James F. Bassett, J. M. Kiehl, John S. Jackson, Hamilton Wilcox, directors. Among the stockholders are: William Larrabee, Frank Larrabee and W. R. Kinnaird.

Theodore H. Brown, President of the First National Bank, of Griswold, was born in Rock county, near Janesville, Wisconsin, January 20, 1847. He is a son of J. A. Brown, a native of Pennsylvania. In 1850 his parents removed to Iowa, locating at Clayton City, where his father engaged in mercantile business. In 1874, they came to Cass county. Theo. H. Brown received a liberal education, attending the Upper Iowa University at Fayette, Fayette county. In 1873 he was appointed teller of the First National bank of McGregor and continued there seven years. In the fall of 1880 he came to Griswold and formed a partnership with Frank H. Whitney, in the banking business. In 1883 he organized the First National Bank of Griswold, of which he has since been president. Mr. Brown was married in 1877, to Rachel L. Maple, daughter of Jacob and Ann Maple. and Mrs. Brown have two children-Paul and Ruth. Mr. Brown is a Royal Arch Mason and a Knight Templar.

The following resolutions of respect were tendered to Theo. H. Brown, of the National Bank of Griswold, by his former employers, the directors of the First National Bank of McGregor, at a meeting held November 16, 1880:

"Resolved; That a vote of thanks by this board of directors is hereby tendered to Theo. H. Brown for the ability and fidelity to the interests of the Bank, with which he has discharged the varied duties of clerk, teller, book-keeper and assistant cashier for the past seven years.

Resolved, That the cashier be requested to furnish Theo. H. Brown a copy of these resolutions and to place the same upon the records of the board."

Frank Larrabee, President. W. R. Kinnaird, Clerk.

POSTOFFICE.

The postoffice at this place was established in the spring of 1880, with John Pipher as postmaster, who still continues to operate the office. It was made a money order concern August 15, 1881. The first money order was issued to S. S. Perry, in favor of Davidson & Co., New York, for the sum of two dollars. There has been 2,628 orders issued up to October, 1884. At present the office is a fourth-class one.

FLOURING MILL.

This enterprise was established in Griswold in 1883, by Kerr and Torbert. It is a frame structure, 30x40 feet, in ground area, three and a half stories, erected at a cost of \$10,000. The mill has a capacity of fifty barrels per day, and is equipped with a fifty horse-power steam engine. They have the Replogle patent and brand of flour. Messrs. Kerr and Torbert are young men of energy and splendid business integrity, and have given to Griswold an industry that she may well feel proud of, and which will be of lasting benefit to the place. The mill is

kept in good condition and the flour is used generally throughout the county. Mr. Kerr is a practical miller and assumes full control of the mill.

John Kerr is of Scotch descent and was born in Gault, Canada, in 1853. father was John Kerr, a native of Scotland, who emigrated to Canada in an early The subject of this sketch was reared in his native county. In 1876 he came to Iowa and located at Afton, where he commenced learning the trade of miller with Grant and Guthrie, with whom he remained two years. went to Osceola, where he followed his trade, then to Woodbine in the same county. He came from the latter place to Griswold, in April, 1883, where he formed the partnership of Kerr and Torbert, and built the Griswold mill. Since that time Mr. Kerr has been a resident of Griswold. He is a Sir Kuight, a member of Constantine Lodge, No. 23, of Osceola. Mr. Kerr is a young man of ability and possesses the qualifications necessary to insure success in business.

ELEVATOR.

The elevator at Griswold was erected in the fall of 1880, by F. H. Whitney, of Atlantic, at a cost of \$13,000. It has a capacity of 25,000 bushels of grain and is now owned by E. W. Stevens, of Red Oak. The business is superintended by Samuel B. It is one of the largest and best constructed elevators in this section of the country.

Hiram Whipple, one of the early settlers of Cass county, was born in Windsor county, Vermont, January 28, 1814. He is a son of Oliver Whipple, who was married in Worcester county, Massachusetts,

to Mary Fassum, by whom he had nine children, eight of whom lived to an adult age. Mrs. Whipple died in Vermont, and Mr. Whipple was again married. By this union there were nine children. Oliver Whipple died in Vermont at the advanced age of ninety-six years. He was elected a member of the Legislature, and held several local offices. Hiram Whipple grew to manhood in Vermont. He was there married in 1840, to Hannah F. Cram. Two children were born to them-Oscar H., who was killed in July, 1870, by an accidental shot, and Helen F., wife of Stanley S. Baldwin, of California. In 1842 Mr. Whipple emigrated to Clermont county, Ohio, where he was engaged in farming, also as agent for a large grain and stock firm. In the fall of 1853, he came to Cass county, Iowa, and settled upon section 5, township 76, range 36, near Atlantic. At that time there was no village at Atlantic, Lewis, or Griswold, and the prairies were wild and unbroken. He remained upon the place where he first settled four years, then sold out and purchased land four miles south of Atlantic. In the spring of 1882, he moved to Atlantic, and in September 1884, came to Griswold where he is engaged in selling fancy goods and notions. Politically, Mr. Whipple is a Democrat.

J. M. Kuhl, justice of the peace at Griswold, is a native of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, born April 2, 1845. His parents, Henry and Dinah (Daggett) Kuhl, were also natives of Pennsylvania. They had eight children, seven sons and one daughter. In 1860 they moved to Washington county, Pennsylvania, where Mrs. Kuhl died. The family removed to Wash-

ington county, Ohio, in 1864. Henry Kuhl is, at present, living in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. The subject of this sketch received a liberal education in the common schools. September 19, 1862, he enlisted in Ringgold Battalion, Company E, which was afterward merged into the Twenty-second Pennsylvania Cavalry, and participated in the engagement at Cedar Creek, or Winchester, was on the ground when Sheridan came in on his twenty-mile ride, took part in the battles at Stony River Gap, Natural Bridge, and several skirmishes. He was detailed as orderly on General Kelley's staff, and when that general was taken prisoner, he was sleeping in the next room. At one time he was instrumental in saving the life of a paymaster, who had eighty-seven thousand dollars in his possession. In so doing he lost his horse and was three days and nights in getting thirteen miles, crawling on his hands and knees for seven miles of the distance. He was in the service nearly three years, until the close of the war. During the time, two horses were shot from under him. He returned from the army to Washington county, Ohio, and there engaged in farming. He was married in the fall of 1867, to Annie M. Marshall, daughter of Caleb Marshall, now a resident of Griswold. Mr. and Mrs. Kuhl are the parents of three children-Effie G., born April, 1869; Florence E., born in August, 1872; and Roy C., born in November, 1880. Mr. Kuhl came to Cass county in 1870. He first settled in Atlantic, where he was engaged as clerk and afterwards bought grain for a Mr. Everest. In May, 1880, he came to Griswold and engaged in general merchandising. In August, 1882, he sold his interest in that business. Since that time he has traveled in California and other States. Mr. Kuhl is at present a real estate and loan agent. He is one of the directors of the First National bank of Griswold, and a member of the G. A. R. He is an enterprising and public spirited citizen. Mr. and Mrs. Kuhl are members of the M. E. church.

Edward Dean was an early settler of Pottawattamie county, Iowa. He was born in Bristol county, Massachusetts, January 9, 1810. His parents, Henry and Deborah Dean, had a family of eleven children, ten of whom attained maturity. The parents died in Bristol county. They were consistent members of the Presbyterian church. Edward, at the age of eighteen, went to Rhode Island, where he was engaged in a cotton factory. He was married in 1829, to Sarah Windsor, and by this union had one child-George H., now living in Rhode Island. Mrs. Dean died in 1830, and in 1831, Mr. Dean was again married to Dorcas Lapham. By this marriage there were three children-Edward, who died January 28, 1834; Eliza L. and James Edward. The second Mrs. Dean died, May 19, 1839. Mr. Dean was afterwards married to Mary A. West, daughter of Amos and Avis (Horton) West, natives of Massachusetts. Mrs. Dean was born in Bristol county, Massachusetts, in August, 1809. By this marriage, six children were born-Rufus H., born June 29, 1840; Sophronia W., born October 3, 1841; Warren L., born March 8, 1843; Richard N., born October 26, 1845; Charlotte, born August 2, 1848. Mrs. Dean had been previously married to James Hart,

by whom she had two children, one of whom died in infancy, the other, James N., was born in 1831. Mr. Dean left his native State in 1855, and came to Iowa in company with a man named Tift, who had previously visited this section of the country. He settled in Pottawattamie county, near the line of Cass. spring of 1856, he brought his family and moved into the house which he had built. At that time there were but two men living in the township, and the country was in a very primitive state. He first entered one hundred and sixty acres of government land, and afterwards purchased forty acres. Here they lived twen'ty-eight years. Mr. Dean was district treasurer for more than twenty-five years. His bank account was over fifty thousand dollars. In 1883, he came to Griswold, where he is now living a retired life. Mr. and Mrs. Dean are attendants of the Presbyterian church. Their son, Warren L. Dean, was a member of the Twenty-third regiment of Iowa Volunteer Infantry, in General Grant's army, and participated in many important battles.

SOCIETIES.

Worthing Post, No. 9, G. A. R., was organized June 22, 1883, with the following charter members: W. W. Albee, J. M. Kiehl, Benton Reed, T. M. Walby, W. II. Van, S. W. Garvin, W. J. Martin, J. F. Smiley, Thomas W. Coe, W. C. Hall, W. A. Hill, E. O. Powell, Ezra Littler, William Nelson, L. C. Hatton, William Bush, L. C. Hastings, E. A. Stanley, William Smith, G. S. Dickey. Those who comprised the first officers of this organization were: William Rush, C.; W. A. Hill, S. V. C.; W. C. Hall, J.

V. C.; W. H. Van, Surgeon; George F. Dickey, Chaplain; S. W. Garvin, Q. M.; L. C. Hatton, O. D.; Thomas W. Coe, Adi.; W. W. Albee, O. G.; Ezra Littler, S. M.; J. M. Kiehl, Q. M. S. The present membership of the Post numbers about thirty, all in good standing and working order. The following is a list of the present officers of the organization: W. A. Hill, C.; James O'Brien, S. V. C.; J. F. Smiley, J. V. C.; Charles Littler, Adj.; G. S. Dickey, surgeon; J. W. Twiney, chaplain; S. W. Garvin, Q. M.; Prof. Earthman, O. D.; T. W. Walby, O. G.; - Cotterill, S. M.; William Smith, Q. M. S. The lodge meets the first and third Wednesday of each month. An invitation is extended to all members in good standing to attend.

Cass Lodge, No. 412, A. F. and A. M., was organized by dispensation on the 25th day of April, 1881, with the following charter membership: John Pipher, Theodore H. Brown, William Worford, H. M. Kriger, Hamilton Wilcox, Samuel Peterson, J. H. Lowman, M. Rezner, S. W. Allen, D. Robinson and William Ponder. The first officers installed were as follows: John Pipher, M.; Theodore H. Brown, S. W.; William Worford, J. W.; Henry Kriger, Treas.; S. W. Allen, Sec'y.; Hamilton Wilcox, S. D.; D. Robinson, J. D.; Samuel Peterson, Tyler. The present officers of the lodge are: Hamilton Wilcox, M.; F. Garberg, S. W.; D. A. Miller, J. W.; Theodore been excelled.

H. Brown, Treas.; Frank LeFeber, Sec'y; John Pipher, S. D. and P. M.; Robert Groetschel, J. D.; David Powell, Tyler. During the existence of this organization, one member has died—Samuel Allen—and one has been demitted—D. Robinson. The lodge is composed of young men and for the length of time it has been organized is in good working condition and free from debt.

Nishnabotna Lodge, No.409, I.O. O.F. was organized May 17, 1880, by H. T. Jones, D. D. G. M., with the following charter members-A. J. Bell, P. M. Corbit, Fred McIntosh, W. S. Forlev, O. S. Yount, R. Groetschel and P. W. H. Mundorff. The first officers elected were A. J. Bell, N. G.; P. M. Corbit, V. G.; P. W. H. Mundorff, Recording Secretary; F. A. Given, Permanent Secretary; Fred McIntosh, Treasurer. The presiding officers of this lodge since its organization were A. J. Bell, eight months; P. M. Corbit, six months; F. A. Given, four months; D. H. Scott, fonrteen months; R. Groetschel, six months. But one death has occurred in the membership of the lodge, that being Charles M. Moulton. The total membership of the lodge since its organization is eighty-three, while its present member-' ship numbers fifty-two. The success of the lodge has been universally good, and its present flourishing condition has never

CHAPTER XXXIV.

ATLANTIC TOWNSHIP.

The subdivision of Cass county that is known by the above appellation, is technically spoken of as township 76 north of range 36 west of the fifth principal meridian. It is bounded on the north by Pymosa, on the east by Franklin, on the south by Bear Grove, and on the west by Washington, and is in the second tier from the north, and the the third from the east line of the county.

The surface is generally a beautiful succession of rolling hillocks and undulating prairie, dotted here and there with fine groves of natural and cultivated timber. It is principally watered by the Nishnabotna river, Turkey and Troublesome creeks, and their numerous affluents and tributaries. The "Botna," as it is called. a small part of which only is in this township, enters in the northeast corner of section 6, crosses that and a part of 7, in devious winding, and makes its exit into Washington township near the half section line on the west of section 7. Near this place, just before it leaves Atlantic, it receives the waters of Buck creek, from the north. Turkey creek makes its entrance on the northeast quarter of section 13, through which it passes, crosses sections 14, 22, 27, 28, 33, 32 and 31, passing out of the township into Bear Grove on the southwest quarter of the last named section. Troublesome creek, and it is well named, enters the township from the north on the east half of section 1, and making a loop, passes back into Pymosa on the west half. It comes into Atlantic again on the north line of the northeast quarter of section 3, and crosses that section, 4, and part of 5, and once more turns to the north, on its way to join the parent stream. Numerous small streams meander throughout the township like silver threads, and all these help to drain the land, and provide a liberal supply of running water on nearly every section.

The township is traversed by the main line of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad, which crosses sections 12, 11, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6. The Atlantic Southern, a branch of the above road, starts from the city of Atlantic and running south, crosses parts of sections 5, 6 and 7, leaving the township at the southwest corner of the latter.

Atlantic township has an excellent supply of timber. The main groves follow the course of the streams. Turkey Grove, one of the largest in the county, covers a greater part of sections 13, 14, 23 and 24, and contains a large amount of several varieties of hard wood. A fine grove is also at the site of old Grove City, on sec-

tion 11, and another south and west of Atlantic, on sections 6, 7, 8, 17 and 18, and others are scattered all over the surface of the township. The soil is rich and fertile, consisting both of the black loam of the alluvial and the warm mulatto soil of the bluff deposits, both of which are noted for their quick productive qualities. Small grain does excellently well in this locality, but the great cereal is corn. Fruit trees flourish and do well, also, and produce abundantly, as do all the varieties of small fruit and vegetables.

Atlantic township is fast settling up with a remarkably intelligent class of people, who are thorough agriculturists, as the high state of cultivation to which their land is already brought, betrays. The improvements are, as a general thing, fine, and the observer is surprised to find such handsome, commodious dwellings, such comfortable outbuilding, or so finely decorated places in a country whose years are so few. To the individual seeking a home in this great State, the county of Cass, and Atlantic township must present advantages above the common.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

But it was not always so; everything must have a beginning, and less than thirty-five years ago, where now the city of Atlantic stands; where now are these fine farms, was a desert wilderness, and uninhabited. The honor of being the first white men to make a permanent settlement within the borders of what is now Atlantic township, belongs to R. D. McGeehon, Morris Hoblitt and George Shannon, who had come from Logan county, Illinois, crossing the State of Missouri, from Hannibal to St. Joseph by

team, camping out on the way, and looking around for a proper location. They came into the county on the 12th of June, 1852. Looking around for some time, they selected their claims near Turkey Grove.

As soon as Mr. McGeehon had located his claim, he set about the erection of a home on it, which was the first house in Atlantic township. It was built by R. D. Mc-Geehon with the assistance of Morris Hoblitt and George Shannon, on section 14. It was 18x24 feet, one and a half stories high, built of hewed logs. floor was made of split puncheons. timber to make the door was black walnut. bought at Glenwood, Mills county, about sixty miles southwest as the road then run. It had the first twelve-light window it it that was in the county. It was raised about the middle of August, 1852, and is standing yet and used for a stable. Adam Vinnage, John Brannen, George Reeves, Jesse Marshall and his two sons, Miles and James, helped raise it.

Robert D. McGeehon, son of William and Margaret (Geary) McGeehon, was born in Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, December 23, 1827. His mother was born in Ireland, but came to America when two years of age. His father was a native of Pennsylvania and died in Lawrence county, May 12, 1829, and his mother's. demise occurred September 23, 1844. His grandfather emigrated at an early day from Scotland, settling in Eastern Pennsylvania, and served for five years in the Revolutionary war. When eighteen years of age he had attained the position of captain of Light Horse Cavalry and served as body guard to Washington at Valley Forge. He lost a part of the toes of one

foot from freezing and died young in consequence of exposure and suffering in the service. Grandmother McGeelion lived to the advanced age of ninety-five years, dying in Washington county Pennsylvania. Robert D. spent his early life on a farm, being brought up to hard labor and was the youngest of a family of four children. When eighteen years of age he left home and learned the blacksmith trade in Seneca county, Ohio, at which he worked about nine years. After traveling in ten different States, he stopped in Logan county, Illinois for two years. From there he set out to find a place to locate for life, his intention being to go to Missouri. His route from Logan county, Illinois was through Missouri, crossing the Mississippi river at Hannibal and from there across the State of Missouri to St. Joe, going to Indiantown, Cass county, and thence to Glenwood. From there he went to Turkey Grove and settled on section 14, Atlantic township, July 13, 1852, in company with George Shannon and Morris Hoblitt, all single men. Mr. McGeehon erected a log cabin and put up ten acres of hay, and in September, of that year, returned to Bloomington, Illinois, where he was married to Mary J. Hoblitt, on the 26th of September, a sister of Morris. They immediately returned to the new home he had selected in Iowa. They made their home with Mr. Vinnage, at Indiantown, until he had completed his house, where they spent a very hard winter comfortably together. At one time Mr. McGeehon owned a thousand acres of land. They lived on this farm until 1862, when they removed to Grove City and in 1869 moved to Atlantic. In August, 1872,

he engaged in the mill and elevator business, which was afterward burned. They have one daughter—Nellie, the wife of Ira M. Needles. Mr. McGeehon is a deacon of the Congregational church. He is now helping his son-in-law (Ira M. Needles) run the Spring Brook small fruit farm and nursery, located one mile east of public square.

George Shannon and Morris Hoblitt located claims on sections 13 and 14, but did not build on them. Mr. Shannon afterwards went to Iranistan, at which place he was the first blacksmith.

Morris Hoblitt traded his land with John R. Kirk for a tract near Wiota. which he afterwards sold to Mr. Finch. Morris Hoblitt was born in Logan county, Illinois, in the spring of 1832, and was the son of Timothy B. and Barbara (Bickel) Hoblitt. He received a common school education in Logan county, and then commenced the study of medicine. He attended medical lectures at Rush Medical college, Chicago, in 1861 and 1862 and graduated at that institution. When R. D. McGeehon and George Shannon came out to Cass county to locate in 1852, Mr. Hoblitt came with them. He first located on section 14, but afterwards traded this land with John R. Kirk. for a farm in Franklin township. He went back to Illinois to study medicine, receiving his medical education as before stated. After graduation at Rush Medical college, he returned to Grove City, and commenced the practice of his profession. He soon came into prominence there through his skill, and gained the reputation of being one of the most successful practitioners in the

county. He was married in 1855 to Josephine Haughey, a native of Ohio. They had one child—Effie, who is now living in Hardin county. He died May 17, 1864, and his wife died a short time previously. Mr. Hoblitt was a brother-in-law of John R. Kirk and R. D. McGeehon, then and now prominent citizens of this township and county.

Jesse Marshall took up a claim on section 22, about two and one-half miles from McGeehon's house, on section 27, in July, 1852, and settled on it. From some of the early settlers, who knew Marshall, the following account of him and his family is taken: He had a wife and ten children, the two oldest being young men. The family lived in their wagon until winter, by which time they had finished the shell of a log house, into which they moved. Mr. Marshall was the only one of the family who could either read or write, and that was about his only accomplishment. He was a fair type of the backwoodsman, and when he had his cabin completed, he remarked that it was only the seventy-fifth that he had built He had dwelt in the backwoods portions of Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and various portions of Iowa, and each of these localities he had left before the wolves and deer had ceased to make them their haunts. During the fall of 1853, he took his ox team and went to Rockport, Missouri, for provisions, of which the family had run short. He was gone about one month, and during his absence the family maintained life on pumpkins and slippery elm bark. It is said that if he could get a jug of sod-corn whiskey, a plug of dogtail tobacco, a little corn meal, and a

saddle of venison, he was supremely happy, and cared for nothing else while this lasted; and this was characteristic of the whole family. In January, 1854, he had been in Indiantown on a drunken debauch, and on his return, went to bed sick, and died in a few days. Some days after his death occurred, T. J. Byrd was riding past the place, and seeing one of the boys out not far from the house, asked him how the family were getting along. The young man answered: "Oh, all right except Dad, he's dead." Mr. Byrd went into the house, and found Mrs. Marshall sitting by the smouldering fire, her face buried in her hands. He asked her how they were prospering, to which she replied, "All right but the old man-he is dead." Mr. Byrd stepped to the corner of the room, and found the old man covered up with some blankets, stark and cold in death. On asking why the deceased had not been buried, Mr. Byrd was informed that Geo. Reeves had been sent to Iranistan for a coffin, but that, although he had been gone five days he had not yet returned. Reeves, however, soon afterward returned, with a rude coffin, into which the lifeless body of Jesse Marshall was placed, and a grave having been dug near the house, he was put away for his long sleep beneath the winter's snows. It should be said here, for the benefit of the generous-hearted settlers of the vicinity, who were noted for their hospitality, that they did not know, nor had they any means of knowing, that Marshall was lying neglected in his house, for Reeves had gotten under the influence of liquor immediately after going to Iranistan, and hence had neglected to make known his

HISTORY OF CASS COUNTY.

mission; nor did the family of the old man see fit to inform any one of what had occurred. And thus it happened that other settlers in the vicinity, who would have been only too glad to have done all in their power in caring for the dead, were left in total ignorance of the affair till after Mr. Byrd chanced to pass along. Marshall's death was the first in Atlantic township. His family lived here until the spring of 1860, when they went away, going to Missouri or Kansas, it is not known which. Jesse Marshall sold his claim in section 34, to Clayborn Marion, in 1853, and took up a claim and built a cabin on section 29, where he died in Januarv, 1854.

During the latter part of May, 1853, G. W. W. Wakefield and Albert Wakefield settled on the south part of section 24, broke prairie, and built a house.

Albert Wakefield was born in Somerset county, Maine, on the 1st of January, 1828, his parents being John and Emma (Downing) Wakefield. He received his education in Maine, and when eighteen years of age he commenced the occupation of school teaching in his native State. He remained there until 1850, when he went to New Jersey, there taught one term, three months, when he went to Cincinnati, and in the spring of 1851, he came to Davis county, Iowa, and was there engaged in teaching two years; or until 1853, when he came to Cass county, and has since made it his home. On his arrival at his new home he found Judge Bradshaw, the first Judge of Cass county, keeping postoffice at Indiantown, and Lewis had just been located, while the county seat was placed there. Mr. Wakefield located on sections 13 and 24, in Atlantic township, where he owned six hundred acres of fine land, portions of which he sold to each of twentyfive different persons. In the summer of 1855 he built a saw mill on Turkey Creek. and began its operation the spring following, while his older brother became millwright. Before many months the brother sold his interest to A. G. McQueen, afterward a Brigadier General in the civil war. Albert Wakefield sold his interest in the spring of 1865, and in the summer of that year went to farming. He had gone to California in 1862, and taught school until the summer of 1865. He went to Missouri in the spring of 1866, and taught school near St. Joe, for one term, and then he took a trip through Kansas, with a view of locating, but not liking the country, he came to Cass county, and purchased the lots of Grove City, where he has since lived. He was married on the 1st of January, 1858, to Ella Northgraves, a native of Covington, Kentucky, who, when quite young moved to Ohio, where she was reared. In the spring of 1856, she taught the first school in Audubon county, at Hamlin's Grove, and in the fall of that year, taught the first school in Franklin township, Cass county, a half mile northwest of the present site of Wiota. afterwards taught the first school of Turkey Grove, Atlantic township, two terms in 1866-7. Mr. and Mrs. Wakefield have three children-Emma, Carrie and Clara (twins). Emma was married January 1, 1884, to Fred Schain, and now lives four miles south of Atlantic. Mr. Wakefield owns eighty acres of land in Grove City. At the second election in the county, in

1855, Mr. W. was elected County Clerk, and served one term. He was notary public about eight years, and has held the office of township treasurer for fourteen consecutive terms. He also held the office of county surveyor four years, beginning in 1866 or 1868, (one term by election and one by appointment). His farm is one of the finest in the county, and his orchard is the largest in this part of the country, containing about one thousand apple trees, one hundred cherry trees, and a large number of plum trees, also has a fine vineyard of over two hundred bearing vines.

Among the more prominent and substantial class of citizens we do not fail to mention A. M. Wakefield, who is a native of Newport, Kentucky, and was born on the 24th of July, 1851. The family came to Cass county in 1853, and located in Atlantic township. He was reared and educated on a farm in Franklin township, and remained at home until he had reached the age of twenty-three years, when he purchased a farm in Union township, and broke the land and commenced the stock business. His business has increased, until it attained proportions, which placed him among the foremost stockmen in western Iowa. He ships stock to all parts of the country, and has shipped for the part year most of his stock to Chicago and Nebraska. Wakefield has three hundred and eighty acres of good cultivated land, most of which is in pasture. His farm has an orchard attached, and he has commenced the improvements of his place, and in the course of a few years his farm will be one of the best in the county. Mr. Wakefield was married in January, 1884, to Harriet Cook, a native of Ohio. Mr. W. is a member of the I. O. O. F., being Inside Guard of that lodge.

The next settler in this township was John R. Kirk, who was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, July 19, 1830. His father, Timothy Kirk, died in July, 1863. in Indiana. His mother, Ann (Bailey) Kirk, died in the same State in April. 1841. John R. Kirk removed, with his parents, to Lorain county, Ohio, in 1835. and in the fall of the same year, to Sandusky county, near Port Clinton, where they engaged in farming until the fall of 1837. They then removed to Kosciusko county, Indiana, where John R. received his education. In the spring of 1849, he (John R.) went to Logan county, Illinois, where he located on a farm, and February 27, 1851, was married to Melicent Hoblitt, a daughter of Timothy B. and Barbara (Bickel) Hoblitt. She belongs to a family which is, to this day, one of the most prominent in Logan county. Mr. and Mrs. Kirk removed to Cass county in the spring of 1854, locating then, upon section 14, of Atlantic township, where they have since resided. They are pioneers of Cass county, and, in fact, of Western Iowa. At the time of their arrival, there were only fifteen or twenty houses in the county. The first school in Atlantic township was taught in his log cabin, by Mary Curry, of Ohio. They have five children living-Jennie A., George Scott, Albert M., Seldon H. and Effie H. (adopted.) They have lost four children. Mr. Kirk owns five hundred and fifty acres of fine, well improved land, and is engaged in stock-rais-

ing. He has two orchards with five hundred bearing trees, also a fine vineyard. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Kirk was steward for twenty years, and for the last ten years has been a local preacher of that denomination. He was a class leader for several years, and was ordained a deacon by Bishop Andrews, at the annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal church at Red Oak, on Sunday, September 14, 1884. He was converted in Logan county, Illinois, in 1851, under the pastorate of Rev. Mason, of the Baptist church, and united with the Methodist Episcopal church in this county. He is the leader of the church in this section. He has been an active worker in the Sabbath School, either as class leader or superintendent, for twenty years. He has held local offices, but has no political ambition. In politics he is a strong Republican. He enlisted in July, 1861, in the Fourth Iowa Infantry, under command of Colonel (afterward General) Dodge, and served one year, when he was discharged for disability, contracted while in the service.

In the summer of 1853, Clayborn Marion bought a claim of Jesse Marshall on section 34, where he built a cabin and made some improvements. After living there something over a year, he sold his farm and removed to section 24, where he resided until the gold excitement took so many from the county, when he went with the rush to Colorado. He was much respected while here, and bore a good name. He and his wife both died in Colorado.

At an early day, William, John and Joseph Scofield owned the land whereon the town of Atlantic now stands, and broke the ground, planted it with corn and raised a crop. They afterward removed from this county, and are now living near Walnut, Pottawattamie county.

R. D. McGeehon and Morris Hoblitt broke ten acres of ground on the northwest quarter of section 8, now in the city of Atlantic, in 1853.

Peter Kanawyer settled on section 1, Atlantic township, in the spring of 1854. He commenced improving his claim, but sold it in 1855, to Henry Michael, and settled about two miles east of the present site of Wiota, where he resided till the spring of 1860, when he emigrated to California. He is now living in that State, at Grangeville, Tulare county.

In 1856 Casper Schön was added to the list of settlers. He located on section 21, and now lives not far from his first place of settlement.

Casper Schön is a native of Germany, born on the 14th of April, 1823, and is the son of George and Mary Schön. He came to America in 1852, and located in Highland county, Ohio, and there remained until 1854, when he came to Cass county, and located in Cass township. He was married in 1847, to Mary Bodd, also a native of Germany. They have been blessed with four children-Lizzie, now living in Atlantic township, and the wife of Casper Beekman; Fred, married to Emma Wakefield; Mary, and a son who is now living in California. When Mr. Schön came to Cass county, the land was wild. His farm which was located in Atlantic township, was one of the best in the county, but in 1882, he sold it and removed to section 28. He raises cattle of the finest grade, Poland China hogs and

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Cotswold sheep, and has some of the finest stock in the county. He has two full-blooded Norman horses, and a number of minor valuation. He has eighty acres of fine cultivated land, having deeded his son Fred one hundred and sixty acres of his original farm. An incident in Mr. Schön's life appears in the reminiscence chapter.

George Conrad came to Cass county in 1854, and located near the site of Grove City. In 1860, he opened the first regular store in that embryoic city, on the very small capital of thirty-five dollars. His counter was a walnut slab, and the first sale was that of a paper of saleratus, for which he received the sum of fifteen cents. During the year, his stock slowly increased, and in later years, he added dry goods and notions to his grocery stock. He removed to Atlantic on the founding of that city, in 1868, where he entered into the dry goods business. this he achieved a competency, and has now retired from the active pursuits of life, and lives in retirement, employing his time in looking after his large property. He is a native of Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, and was born September 16, 1829, near the village of Middletown, not far from Harrisburg. He is the son of George and Mary (Singer) Conrad, who were both natives of the "Keystone State," of Dutch descent. In early life, Mr. Conrad removed with his parents to Wooster county, Ohio, where he was He, while there, engaged in nearly all kinds of business, principally staging and running on the cars. He was married in Cass county, on the 20th of June, 1858, to Elizabeth Donner, a daughter of one of the early settlers of Pymosa township, by whom he has two children.

Robert M. Kirk located on section 13, in June, 1854. He was a native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, but came here from Indiana. He made a few improvements and built a cabin, of the usual pattern in all new countries. He remained in this township about two years, when he removed out of the county, but is now a resident of Noble township.

Henry Michaels came in the summer of 1855, and located on the northeast quarter of section 1, on the Kanawyer farm. He built a house, which was afterward occupied by Clark Byrd. Mr. Michaels left the county, going to Nebraska, where he still resides.

D. A. Barnett came in 1855, and entered land in various portions of the township. He lived in the township until his death, before which event, he was honored with high official positions by his fellow-citizens.

Philip Berg came in 1855, and located on section 12, where he now resides.

Jeremiah Balding came in the fall of 1855, and entered land on sections 2 and 10. He did not build there, but purchased a home in Grove City, where he lived. He died in the State. His widow, Mrs. Lucy Balding, is now living on section 10, this township.

Jeremiah Balding was born in Connecticut, in 1820, and was a son of Jeremiah and Martha Balding. He went to Illinois when quite young, and a part of his boyhood days were spent in Warren county, that State. He afterward went to Cayuga county, New York, and there, August 21, 1855, was married to Lucy

Bell, daughter of Samuel and Mary Bell. They had two children-Finley, who is now married to Della Conover and living two miles from his mother's home; and Emma. Mr. Balding died September 19, 1876, at the age of sixty-six years. Mr. and Mrs. Balding came to this county in 1855, when there was but one house between their place and Lewis. were obliged to obtain their provisions in Council Bluffs. They returned to Illinois in 1857. From there they went to California, where they remained three years, returning by the Isthmus of Panama to Illinois. They lived in that State until they came back to Iowa, in 1872. Mrs. Balding owns one hundred and twenty acres of good land, all under cultivation, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Her parents are now living in California, also two brothers and two sisters. Her father, Samuel Bell, was for several terms a member of the New York Legislature, representing Cayuga county. He is a native of New York State.

Charles McGee came in the fall of 1855, and settled at Grove City. He came from Ohio, where he had been engaged in farming. He remained about two years, then went to Franklin township and erected a cabin near the present site of Wiota. He also improved a farm. He afterward left the county, going to Kansas.

Thomas Sprall, a young man from Ohio, took up a claim on section 28, in 1855, where Casper Beekman now lives. He afterward went West, since which no tidings have been heard from him in this vicinity.

Lewis Beason's first settlement in Cass county was made in the spring of 1856, on section 21. He rented of J. R. Kirk one year and then entered land on section 21. He remained about two years and then removed to Grant township. At present he is a resident of Benton township, and is noticed at length in the chapter of that sub-division.

William McQueen, a brother of Alexander McQueen, came in the spring of 1857, from Ohio, and located near Grove City. He remained about two years and then returned to the East. While there, being a patriotic young man, he entered the service of the United States in the civil war, and served valiantly in the cause.

William H. Strater located in Atlantic township, on section 12, in 1856. He was a native of Germany, born in January, 1833. He was the son of J. P. and Margaret Strater, and came to this country in early life and located in Richland county, Ohio. He was united in marriage with Catherine Humerick, in the month of February, 1854, at Mansfield, in that county. She was, like himself, a native of Germany. He and his family came to Cass county and located as above, where he resided until April 12, 1880, when he died. His widow still resides upon the old homestead.

Frederick Both came in the winter of 1856, from Ohio, and settled at Grove City. His wife died a couple of years after their arrival. He has lived in divers and various places in the county, and is now a resident of Lewis.

In the spring of 1856, Philip Humerick came into the township, bringing his family and household goods. He located on section 12, where he still resides.

Philip Humerick was born in Germany, August 15, 1839. His parents, John T. and Johanna Mary (Strater) Humerick, came to America in 1843, locating, then, in Richland county, near Mansfield, Ohio. They removed to Jasper county, Iowa, in 1855, and the following spring, (1856) came to Cass county and settled on section 12, Atlantic township. John T. Humerick died in November, 1869, at the age of sixty-two years. He is buried in the Jameson cemetery. His widow, Mary Humerick is now living with her son, Philip, the subject of this sketch. Philip Humerick was married December 22, 1864, to Louisa Jane Coon, a native of Indiana, a daughter of Thomas and Jane (Lewis) Coon. Her father is now living in Washington township, Cass county. Her mother died in 1849, when Mrs. Humerick was three years old. Mrs. Coon is buried in White county, Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Humerick have three children-John T., George F. and Effie May. Their daughter, Mary Johanna, died September 22, 1875, aged three years, three months and twenty-eight days. Mr. Humerick is still living upon the place where he first located in Atlantic. His land at the time of his purchase, was wholly unimproved. He now has one hundred and seventy acres of good land, all cultivated, except some timber land. He built his present residence in 1876, and is now engaged in farming and stock raising.

John Duncan was born in Polk county, Iowa, November 5, 1853, his parents being William and Abigail (Williams) Duncan. When he was fourteen years old his par-

ents removed to Cass county, locating in Atlantic. He removed to his present location on section 1, Atlantic township, in 1878, and was married March 29, 1881, to Rosena Strater, daughter of William and Catharine (Humerick) Strater, a native of this county. He has one hundred and six acres of land, part in Franklin and part in Atlantic township, about eighty acres of which is under cultivation, and is engaged in stock farming.

William Humerick came in 1856, in the spring, and located on section 11, where he now resides.

William H. Strater came in 1856, and located on section 12, where he lived until the time of his death, in 1880.

A. J. Scott came in 1856, and located on sections 34 and 35, where now resides.

Thomas Benton Morrow located at Grove City in the fall of 1858. He removed to his present location, on section 18, in the fall of 1870. He came from Ohio to Iowa.

Thomas Benton Morrow is the son of William and Maria T. (Potter) Morrow, and was born on the 31st of May, 1835. He was reared in Ohio, and in the fall of 1858, he came to Cass county, and located at Grove City. He and his brother owned one hundred and sixty acres of land in the east part of the city of Atlantic, the fair grounds cover the land. He came to his present location on section 18, Atlantic township, in 1870, where he owns one hundred acres of land, all under cultivation, and raises some of the finest stock in the township. When he first came to this county there were plenty of deer and prairie wolves, and he was engaged in driving the stage on the western line from Des Moines to Council Bluffs. Mr. Morrow, was married in September, 1871, to Hannah E. Disbrow, a native of Ohio. They have three children—Addie E., Belle and Ethel.

William O. Kirk, a young man from Kosciusko county, Indiana, came in 1859, and took up his residence with his brother, John R., with whom he lived about eleven years, when he was married to Lizzie Wood, and afterwards removed to Franklin township, where he now resides.

William Wilson came from Ash Grove, Illinois, in the fall of 1860, and located at Turkey Grove. He removed to Edna township, in the spring of 1861.

EARLY ITEMS AND INCIDENTS.

The first child born in Atlantic was a boy, and Mr. and Mrs. Clayborn Marion were his parents. That was in the fall of 1854.

In December of the same year, a child was born to Mr. and Mrs. George W. W. Wakefield. His name is Willis Wakefield, and he is now living in the township.

The third child born in the township was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. D. McGeehon. Her birthday was December 22, 1854.

These three births occurred in the vicinity of Turkey Grove.

R. D. McGeehon erected the first house in the township, in the summer of 1852, on section 14, near Turkey Grove.

On the 5th day of July, 1858, the water in Turkey creek rose twenty-three feet in three hours, at Wakefield's mill, just below the mouth of Jim branch.

Jesse Marshall was the first person who died in the township. His demise occurred

in January, 1854. He was buried on his own farm lot.

One afternoon in September, 1861, while J. B. Hardenbergh was living in Atlantic township, a drizzling rain commenced, which increased in intensity, so that at night the water was coming down almost in torrents. In the morning, Mr. Hardenbergh's brother, on looking out, exclaimed: "Why, we're all under water." The family hurried to the windows, and sure enough, the whole surrounding country was flooded. But one knoll was visible above the water, and on to this Mr. Hardenbergh's cattle were being crowded by the rise. Finally, one was crowded off into deep water, and then they all started to swim, and persevered till they found a place where they could stand without being lifted off their feet by the water. But one, a calf, was caught in a current and carried down the stream. It was given up for lost, and the matter had been forgotten when one day Mr. Byrd said there was a strange calf in his herd. On investigation it was found to be the identical calf which was supposed to have been drowned in the flood. It had lodged among the bushes, where it was held till the waters subsided, and then found its way to Mr. Byrd's place.

On the 9th day of July, 1880, a cyclone passed through the county, which some of the people of this township have good-cause to remember. It came from the direction of Pottawattamie county, and passing through the township, its course was from southwest to northeast. The farms of A. N. Gaylord, L. N. Granger and Caspar Beekman were devastated, and these gentlemen lost their houses,

fences, stock, and even their trees. There has been no violent storm since that time through this district.

OTHER PROMINENT CITIZENS,

Emerson truly says, that "biography is the only true history," and in this connection we present a sketch of a few of the representative citizens of the township who settled a little later than those already named, but who also deserve attention:

George Lewis, was born in Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, on the 15th of February, 1820, his parents being Levi and Sophia (Banker) Lewis. In 1844 he removed to Lee county, Illinois, and there remained about eighteen months. when he moved to Bureau county, where he lived until June, 1865. He then came to Cass county, and settled on the farm he had previously purchased on section 1, Atlantic township. He was married on the 14th of October, 1847, to Margaret Lemrick, who died on the 14th of August, 1850, leaving one child, who died a few days later. He was again married in September, 1853, to Esther Oliverson. She died in 1856, her death being caused by the explosion of a lamp. They have two children-Sophia, born in 1854, and Levi, was born in July, 1856, died in September, 1856. Mr. Lewis was united in marriage again to Ann J. Maine, who died a number of years later, leaving nine children-John R., born in August, 1858; Jewett H., born in 1860; Charlotte, born January9, 1862; Millitta P., born in 1864; Mary S., born October 2, 1865; Joseph P., born in 1867; Luta S., born in 1869; Ellen S., born in 1871, and David L., born in 1873. Mr. Lewis was married to his present wife on the 23d of February, 1882. Her maiden name was Jennie Bauer, a native of England.

William Duncan was born in Lower Canada, fifty miles southeast of Montreal. August 27, 1824. His parents, William and Margaret (Smith) Duncan, were natives of Scotland. The subject of this sketch removed to Windsor county, Verment, when nineteen years old. He obtained his education in the schools of Canada and Vermont. He learned the carpenter's trade in Vermont and spent the year 1847 in Boston, Massachusetts, working at his trade. He then returned to Vermont, where he continued the same business until September, 1848. In that year he moved to DesMoines, Iowa, which contained, at that time, only one frame He lived in DesMoines six building. years, working at his trade. He then moved to a farm twelve miles east of that city, on which he resided until August, 1862, when he enlisted in company D, of the Second Iowa Cavalry commanded by Colonel Hatch. He served three years and three months. He was in the battles of Farmington and Corinth. His regiment formed part of the Seventeenth Corps of the Army of the Tennessee. He participated in all the skirmishes and cavalry fights of that corps, in Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, etc. He was honorably discharged at Davenport and returned to Polk county where he lived until March, 8, 1868, at which time he moved to his present location on section 3. Atlantic township. He was married in Windsor county, Vermont, to Abigail Williams, a daughter of Henry and Abigail (Cram) Williams. They have seven

children-Mary, Luella, John, Emma, Ada, Jennie and Maggie. Mr. Duncan's farm contains one hundred and six acres, all under cultivation, with a good bearing orchard. He built his present house in 1882. It is in the form of an octagon, two stories in height, with an octagonal dome rising from the center of the roof having a window on each side, affording magnificent views of the surrounding country. He values his house at something like three thousand dollars. He has the most complete system of water works in Cass county, everything operating automatically, and an abundance of of water for every purpose. He keeps the Chester White hogs and graded Shorthorn cattle. Mr. Duncan is a Republican in politics.

Sylvanus Brott, son of Charles and Matilda (Brown) Brott, was born February 16, 1840. In 1845 he went to Mc-Henry county, Illinois, where he was reared and received his education. He came to Cass county in 1867, locating then upon section 14, Atlantic township. Mr. Brott was married in McHenry county, Illinois, in 1866, to Adeline Sands, a native of West Virginia. They have one child-Howard, born in 1874. Brott's farm contains one hundred and ten acres of good land, the greater portion of which, is well improved. It was formerly all timber land. He is engaged in raising stock, paying particular attention to Poland China hogs. He keeps a dairy of eight cows. In politics he is a Republican. He enlisted in September, 1861, in company H, of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, under the command of Colonel Farnsworth. This was a somewhat independent regiment, and is well known in history. They served a considerable time, in Sumner's corps and took part in all the battles of McClellan's army up to the time of the second battle of Bull Run. He was in the seven day's fight before Richmond and the battle of Malvern Hill, where he was wounded. He was honorably discharged in February, 1863. He re-enlisted in February, 1865, in the Ninth Illinois Cavalry, Company E, under Colonel Harper. He was mustered out of the service, November 20, 1865, at Selma, Alabama.

Wilson Prall came to Cass county in November, 1857, and settled in Franklin township. He was born in Ohio, on the 20th of April, 1839, and is the son of Gabriel and Mary (Heaton) Prall. When about five years of age his parents removed to Indiana, where Wilson remained until eighteen years of age, when he came to Cass county, and worked for different parties for some time, when he settled on section 28, Franklin township, where he remained about eight years, when he came to his present location on section 26, Atlantic township. He has four hundred and eighty-five acres of improved land, all being under cultivation, and is now raising a fine stock of Durham and Short-horn cattle. He has received several prizes for his fine horses, and raises a number of Poland China hogs. Mr. Prall was married in Cass county, in August, 1859, to Mary Judd, a daughter of William Judd, and an early settler of Cass county. They have seven children living-George B., Thomas W., Henry T., Mary E., John B., Etta V. and Martha V. Frederick and an infant died a number

of years ago. Mr. Prall and family are members of the Christian church.

John F. Reesman, one of the prom inent men of Cass county, is a native of Clinton county, Pennsylvania, and was born on the 21st of January, 1821. He was reared and educated in Pennsylvania, and in 1853 he removed to Ogle county, Illinois, where he remained about two years, when he went back to Pennsylvania, and there remained about five years, when he came to Carroll county, He then went to Stephenson Illinois. county, and in 1871 he came to Cass county, and settled in Atlantic township, where he bought four hundred and thirtyfive acres of good land, of John Keyes, but when surveyed lacked twenty acres, which he lost. He raises some of the finest cattle in the county. He has some full blood Shorthorn cattle, and Poland China hogs. He was married on the 13th of September, 1844, to Christina Reber, a native of Pennsylvania. They have two children living-Aaron A. and Benjamin F. Both married. They had four children who died in infancy. Mr. Reesman's father died in 1876, in Pennsylvania, and is buried in Hamburg, Clinton county. His mother died in 1844 and is buried in the same grave yard at Hamburg.

Junius Childs, was born in Bureau county, Illinois, on the 8th of November, 1844, his parents being H. A. and Elizabeth (Franks) Childs. He was reared and educated in his native county, and in the fall of 1870 he came to Iowa, and settled on section 18, Atlantic township, Cass County. He has continued a resident of this township ever since, and is

one of the successful and enterprising farmers of the county. He built a nice residence soon after coming, and now has an artificial grove of four acres, and a fine orchard. He has three hundred and eighty-six acres of land, all under cultivation, and has a large stock of cattle and Poland China hogs. Mr. Childs was married in Bureau county, on the 17th of February, 1870, to Sophronia A. Studyvin, a native of Illinois. have been blessed with three children-Harry E., Grace L. and Alice E. Mrs. Childs is a cousin to Miss Hall, who was held in captivity by the Indians at the first settlement of Bureau county. Mr. Child's father died in April 1853, and his mother is now living at Creston, Union county.

Silas Wilson, in company with S. W. Wilson, established the nursery at Grove City, in 1871, the name of the firm being Wilson and Wilson. In 1877 they dissolved partnership, Silas taking the wholesale, and S. W. Wilson the retail department. Mr. Wilson has eighty acres of nursery stock on section 11, and some lots of seven acres in Grove City. He has, altogether, one hundred and twenty acres in trees. He has a grape nursery of seventy acres, the largest one in the United States. His trade extends into every State and territory in the Union. He does exclusively a wholesale business, and employs from twenty-five to thirty men constantly. He grew and shipped, last year, (1883), eight hundred thousand grapevines. He grows a general variety of seedlings, but makes a specialty of grapevines and apple seedlings. Mr. Wilson was born in Marshall county, West Virginia, May 16, 1846, and is a son of Samuel and Charlotte (McIntyre) Wilson. He obtained his education in his native county, and in Washington county, Iowa, where he went in 1865. He went from Washington county to Madison county, and commenced the nursery business near Winterset. He removed to this county, as before stated, in 1871. He was married in September, 1875, to Edna Aylesworth, a native of Lake county, Illinois. He is a leader in the Republican party, and is at present chairman of the county central committee.

Henry Bell was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, February 23, 1834, his parents being Richard and Sarah (Crooks) Bell. The latter is still living in Guernsey county, Ohio; the former died in Ohio in February, 1874. His parents moved to that State when he was about six years old, where Henry was brought up and educated in the common schools of the county, and the instruction thus received was supplemented by a course of study at Madison college. In 1865 he came to Guthrie county, remained nearly two years, and then came to this county, locating in Atlantic township. His present improvements are substantial, and the old, original house still stands. He was married in Guernsey county, Ohio, to Margaret Jane Shipman. They have had five children-R. R., John S., Mary Almeda, Moses A. and George Henry. His first wife died during the spring of 1869. In December of that year, he was again married to Jane Ann Tweed, a native of Henderson county, Illinois. By this marriage there were eight children, six of whom are now living-Sarah A., Rosa

May. Maggie A., James William, Oscar P. and Lulu Pearl. He and his sons have nine hundred and fifty-seven acres of land well improved.

Thomas Hardenbergh was born in Ulster county, New York, on the 13th of March, 1813, his parents being Nicholas and Margaret (Cronk) Hardenbergh. His father participated in the war of 1812, and always lived in the place where Thomas was born. Thomas enlisted, in 1837, in company D, First United States Artillery, and was wounded in the hand at Mosquito Swamp, Florida. He removed to Illinois in 1857, and was there engaged in the nursery business until 1859, when he came to Cass county, Iowa, and located at Lewis. In 1864 he removed to his present location, on section 17, Atlantic township. He was married in New York, on the 10th of March, 1842, to Fanny C. Nieur. Their union has been blessed with six children, all born in New York-Mary, married to William Raeny, now living in Atlantic; Georgia, married to Warren L. Dean, now living in Pottawattamie county; Alice, married to R. G. Phelps, of Atlantic; Theodore W., now in Peoria, Illinois; Asa, married to Sadie Moreland; Ada, married to F. D. Clues. Mr. Hardenbergh owns eighty acres of good land, and has an orchard of eight hundred bearing trees, also a small vineyard. He was a member of Columbia lodge. A. F. and A. M., at Tuttletown, Ulster county.

David D. Morris was born six mile from Rochester, in Monroe county, New York, January 1, 1816. His parents, An son and Hannah (Pearson) Morris, removed in 1826, to Trumbull county, Ohio, where Anson Morris followed his trade,

that of carpenter and joiner. 'Here David D., lived until sixteen years old. He then went to St. Joseph county, Michigan, with an uncle, and remained four years, after which he returned to Ohio, where he lived until he came to Iowa, in the fall of 1854. He spent the first winter in Dallas county, and in the spring of 1856, came to Cass county and settled about two miles east of his present location. He removed to section 11, where he now resides, in 1874. He was married, in Ohio, in 1838, to Sarah McAfferty, and by this union there were twelve children. He was married to his present wife in June, 1875. She was formerly Sarah Beart, and is a native of England. She is a sister of the Rev. William Abrahams, who formerly had charge of the Grove City pastorate. Mrs. Morris has one hundred and thirty-nine acres of land in two farms, both under good cultivation. They have two orchards, one of five, and the other of two acres, also a vineyard, and are engaged in stock-raising. Mrs. Morris is a member of the Episcopal church. In politics Mr. Morris is strongly Democratic, but has no political ambition. In pioneer days, Mr. Morris was a successful hunter, often killing two deer before breakfast, which was all the meat they had. They killed coons to make soap-grease. The first election after his arrival was held at Indiantown, the only precinct in the county.

Henry Rogers was born in Johnson county, Indiana, on the 5th of December, 1834, and is the son of J. A. and Mary A. (Hammer) Roger. Henry lived on a farm until about sixteen years of age, when his parents removed to Madison

county, Iowa, and there remained until 1864, when he came to Cass county, Iowa, and located on section 33, Atlantic township. He owns three hundred and twenty acres of land, two hundred and fifty acres of his farm are under cultivation, and the remainder is timber and pasture. In 1878 he built a commodious house, and has a nice stock farm. He has an interest in the National bank at Atlantic, and is a very prominent man in political affairs. Mr. Rogers was married in Madison county, in 1855, to Eunice DeBusk, a native of West Virginia. They have four children living-Mary Ann, Eliza Alice, William Lewis and Sarah L. They have two children dead-John H. and an infant.

Casper Beekman, a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Schön) Beekman, was born in Germany, on the 4th of March, 1847. His father died in October, 1847, and his mother, a sister of Casper Schön, died in 1870. Casper came to America in 1865, and located in Pike county, Ohio, where he remained with his friends until January, 1866, when he came to Cass county, Iowa, and settled in Atlantic township. About three years after his arrival to this township, he bought some land north of where he now lives, and remaining there about three years, when he sold his farm, and purchased his present farm and moved there in the spring of 1874. He now owns one hundred and sixty acres of land, has a fine residence, terraced lawn and a large barn. Mr. Beekman was married in Cass county, in September, 1869, to Lizzie Schön, a daughter of Casper Schön, one of the earliest settlers of the county. They have been blessed by four

children—Frank, aged fourteen; Charles F., aged twelve; Katy, aged seven, and Edward, aged four.

William Hopley, one of the prominent men of Atlantic township, came to Cass county in June 1858, and first located in Washington township. He was born in Cheshire, England, on the 1st of December, 1837. He came to America in 1854, and remained in Jersey City until 1858, when he came to Cass county. He soon after established a dairy having about thirty cows. On the day of Lincoln's assassination, which occurred on the 14th of April, 1865, he came to Atlantic township, and settled on section 32. He purchased one hundred and twenty acres of land, and has since added six hundred and thirty acres of land, and is doing a thriving and successful business. He devotes most of his attention to stock raising and dealing in high graded Shorthorns. He has now one hundred and fifty to two hundred head of cattle, and has a large number of hogs. He built his present residence in 1876, and now has one of the best farms in the township. Mr. Hopley was married near Burlington, Iowa, in February, 1864, to Mattie Okell, also a native of England. She died on the 9th of April, 1884, leaving seven children to mourn her loss. The children's names are -Jennie, Mattie, Sophia, Thomas, Glenn, Mabel and Frank. In politics, Mr. Hopley is a Republican, and is much interested in the political affairs of the county.

S. W. Wilson, proprietor of the Grove City nursery, is a native of Belmont county, Ohio, and was born on the 7th of August, 1846. When seven years of age his parents removed to Rock Island county, Illinois, and there remained about three years, when they came to Washington county, Iowa, where his father died in 1861, and his mother is still a resident of that county. S. W. there received his education, and there remained until 1871, when he removed to Cass county, and entered into the nursery business, with Silas Wilson. In 1877 the partnership dissolved and since that time Mr. Wilson has run the business alone. He is doing a flourishing business, and has greatly adapted his energy and good management to the welfare of his occupation. Mr. Wilson was married in Cass county, on the 16th of November, 1872, to Amanda Peterson. a native of Iowa. They have four children-Thomas L., Harry M., Clarence L. and Bessie M. The family are members of the United Presbyterian church.

George Jillich, one of the substantial citizens of Atlantic township, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, on the 22d of October, 1844, and is the son of John V. and Anna Jillich. When about five years of age, George moved with his parents to Huron county, Ohio, where his father farmed. In 1860, George went to Chicago, and staying about one year he removed to Lewis. Cass county, Iowa, and there lived one winter. He then lived on his farm in Atlantic township, which he purchased in 1866, and now owns one hundred and fifty-four acres of good land, about half improved. He was married in Ohio, in 1865, to Mary Jane Bennett, a native of Huron county, Ohio. They have two children living-George and Frank. Lillie died in January, 1882, aged eight years. Mr. Jillich enlisted in Company C. One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Ohio National Guards, and was taken into the hundred day service. In September, 1863, he was discharged, and in the spring of 1864, he re-enlisted in the One Hundred and Ninety-seventh Ohio, and served in that regiment until the close of the war, in 1865.

Thaddeus Prall is among the prominent representative men of this county. He is a native of Pennsylvania, born October 22, 1826, his parents being Gabriel and Mary (Heaton) Prall. When Thaddeus was twelve years old the family removed to Guernsey county, Ohio, where his youth was spent, and where he was engaged as mail carrier and in various occupations, about eight years. When about twenty-one years of age, removed to Clark county, Indiana, where, December 27, 1849, he was married to Rebecca J. Prather, a native of that county. They have had six children, five of whom are now living-Rosella; born March 26, 1851, now living in Atlantic; Columbus, born March 6, 1854, now a resident of this county; Leander A., born December 1, 1862, now living at home; Thaddeus Edmond, born January 28, 1868, now living at home; Elizabeth Arabell, born August 14, 1859, now living in Cass county; a son, Walter, was born November 17, 1856, and died March 9, 1875. In 1865, Mr. and Mrs. Prall went to Adams county, Illinois, where they continued to reside about sixteen years. In 1869, he came to this county and located on section 26, Atlantic township, which has since been his home. At that time this section of country was an unbroken prairie, the virgin soil was yet almost unvexed by the plow, the undulating prairie was one vast plain and to the

casual observer there was nothing to encourage one to make a settlement, with the intention of securing a desirable, permanent home. Yet here Mr. Prall, guided by an unerring judgment, characteristic of the man, comprehended the possibilities for the future of this county, and the certain returns from the soil, when properly managed. His selection of land, and its present condition, show that he was not mistaken, and demonstrate what a true man, with pluck and energy, can accomplish. His farm consists of two hundred and forty acres of good land. He is now building a fine residence in the city of Atlantic, and intends to soon remove thither, where he can spend his declining years somewhat relieved from the more active duties of business life, in peace and happiness, and in the enjoyment of a home fairly won-a competence honestly gained. In the political affairs of the township, Mr. Prall has been quite prominent. Although somewhat reticent, and not at all inclined to push himself forward, yet he is a man whom the historian delights to honor, and one whose name must necessarily appear in connection with a true history of this county, among those who have aided most substantially in its development. He adheres to the principles of the Republican party.

J. H. Stowe, who is one of the prominent citizens of Atlantic township, has one of the finest places in the county. His residence is located on the Chestnut street road, about three-quarters of a mile directly south of Atlantic. It was built in the summer of 1871, and is one of the neatest in the township. The grounds

are of the most elaborate kind, having two rows of large evergreens on either side of the house, extending to the road. He also has two orchards, one of five hundred trees and the other of four hundred trees, and a vineyard of eight hundred to one thousand vines. Mr. Stowe was born on the 7th of November, 1822, in St. Lawrence county, New York. He is the son of Christopher and Lucretia Stowe. His ancestors settled in Massachusetts, in 1635, and in 1872 the family held a re-union at Connecticut, and there were over one thousand present. His father was of English descent and served in the war of 1812. Mr. Stowe was married to Mary H. Johnson, a native of Cass county, Illinois. They have been blessed with five children-Charles J., Mattie L., John Franklin, Asa D. and Emma R. Mr. Stowe is a charter member of the Odd Fellows' lodge of Cass county, and was a member of the first organization of the Sons of Temperance.

Leonard H. Soper is a native of Upper Canada, and was born on the 21st of September, 1846, and is the son of Harley and Parmelia (Bullis) Soper. He attended school in his native county until about twelve years of age, when he came to Knox county, Illinois, and located on a farm near Galesburg. In 1859, he came to Iowa and located in Franklin township, Cass county. He was married in June, 1867, to Elizabeth Headley, a native of Bureau county, Illinois. Their union has been blessed with five children -Lenora, Addie, Ira, Myrtle and Maudie. Soon after his arrival in Iowa, Mr. Soper came to Cass county and settled in Atlantic township, where he purchased a farm | be churned in ten minutes.

of one hundred and twenty acres and began raising stock. His farm is now under cultivation, and he is now raising cattle and Poland China hogs. Mr. Soper is at present school director and is president of the board of supervisors. The family are strict members of the Methodist church.

Lewis C. Bishop came to Cass county in the spring of 1863, locating on section 26, Atlantic township, on the then open prairie. He was born in Brookville, Indiana; June 8, 1818, his parents being Lewis and Mary, both of whom died in Edinburg, Indiana, in 1828, within three days of each other. Lewis C. came to Burlington, this State, in October, 1846, where he remained one year. In 1847 he removed to Warren county, Indiana, and was one of the first settlers in that part of the country. In the spring of 1863, as before stated, he came to this county, where he has since resided. He was married, in 1838, to Sarah Ann Whitehead. By that marriage there were nine children. the boys, three enlisted in the army, and one died of small-pox while in the service. In 1859 he was again married to Lucy Brannen, a native of Maine. By that union there were four children-Esther, Emma, Lewis and Sherman. farm of eighty acres, which is well improved. He is also extensively engaged in raising Poland-China hogs. In politics he is Republican. He has been township trustee one year. Mr. Bishop is the inventor of a machine which saves much of the labor about the house. By means of it, the family washing can be done in half an hour, and three gallons of cream may It also has an attachment for turning a grindstone, emery wheel and lathe. It is also capable of being put to other uses, and would be an indispensable adjunct to every farm if properly introduced and brought to the public notice.

George Voorhies owes his nativity to Hunterdon county, New Jersey, where he was born on the 16th of June, 1855. remained in New Jersey until about sixteen years of age, when he came to Cass county, Iowa, and located at Anita, and there clerked in a drug store for five years, when he returned to New Jersey, on a visit. In the spring of 1875 he came to his present location, on section 19, of Atlantic township, where he now owns 186 acres of good land, nearly all under cultivation, and nicely adapted to raising stock. Mr. Voorhies was united in marriage, in 1877, to Miss Lizzie Shuart, who is a native of Ohio. By this union, three children have been born-Henry S., Mary Eliza and Hattie May. Mr. Voorhies' father is now living in New Jersey. His mother died in 1857. Mr. V. is a young man of industry and integrity, and quite successful.

Andrew Gardner, is a native of Green county, New York, and was born on the 27th of March, 1841. When twelve years of age, his parents removed to Waupacca county, Wisconsin, and there Andrew received his education. He came to this county in March, 1881, and bought a farm on section 9, Atlantic township, where he now owns one hundred and twenty acres of good, cultivated land, and raises some of the finest cattle and hogs in the county, and has several fine Norman horses, which are of great value. His father was

a Presbyterian minister in his younger days, but in his declining years he resides with his son Andrew. The latter was united in marriage, in 1869, with Ann E. Rice, a native of New York. Their marriage has been blessed with four children—Alfred R., Erwin B., Leonard B. and James Willard.

GROVE CITY:

In 1856 Grove City was surveyed and platted by J. R. Kirk, Albert Wakefield, D. A. Barnett, A. G. McQueen, A. P. Thayer, V. M. Conrad, J. P. Wheeler and E. W. Davenport. It was situated about three miles east of Atlantic, on a beautiful and level elevation of land, and bade fair to be a prosperous and thrifty city at no distant day, with broad streets, public square and park, but was cut off in its infancy by the Rock Island railroad, which passed through one corner of the plat, but made no station, and established a depot and other buildings on their present site, which now forms a part of the prosperous young city of Atlantic.

At the March term, 1857, of the county court, E. W. Davenport acting as county judge, A. G. McQueen, R. D. McGeehon and one hundred and twelve others, presented a petition praying the court to submit to the voters of Cass county, at the April election, 1857, the question of the removal of the county-seat from Lewis to Grove City, according to provisions of chapter forty-six of the session laws of the General Assembly of Iowa, for the year 1855. At the same time came S. M. Tucker and one hundred and sixty-three others, with a remonstrance asking that the question be not submitted to a vote of the people. Judge Davenport refused to

grant the prayer of the petioners, because the remonstrance contained the greater number of names.

The Grove City folks stuck to their text, however, and in 1858 they petitioned the county judge, Lorah, who ordered a vote on the question of removal. The vote occurred in October of that year, and Grove City was defeated.

In 1868, when the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad was being built across the county, it was the general impression that Grove City would be a station, and a good one. Believing this, a number of business houses were opened in the place that year. Among the new comers, were J. W. Winslow, dealer in dry goods, G. W. Norton, P. Kirby, dealer in boots and shoes, P. Carney, liquor dealer; Kaufman and Co., clothiers; Montgomery and Wynkoop, druggists; J. H. Barnwell, physician; C. F. Loofbourow, attorney-atlaw. All of these citizens removed to Atlantic when it was demonstrated that Grove City was not to be made a station on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad. They, however, joined with the land owners, about the place, in making resistance to the establishment of a station where Atlantic is, and only succumbed when all hope of a station at their town was gone. During the progress of the work on the railroad, and before the road had passed the place, Grove City was a lively village.

Grove City, at present, has no business houses, all her business men having removed to Atlantic as soon as the fate of their own town was known, in 1868. There are, however, at the town site, a Methodist church and a good school house.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

During the year 1856, A. T. Drake kept a small stock of goods in a building at this point. He soon afterwards disposed the stock and engaged the hotel business. Mr. Drake erected a hotel which was torn down in 1880, and now apple trees are growing where it stood.

The first general store established at Grove City, was by George Conrad, now a resident of Atlantic, during the year 1860. The first stock of goods was purchased at Council Bluffs, and cost about \$50. During the first year he carried an average stock of \$200 or \$300. He erected a walnut slab for a counter, and the first article sold was a paper of soda, for which he received fifteen cents. When Atlantic was started he removed thither, and for a number of years conducted a dry goods store on a large scale, being very successful.

R. D. McGeehon engaged in business in 1862. He conducted the same successfully until the establishment of Atlantic, when he removed the stock to the new railroad point and opened the second general store in Atlantic.

James Jarvis established the first blacksmith shop at Grove City.

POSTOFFICE.

A postoffice was established at Grove City in 1857. As there was already an office by the name of Grove City, in Iowa, it was christened Turkey Grove postoffice. Mrs. D. A. Barnett was the first postmistress. She was succeeded by William Curry, who afterwards removed to Des-

Moines. During the years of the rebellion R. D. McGeehon had charge of the office. When the office was discontinued 1870, Mrs. Albert Wakefield was postmisfress.

HOTEL.

During the year 1856, John R. Kirk erected the principal hotel at Grove City and it was conducted by him about a year, when he was succeeded by A. T. Drake, who was succeeded by D. A. Barnett. After Mr. Barnett came a man by the name of Leech, who was followed by A. C. Thorp, now conducting the Whitney Hotel, at Wiota. Mr. Thorp disposed of the building to James Tumbleson, who moved the same to Atlantic in 1869. The building is now known as the City Hotel, which is now conducted by Eli Spry.

PHYSICIANS.

The first physician to locate at Grove City was Dr. D. Findley, now a successful practitioner of Atlantic. He located at 'this place in 1861, remaining but a short time, when he removed to the town of Lewis. He remained here until 1873, when he changed his location to Atlantic, where he has since remained.

The second physician was Dr. Morris Hoblitt, who has since died.

Dr. G. S. Montgomery was the next to settle at Grove City, locating in 1863. He remained here until Atlantic was established when he followed the tide and removed thither, engaging in the drug business. At present he is the senior member of the drug firm of Montgomery and Jones.

EDUCATIONAL.

Rev. William Douthat, an aged Presbyterian preacher, started a select school

at Grove City, sometime in the year 1859. It was his intention to try to build up a college at that point. He sold scholarships in the usual way, and many prominent citizens of the county, Samuel L. Lorah, D. A. Barnett, John R. Kirk, R. D. McGeehon, and K. W. Macomber, among the number, purchased scholarships, and aided the venerable educator as far as they could. Mr. Douthat was a man of finished education, a good teacher but was somewhat eccentric in manner. He conducted his school, or embryo college, two years and a half, when he became discouraged and abandoned the project, and returned to Pennsylvania, where he has, from that time to the present, preached the strictest Presbyterian doctrine, unmixed with the popular mildness in touching up erring sinners, which has prevailed to some extent. While Mr. Douthat conducted the school at Grove City, he very often preached in that place and in other parts of the county, but he talked to the unregenerate, in language, too plain to be popular. room in which he conducted his school was a small log cabin that stood on D. A. Barnett's farm. James S. Barnett, and Henry K. Macomber, mere lads then, were among the old professor's pupils.

Miss Mary Curry (now Mrs. Seaman) taught the first school in Grove City settlement in 1857. She taught in a little house on John R. Kirk's farm, and that little house still has an existence.

ATLANTIC.

The city of this name, the most important town on the line of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad, be-

tween Des Moines and Council Bluffs, was laid out in October, 1868. The site. at that time, was the property of Franklin H. Whitney, B. F. Allen, John P. Cook and others, and the plat of the same was filed for record, in the office of the county recorder, in the latter part of the same year. The first addition to the new town was made by F. H. Whitney, B. F. Allen, Job Walker, and was by them filed for record May 4, 1869. Dickerson and Keyes made another addition in May, 1871, and Job Walker and F. H. Whitney another in March, 1875. Several others have been added to the rapidly growing city.

The town is beautifully situated on the sides and tops of several knolls, and surrounded by timber. Since the inception of the town, it has rapidly risen in population and commercial importance, until it is not too much to claim for it the title of being one of the most important and prosperous cities in the southwestern part of the State. In 1870, the city had a population of one thousand two hundred souls; in 1875, this had risen to one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, and in 1880, to three thousand six hundred and sixty-two, and is now not far from five thousand.

THE BEGINNING.

On September 9, 1868; Henry Miller commenced the erection of the first house in Atlantic, for a home for himself and family. Its location was the present site of the Park Hotel. He had four men at work on it, and they got it completed with such celerity that they were able to move into it on September 15th, just six days after its erection was commenced.

Its dimensions were sixteen by twentyfour feet, and it was two stories in height. When the erection of the Park Hotel was commenced, this house was removed to the southwest part of town, and it is now owned and occupied by Romeo Lawrence.

Mr. Miller's house was the only place where a meal could be obtained for a time. As soon as he finished his own house, he commenced the construction of the Atlantic House (now the Reynolds House), for the Town company. Miller employed some twenty hands on its construction, and they boarded at his house until it was finished. The first work on the Atlantic House was done on the 20th of September, and it was ready for the plasterers on October 16th. The hotel was opened about the first of November, with some two hundred boarders.

The grading of the railroad had then been about finished, but the Botna bridge had not been built, and the track-laying force was still far away.

When Mr. Miller was building his home, the large body of location-seekers who were quickly coming into the vicinity, would gather round the scene of operations, and ply him with questions as to where the town was going to be located. So he informed Mr. Whitney of the facts, telling him that it was almost impossible to accomplish anything amid so much bother. The latter told him he would at once stake out the town, and ordered two furrows, one hundred feet apart, ploughed from Mr. Miller's house to the railroad grading. Lots were at once in great demand, and then the boom commenced,

which has resulted in giving to Iowa the present beautiful city of Atlantic.

B. F. Allen, the DesMoines banker and one of the town owners, and a member of the railroad company, wanted the new town called Atlantic, but Mr. Johnson, the civil engineer who made the plat of the town at DesMoines, placed on it the name "Avoca," and said he wanted it The plat accordingly came called so. down that way. A man named Eggleston, a painter by trade, had just come in from Grove City with a stock of goods, and painted a sign for himself and one for each of two other merchants, all of which bore the word "Avoca." His own was the first one he completed, and he hung it up over the sidewalk; it read, "The Avoca Store." But before the others were put up, Mr. Whitney had gone down to DesMoines, and on returning, announced that he had succeeded in having the name changed back to Atlantic. As a consequence, the two other signs were never put up, at least, as they were at first painted. It will undoubtedly be a surprise to most of Atlantic's people at the present day, to learn that but fourteen years ago, their town was for several days named Avoca. But it is a fact, nevertheless.

Eggleston's store was the first in Atlantic. He came from Grove City. He tore down his store there one Saturday in the first half of October, 1868, and removed it to the new town; on Sunday he put it together again, on what is now Chestnut street, the next lot south of where Whitney's elegant business block stands. It was fourteen by sixteen feet in size, built of pine lumber, and con-

tained a fair stock of groceries and provisions. The building was burned in the fire which destroyed that row of buildings.

The next store after Eggleston's, was the drug store of McFadden and France; their store was located on the northwest corner of Fifth and Chestnut streets; the next store was that of Southwick, who kept dry goods and groceries, on the southwest corner of Fourth and Chestnut; the next store was a drug store, kept by Montgomery and Wyncoop, across the street east from McFadden's; a black-smith shop was put in by Tharp, where the implement store now stands, across the street from Martin's hardware store, about the same time Eggleston's store was started.

The first boot and shoe store was put up by a man named P. Kirby, at the side of McFadden and France's store.

The first jewelry store was erected by the side of Kirby's store, and was kept by Jacob Schneider, from Mansfield, Ohio.

All these men had families except Mc-Fadden and France.

France did not remain long; his health was bad, and he went back to Des Moines, where he underwent medical treatment, and was compelled, on account of his sickness, to take a great deal of medicine. Mistaking some bed-bug poison for one of his medicines one night, he took a dose of it, and died from its effects.

John Bennett and Son, who came from Ohio, were the first to run the Atlantic House; they continued the business until December 21, 1869, when J. R. Reynolds purchased the building and business.

Parker had commenced and finished a boarding house while the Atlantic House

HISTORY OF CASS COUNTY.

was building, and commenced taking in travelers and regular boarders. This building is now Haven's store.

MUNICIPAL.

The town of Atlantic was incorporated early in January, 1870. The first council met January 22, 1870, and was composed as follows: D. F. Hawks, mayor; A. S. Churchill, recorder; trustees, S. F Martin, W. W. Parker, John R. Reynolds, S. W. W. Straight, and Joseph C. Yetzer. This council chose Isaac Dickerson, treasurer; I. N. Whittam, corporation counsel; P. Carney, marshal. In February of the same year, S. S. Ford was elected marshal, to fill a vacancy occasioned by Mr. Carney's resignation. Another town election was held March 1, 1870, when the officers above named were chosen again, with the exception that S. W. W. Straight was chosen recorder, instead of Mr. Churchill, and V. O'Bryan was chosen trustee instead of Mr. Straight. Mr. Whittam was re-chosen attorney. At the January meeting, 1871, Harvey Yeaman was elected assessor. The council of 1870 gave way to the new council of 1871, March 7th of that year, but before breaking up passed a resolution of thanks to Mayor Hawks and Recorder Straight. March 1, 1871, the same officers were reelected throughout. The council selected H. T. Sharp, as town attorney; William Waddell, city engineer; S. S. Ford, marshal; H. C. Johnson, city printer; Samuel Harlan, assessor.

In March, 1872, the following officers were chosen: Charles Kelly, mayor; R. G. Phelps, recorder; trustees, A. D. Boyd, G. W. Barber, C. B. Osborn, S. M. Childs and P. D. Tobie. This council elected A.

G. Conley, marshal; Lafe Young, printer; C. F. Loofbourow, attorney. Mr. Conley served as marshal but a short time, and when he resigued, James Pugh was selected. I. N. Hammond was elected assessor. W. Warwick was chosen treasurer.

At the March election, 1873, the following officers were chosen: James W. Brown, mayor; C. B. Osborn, recorder; S. M. Childs, S. J. Applegate, Byron Lamson, J. A. McWaid and R. G. Phelps, trustees. The council selected the following officers: H. E. Griswold, attorney; H. C. Johnson, printer; James Pugh, marshal. The two cisterns in the middle of Chestnut street were ordered built by this council.

In March, 1874, the following officers came into possession of the town government: G. W. Norton, mayor; I. N. Hammond, recorder; H. E. Bacon, D. Findley, J. A. McWaid, L. C. Sanborn, J. B. McGrew, trustees. The council selected the following officers: Julian Phelps, attorney; James Pugh, marshal; A. H. Copeland, assessor; W. Warwick, treasurer.

The council of that year sent a petition to the Iowa Legislature, asking that the incorporation of the town be legalized, and in accordance with that petition a legalizing act was passed by the Fifteenth General Assembly. The Cap Sheaf was was selected as the official paper, the bid offered by the proprietor of that paper being lower than all others.

In March, 1875, the following officers were selected, by the sovereign voters of the town: Isaac Dickerson, mayor; J. M. Emmert, recorder; I. L. Dudley, treas-

urer; William Waddell, C. F. Loof-bourow, S. E. Huse, H. F. White and John Moeller, trustees. This council selected J. C. Gleason, marshal, and John W. Scott, attorney.

In March, 1876, the following officers were chosen: Isaac Dickerson, mayor; J. M. Emmert, recorder; I. L. Dudley, treasurer; C. F. Loofbourow, S. E. Huse, William Waddell, John Moeller, A. D. Hill, trustees. J. C. Gleason was rechosen marshal, and John W. Scott was re-chosen attorney. J. C. Gleason resigned the marshalship, and H. A. Smith was chosen.

At the March election, 1877, the following officers were chosen: H. T. Sharp, mayor; D. H. Stafford, recorder; W. B. Temple, treasurer; R. F. Bain, assessor; William Waddell, Charles Stier, A. D. Boyd, Frank Cox and John R. Reynolds, trustees.

In March, 1878, officers were again chosen for the government of the city. They were the following mentioned: Isaac Dickerson, mayor; W. B. Stafford, recorder; J. B. Rockafellow, solicitor; H. A. Smith, marshal and street commissioner; W. B. Temple, treasurer; John Bennett, assessor; W. W. Parker, R. M. Pearson, Thomas Archer, E. H. Buell, L. L. DeLano, N. Richards, J. B. McGrew, R. C. Love, trustees.

The officers chosen at the annual election, in 1879, were the following: J. R. Morris, mayor; W. B. Stafford, recorder; W. B. Temple, treasurer; L. Anderson, assessor; H. A. Smith, marshal and street commissioner; Samuel Harlan, surveyor; R. M. Pearson, E. H. Buell, J. P. Gerberich, L. L. Alexander, Thomas Archer,

W. W. Parker, J. B. McGrew, L. L. De Lano, trustees.

In 1880, the officers were: J. R. Morris, mayor; W. B. Stafford, recorder; L. C. Chapman, solicitor; W. B. Temple, treasurer; L. Anderson, assessor; I. L. Dudley, surveyor; John Tharnish, marshal; W. W. Parker, Thomas Archer, D. Bridenstine, G. S. Wedgewood, R. C. Love, E. H. Buell and John P. Gerberich, trustees.

In March, 1881, the following were elected and appointed to fill the various city offices: R. G. Phelps, mayor; W. B. Stafford, recorder; W. B. Temple, treasurer; L. Anderson, assessor; T. J. Townsend, surveyor; John Tharnish, marshal; Jesse Hansen, Henry Braasch, Theodore G. Steinke, R. C. Love, W. W. Parker, Thomas Archer, D. Bridenstine and G. S. Wedgewood, trustees.

The officers for the year of 1882 were: R. G. Phelps, mayor; W. B. Stafford, recorder, W. B. Temple, treasurer; L. Anderson, assessor; John W. Scott, solicitor; John Tharnish, marshal; T. J. Townsend, surveyor; W. W. Parker, J. Nichols, T. R. Wallace, Isaac Dickerson, Jesse Hansen, Henry Braasch and R. C. Love, trustees.

In 1883, the following were the city officers: James Pugh, mayor; W. A. Wilken, recorder; W. B. Temple, treasurer; Robert Bain, assessor; John H. Scott, solicitor; John Tharnish, marshal; A. D. Boyd, Henry Braasch, Edward Hammond, W. H. Kerrick, W. W. Parker, J. Nichols, Isaac Dickerson, members of the council.

The present officers of the city of Atlantic are as follows: John H. Scott,

HISTORY OF CASS COUNTY.

mayor; W. A. Wilken, recorder; James W. Brown, solicitor; Charles A. Tubbs, treasurer; L. Anderson, assessor; John Tharnish, marshal; and Paul White, J. A. McWaid, Henry Braasch, R. D. Wilkin, T. R. Wallace, E. Hammond, J. II. Wood and W. H. Kerrick, councilmen.

John H. Scott came to Atlantic in 1877 from Anita. He was born in Watertown, New York, November 3, 1852, his early life being spent upon a farm in Jefferson county, near Watertown, owned by his father, Sherman W. Scott, now a resident of Dakota. His mother's maiden name was Sarah A. Porter, who was a native of The subject of this sketch New York. came West when about twenty years of age, but was educated at Hungerford's institute, situated in Jefferson county, New York. He settled at Anita, in this State and county, where he was engaged for three years in a lumber office as bookkeeper and salesman, after which he came to Atlantic, and entered the private office of Phelps and DeLano, where he studied law about one year and a half, when he was admitted to the bar, in February, 1879, under Judge C. F. Loofbourow. He remained with Phelps and DeLano a year and a half, when he was appointed city justice, to fill a vacancy, and has twice been reelected to that office. In March, 1884, he was elected mayor of the city of Atlan-He was married, June 30, 1883, to Edna Young, daughter of William Young. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Masonic Chapter, and Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In politics he is Mr. Scott is a promising Republican. and self-made young man, who has had but few advantages, but through his characteristic pluck and energy, he has attained a place in the foremost ranks of Cass county citizenship.

BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT.

Among the prominent dry goods houses of Atlantic, there are none that deserve mention more than that of Levi Downs. In April, 1881, Mr. Downs purchased this business of S. M. Childs, and engaged in the trade which he still continues. March, 1884, he removed to his present commodious quarters, formerly occupied by I. L. Cadv. The salesroom is 24x85 feet in floor area, and is well filled with every description of dry goods, notions and gents' furnishing goods, the stock being complete in every particular. Mr. Downs carries, at nearly all times, about \$15,000 to \$20,000 in stock, and has a large share of those patrons who look for bargains.

Levi Downs is a native of Sullivan county, New York, and was born on the 24th day of October, 1840, his parents being Sigmund and Mary Sophia (Howell) Downs. Mr. Downs, Sr., is still living, at the advanced age of seventy-six years, and carries on farming and dairying, which he has followed for many years. His wife died in the fall of 1880. He is a staunch Democrat in politics. Levi was reared on a farm, and received a common school education, but finished at the Monticello academy, after which taught school for several winters. 1857 he left home, and went to Knox county, Illinois, locating in Galesburg, where he embarked in the grocery business. In December, 1863, he was married to Laura Bassett, a school-mate, who is the daughter of Samuel Bassett, of Sulli-

van county, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Downs are the parents of four children-Pluma, Arthur L., Katie V. and Birdie. Mr. Downs was engaged in a grocery store in Attorna for a few years. He then returned to Galesburg, Illinois, where he formed a partnership with a gentleman named Olmsted, the firm name being Olmsted and Downs. His health failed him, and he went to Kansas, where he handled cattle for one and a half years. He then returned again to Galesburg, and was in the employ of O. T. Johnson for three years, at the expiration of which time he embarked with A. P. Johnson in the dry goods and banking business at Attorna. This partnership existed for three years, Mr. Downs selling his interest to Mr. Johnson. In 1872 he came to Cass county, and purchased 320 acres of land in Franklin township, and engaged in farming and stock-raising. He has the distinction of having brought the first full-blood Shorthorn into the township. In 1880 he traded his farm to S. M. Childs for a dry goods store in Atlantic, in which business he is still engaged, having one of the leading dry goods houses in the city. He owns 360 acres of land in Audubon county, under cultivation, and which is valued at \$10,000.

Slaughter Brothers, the successors to G. E. Slaughter, was established by the latter in the fall of 1882, in the Keyes block. They were formerly in business in Evansville, Indiana, but removed to Ottumwa, Iowa, in 1881. In April, 1883, G. E. Slaughter removed to the McWaid block, where the firm is now located, and on the 1st of January, 1884, H. J. Slaughter, was admitted to a partnership.

R. H. Bailey, one of the prominent grocers of the city, embarked in this business in the fall of 1880, on Chesnut street, two doors south of the Whitney block. After the fire he removed to No. 408, on the same street. His present salesroom is 24x80 feet in size, in which he carries a large stock of from eight to ten thousand dollars worth of groceries, etc.

R. H. Bailey, one of the most prominent merchants of Atlantic, is a native of Monticello, Illinois, and was born on the 31st day of March, 1849, his parents being John and Mary (Hubbard) Bailey, natives of Ohio, and who were among the pioneer settlers of Piatt county, Illinois. are at present living in Marshalltown, Marshall county, Iowa, and are the parents of twelve children. They have been members of the Methodist Episcopal church for years, and have occupied all the positions in that church. Mr. Bailey, Sr., is and always has been a staunch Democrat. R. H. Bailey was reared in his native State, and received his education in the higher schools of his county. In 1871, he went to Marshall county, Iowa, settling in Marshalltown, where he embarked in the mercantile business under the firm name of W. T. Bailey and Company, following the same for four years. He then came to Atlantic and engaged in his present business. In 1874, he was married to Matilda Burson, a native of Ohio, by whom three sons were born-Cecil, Ralph and Earl. Mrs. Bailey is a member of the Congregational church, while Mr. Bailey is a member of the Masonic Lodge, Chapter and the Commandery. In politics he is a strong supporter of the Democratic party.

The drug store of Dr. J. Nichols, was originated by that gentleman on his comto Atlantic in 1870, and is continued by him at present.

In the fall of 1876, Dr. R. D. Wilkins, a practicing physician, embarked in the drug business, and is now among the fore. most dealers in that line. He carries a large, clean stock of goods, and full lines of high art china and other fancy articles of vertu, and ornament. The Doctor, who brings to his business a proper knowledge of drugs and medicines is doing a large trade and has the patronage of a large number of the city's best trade. His sketch appears at length in the Medical chapter of this book.

Dr. G. S. Montgomery, who is noticed at full length in the Medical chapter, of this book, is also engaged in the sale of drugs, and medicines, which business he established in 1879.

Doctor F. Reber, a German practicing physician, is also engaged in the drug business, in which he embarked in 1883. For a sketch of this learned gentleman the reader is referred to the Medical chapter of this volume.

Smith and Bonesteel, are also engaged in the sale of drugs, medicines, etc., on the corner of Fifth and Chestnut streets. They established this business in 1883.

C. A. Melcher, druggist, is located on Walnut between Third and Fourth streets where he established business in 1881. He keeps a general stock of drugs and fancy articles. He came to Cass county, in 1871, and located in 1880, at Griswold, where he was in business one year. He is a son of F. A. Melcher, one of the early

business men of Atlantic. F. A. Melcher was born at Oldenburg, Germany, in November, 1838. In his youth he learned the grocery business and in 1869, came to the United States, leaving his family behind, in Germany. He located in New York City and remained there two years. In 1871 his family followed him to America, and landed at the city of Baltimore where he met them and came with them directly to Atlantic. Here Mr. Melcher engaged in the grocery business, which he continued till 1878. He was at first located on the corner of Fourth and Chestnut streets, and later, on the corner of Fourth and Walnut streets, which was the first grocery business opened upon Walnut street. He was one of the most prominent business men upon that street and was instrumental in establishing other branches of business in that vicinity. In 1882 he opened a grocery store in Wiota, where he carried a large and complete stock. He was succeeded in business, in Atlantic, by Steere and Moehler, and in Wiota, by J. M. Foster. F. A. Melcher died at Atlantic, November 6, 1883, leaving a widow and two children-C. A. and a daughter, J. C. D., both of whom were born in Germany. C. A. Melcher was born in 1861, and came here, as before stated, in 1871. He learned the drug business with Dr. Wilkins, beginning in 1875, and continuing till 1880. He was associated with Dr. Wilkins, at Griswold, one year. He was married to Nellie F. Montague, a native of Wisconsin, and they have one son-F. T. The widow of F. A. Melcher was born at Oldenburg, Germany, in 1833. Her maiden name was J. C. D. Goeken. She now lives in

Atlantic, and is a sister of Gerhard Goeken, of Brighton township.

W. B. Jordan is the immediate successor of C. C. Conrad, who came to Atlantic in 1873, from Linn county, and bought out Patrick Kirby's boot and shoe establishment, which had been instituted by that gentleman in the early days of the town's history.

W. B. Jordan, proprietor of the leading boot and shoe house in the city of Atlantic, engaged here in that business, October 4, 1883, succeeding C. C. Conrad, who followed Patrick Kirby, who established the business early in the history of Atlantic. He carries a large and complete stock, amounting at present, October 1884, to over sixteen thousand dollars. sales for the year ending September 30, 1884, were about twenty thousand dollars. He is located at 416 Chestnut street, in the I.O.O.F. block. Mr. Jordan was born near Sandusky, Seneca county, Ohio, in 1850. In 1866, he went to Rock Island, Illinois, where his parents still reside. He came to Atlantic in 1870, and engaged in farming and stock raising. In 1880 he went to Nebraska and opened a ranch in Wayne county, where he still owns four hundred and eighty acres of improved land. He was there engaged in sheep raising and wool growing. Having property here, he returned and exchanged his farm here, for his present store. Jordan was married here to Mary R. Morris, daughter of Dr. J. R. Morris. They have five children—Ella T., Ethel, Brice Morris, Jessie E. and William Bartlett.

Alfred Green, dealer in boots and shoes, established his business, buying out one

of the oldest stores in that line in the city, and has continued in the trade ever since. He does a general retail business, as well as manufacturing and repairing.

F. H. Burr and Company, are dealers in boots and shoes.

Block and Heyman, who are wholesale and retail dealers in ready made clothing, gent's furnishing goods, etc., are the successors of the firm of M. Bloom and Company, established on the 1st of October, 1877. In June, 1880, purchased the business and have been running it ever since. The firm is composed of A. Block and H. Heyman. Their sales room is 80x25 feet in ground area, and their stock is complete in all its branches. They carry a stock of about \$25,000. This branch of business is also represented by Theo. H. Steinke and Charles Block.

Theo. H. Steinke owns one of the finest clothing stores in western Iowa, and carries the largest stock in the county. He does an immense business in ready made clothing, gent's furnishing goods, hats and caps, etc., and has the most complete merchant tailoring department in the west. Mr. Steinke is one of the prominent and influential citizens of Atlantic, and is always foremost in all matters of public interest.

Eyller and Braasch, came to this city in November, 1874, and instituted their present hardware business. Their salesroom is 70x24 feet in floor area, and they carry a complete assortment of shelf hardware, cutlery, stoves, etc., and their stock is large and well chosen and will invoice about \$8,000.

In 1876, Jacobson and Son opened an establishment for the sale of paints, oils,

wall papers and lamp goods. In 1880, they put in a stock of hardware, and are now among the prominent merchants in that line. Their sales room is 74x24, and they carry a stock of about \$6,000.

C. B. Osborn, the prominent furniture dealer of Atlantic, established his business, first at the town of Lewis, in February, 1866, but removed to Atlantic in the fall of 1868, being among the pioneer business men of the latter city. salesroom, one of the pleasantest in the place, is one hundred feet long by twentyfour wide, with a work room 40x24, besides. In the second story, he has another room 24x50. Mr. Osborn carries a large stock of both fine and common furniture that will invoice upwards of \$8,000. He also carries an undertaking department, having almost a monopoly of this important branch of this business, although he takes no advantage of the want of competition. He owns a handsome hearse, and attends to all details of a funeral nature, personally. C. B. Osborn is a native of New Haven county, Connecticut, where he was born in 1840. His parents were Amos and Polly (Bristol) Osborn, both of them natives of the State of Connecticut. He was reared to manhood there, and received a liberal education. In 1860 he went to Illinois. and enlisted in the 134th Volunteer Infantry, in the hundred day service. He was stationed in Kentucky and Missouri, and while in the latter State, participated in the defense made against Price's raid. After leaving the service, Mr. Osborn went to Chicago to reside, and remained there until 1866, when he came to Lewis, in this county. On arriving there, he

embarked in the furniture business. When the building up of Atlantic commenced, he removed to this city, and has since been prominently identified with its business interests. He was united in marriage at Chicago, in 1872, to Belle Tiffany, a native of Waukegan, Illinois. Two children have blessed their union. Their names are-Zeta and Corrie. He is prominently identified with the Masonic order, and is a member of the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery. He also belongs to the Knights of Pythias. In 1880 and 1881, he held the office of Senior Warden in the Blue Lodge. and has also held the office of Senior Deacon. Mr. Osborn is known as one of Atlantic's enterprising men, and is always among the first in taking hold of anything looking to the advancement of the city's interests.

C. Thurman, also a furniture dealer of Atlantic, has his store on Walnut street. and is one of the first who engaged in that line of business in the city. He established the business at his present location in March, 1869, in partnership with John Yager, the name of the firm being Yager and Thurman. This partnership was continued four years, since which he has carried on business alone. Thurman was born in Prussia in 1842. He was reared in his native country, and in his youth served an apprenticeship to the trade of cabinet making. In 1867 he came to the United States, and first located at Burlington, Iowa. He afterwards went to DesMoines, coming from the capital city to Atlantic, at the time stated. Mrs. Thurman was formerly Bertha Brechmer, a native of Germany.

They have five children—Lizzie, Emma, Bertha, Charles and Frank, all of whom were born in Atlantic. Mr. Thurman well merits the reputation which he enjoys of being a good workman, an honest dealer, and a worthy citizen.

Garrett Tormay, hardware dealer on Walnut street, established his present business in December, 1883. He came to Atlantic in 1874 and entered the employ of Eyller and Braasch, of this city, as tinner. He bought the property where his present business is located, in August, 1881. Garrett Tormay was born in county Cavan, Ireland, in 1833. His father, Farrell Tormay, died in that country. His mother, with her family, emigrated to America in 1847, with the exception of Garrett, who came in 1848. They settled at Newark, New Jersey, where Mrs. Tormay resided until her death. There were six children in the family, four brothers and two sisters. The oldest brother, Walter, was a soldier in the war for the Union, and a member of General Sickles Excelsior brigade, and was killed at the battle of Williamsburg, Virginia. A sister, Catharine, is also deceased. Garrett, the subject of this sketch, is the only one of the family in Iowa. He has spent considerable time in traveling, having crossed the plains to California in 1859, and as early as 1856 was in Mahaska county, Iowa. He has been a resident of Atlantic since 1874.

The second jeweller of the city was J. W. Norton, who instituted the business on the west side of Chestnut street, between Fifth and Sixth, in the spring of 1869. He only ran a short time when he sold out to A. D. Hill. In 1880 P. F.

O'Connell, purchased a half interest and under the firm name of Hill and O'Connell are still leaders in this line. Their stock is a very complete one and will invoice about \$6,000.

In the spring of 1880, L. M. Kirk opened a depot for the sale of agricultural implements, on the corner of Second and Chestnut streets, putting up, for the purpose, a building 35x70 in ground area, besides lime house and other additions. He also also put in a large set of scales. Here, he carried on business of large proportions, and the year 1882, made sales of over \$50,000 worth of goods. In January, 1883, Enos Sayers, of Victoria township, purchased the whole business, and ran it alone for a short time, when he admitted R. A. Walker to a partnership with him, under the firm name of Sayers and Walker. This continues to the present day. They handle all kinds of agricultural machinery and implements; among others the Deering binders, Champion machinery and Eclipse wind mills, and are large dealers in seeds, lime, coal and stone.

L. M. Kirk, who has been among the prominent business men of Atlantic, and is now living a retired life, came here in 1872. He is a native of Jefferson county, Ohio, born February 20, 1838. He remained in his native county, engaged in agriculture and sheep husbandry, until 1869. His first business in Atlantic was in the grocery trade; afterwards he dealt extensively in agricultural implements for a number of years. Although retired from active business life, he is settling up business matters, and has large real estate interests. He was married October 27, 1864, to Elizabeth Beuff, a native of Mahoning

county, Ohio. They have four children—Alice, Lorena, Willard and Anna.

R. S. Thompson commenced the business of dealing in hard and soft coal on the 17th of August, 1878, in the same location he now occupies, and has succeeded in working up a good business.

The merchant tailoring business was established by H. T. Jones, in 1869, on the site of F. H. Whitney's palatial block. The second to engage in the trade was Childs and Reinig, who prosecuted the business for some time. S. F. McFadden was also engaged in the same line, at one time. The business is now in the hands of J. F. Needham and Son, the only merchant tailors in Atlantic.

M. G. Stone, harness maker and saddler, established his business here in 1877, in a building on the corner of Third and Chestnut streets, where he remained two years, and in 1879, removed to his present location. His salesroom is 18x30 feet in area, and in which he carries a fine stock of goods in his line, valued at about \$4,500. He employs about eight men, both in harness making and carriage trimming.

The first bakery in Atlantic was started by Charles Litterst.

Hammond's dairy, the pioneer one of the city, was established by him in 1873. A man by the name of Baldwin had peddled milk on the street previous to this, but J. E. Hammond was the first to embark in it as a business. He is a native of Michigan, but came to him from Marshalltown, Iowa. He keeps about sixty head of cows, and supplies the better part of the town with the lacteal fluid.

J. E. Hammond was born in Cortland county, New York, in 1844, but his parents removed to Hillsdale, Michigan, while he was quite young. In the fall of 1866, he went to Marshall county, Iowa, where he was engaged as a laborer. In the spring of 1867, he was married to Amanda L. Havens, a native of Michigan, by whom he has two children-Nora and Maud. In 1869 he removed to Atlantic, where he followed the business of lathing for some three years, then embarking in the dairy business, which he still follows. Mr. Hammond was quite a poor man when he came to Cass county, but by hard work and close attention to business, he has acquired a competency, and to-day is among the well-to-do business men of the county. In 1878 he combined with his other business the breeding of Poland China hogs, to which he devotes much of his time. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in politics is a staunch Republican.

Among the leading dry goods houses of Atlantic, is that of A. L. Bostedo and Son. who have the largest stock in this line in the city, and are doing a large share of the business. They have a magnificent sales room, filled with a large assortment of dry goods, notions, cloaks, shawls, carpets, and the various lines of goods kept in well regulated establishments of this kind.

Stafford and Hawks are, also, engaged in the dry goods business.

Crafton's Wonder Store, and The Fair, are the prominent depots of fancy goods and do a large business.

J. C. Yetzer is one of the largest dealers in hardware in the city. He also handles agricultural machinery.

Among the institutions of the city, is the palatial business place of D. Burson and Son, who keep the largest assortment of books, stationery, fancy goods, etc., found west of DesMoines. Their salesroom is located in the Post Office block, and is one of the most elegantly fitted up rooms in Atlantic.

W. B. Forster and Copeland and Company are among the leading grocery dealers of the city.

Conrad Linderman keeps the news stand.

A. D. Pine came to Atlantic on the 18th of May, 1883, and engaged in the business of underwriting mercantile and farm fire insurance. He has met with a deserved success, as he has a number of first-class companies on his list, and tries hard to please his patrons.

A. D. Pine was born in Sullivan county, New York, May 5, 1847, his early life being spent on a farm; he acquired a common school education. He taught school three winters, and took a two years' course in the State normal. He was principal of Blakesley seminary, in Harpersville, for two years, following which he was engaged as teacher for a year and a half in Berryville, after which he served as principal of the Ellenville graded schools for a year and a half. He was married December 26, 1871, to Anna V. Hallock, a native of New York, and one of his former pupils at Berryville. She was a daughter of Daniel V. and Mary A. (Ryder) Hallock, her grandfather being one of the first settlers in Sullivan county. His father,

U. S. Pine, is a native of New York, and was born February 28, 1815. His grandfather, James Pine, was one of the early settlers of Long Island. In 1825 his father moved to Orange county, New York, where he remained about five years, when he removed to Sullivan county, where he now resides. His mother was Harriet C. Varnell, born September 4, 1826. Her father was Henry Varnell, who died July 9, 1883, and who was a soldied in the Mexican War and in the War of 1812, and also a pensioner of the latter. After his marriage, A. D. Pine was a teacher in Sullivan county until 1874, when he went to Port Jarvis, where he was engaged in teaching until 1881. After acting as traveling salesman for two years, he came to Atlantic. He has been a Knight Templar since 1870, and is a member of the Episcopal church and I.O.O.F. In 1862 he enlisted as a private in company I, One Hundred and Forty-third New York Infantry, and in the fall of 1863, was promoted to the position of corporal, which he held till the close of the war.

The abstract, insurance and real estate business of H. E. Griswold is one of the institutions of the city.

H. E. Griswold, a leading real estate and loan agent of Atlantic, was born in Hancock county, Illinois, on the 12th day of April, 1843, and is a son of Dr. H. P. and Lucy (Pettibone) Griswold. His father, was a native of New York and a graduate of the Union and Herkimer medical colleges. Soon after graduating he removed to Hancock county, Illinois, where he practiced for twenty-five years, being one of the first physicians of that county. Dr. Griswold's wife, who was a native of Con-

necticut, died in Hancock county in 1863, while his death occurred in 1881. The subject of this sketch graduated at Ann Arbor, Michigan, in 1867, soon after which he came to Lewis, Cass county, where he engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1869 and 1870, he was deputy revenue collector, and in 1875 was again appointed, filling that office for ten years. He enlisted in 1862 in company C. One Hundred and Eighteenth Illinois Infantry, and engaged in the battles of Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Port Gibson, Champion Hill, Black River Bridge and the siege and capture of Vicksburg, and many others. He was mustered out at Camp Butler in 1865. In 1869 Mr. Griswold came to Atlantic, and was among those who organized the present prosperous city of Atlantic, engaging in his present business in 1879. He is a Master Mason, a member of the G. A. R., and in 1879, was elected State Commander of the latter body. He was married in 1868, in Hancock county, Illinois, to Rose Cherrill, a daughter of Adolphus Cherrill. By this union there has been one child-Alice.

John H. Wood was born in Yorkshire, England, January 12, 1834, and is the son of William and Fannie (Rhodes) Wood. His father was a manufacturer of woolen goods, and emigrated from England to the United States in 1844, and in 1845, settled in Jacksonville, Illinois, where he and his wife died a few years ago. John was educated at Illinois college, Jacksonville, where he graduated in the English and Classical, in the class of 1858, with the first honors of the class. He then entered the banking house of

Brown and Elliott, as teller and clerk, where he remained for about eight years. He was then appointed cashier of the Farmers' National bank, of Virginia, Illinois, and after serving in that capacity for some ten years, he entered the law office of Hon. R. W. Mills, of Virginia, Illinois, then master-in-chancery, taking charge principally of the chancery business. In 1879 Mr. Wood removed to Atlantic, and formed a partnership with Isaac Dickerson, in the real estate, abstract and loan business. Mr. Wood was admitted to the bar in 1880, by Judge J. R. Reed. Mr. Wood was for a number of years a trustee of the State institution for the blind, at Jacksonville, Illinois, and is at present a member of the city council of Atlantic, and in politics is a Republican. In 1862 Mr. Wood was married to Amy Upham, of Jacksonville, Illinois, daughter of Alvah Upham, formerly of Youngstown, Ohio. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Wood, of whom three are still living.

E. V. Burke, who has a large real estate and abstract business in this county and throughout the northwest, is a native of Lawrence county, Ohio, born March 17, 1856. He is a man well adapted to the business, and has an extensive correspondence, but makes a specialty of handling city property for non-residents. He has a full and complete set of abstracts, and can furnish the chain of title to any piece of property. His boyhood days were spent upon a farm, and when ten years old, he went to Ashland, Kentucky, where for five years he attended school, and subsequently engaged in the business of photography for a number of years, then

came to Atlantic, having upon his arrival here, but little money. He was engaged in various occupations, reading law one year, and steadily accumulating property, soon became possessed of a considerable amount of this world's goods. He was married to Jennie Barnet, who was formerly a teacher of mathematics. In addition to other qualifications possessed by Mr. Burke, he is a teacher of music, and is the present chorister in the Presbyterian church.

J. E. Gillespie, real estate and insurance agent, also engaged in tax-paying and loan business, came to Cass county in 1871, settling at Atlantic. He first opened a dry goods store, and subsequently engaged in the grocery trade, and then closing that out, established his present business, in which he has been successful. His office is over the Bank of Atlantic, in the Whitney block. He is is a native of Ohio, born in Butler county, October 12, 1829. His father was James R. Gillespie, a native of the same State, where he lived until the time of his death. His mother was Mary Hayden, who is dead, and was buried in Burlington. The subject of this sketch engaged in teaching school in He afterwards want to Adams county and engaged in the sale of dry goods there and in other places, for several years. He also served as deputy treasurer, and in 1865 was elected to the office of clerk of court, which position he held one term; thence he removed to Des-Moines and engaged with Mills and Co., in blank book manufacturing. He was engaged for a time in a notion house in He was married October Philadelphia. 7, 1852, to Lydia Hendricks, of Wapello county, daughter of John W. Hendricks. They have two children—Florence N., now the wife of C. C. Lindner, train dispatcher, and Frank A., a bookkeeper in a Cheyenne wholesale grocery house, who will be remembered as bookkeeper in Whitney's bank. Mr. Gillespie is a member of the Methodist, church, and superintendeut of the Sabbath school.

Lee Gibson, one of the prominent business men of Atlantic, is a native of Fairfield, Jefferson county, Iowa, and was born in 1847. His father, H. D. Gibson, removed with his family to Knoxville, Marion county, where he lived until 1871. He was in the mercantile business, but during the rebellion his services were given to his country, and he was major of the Thirty-third Iowa, serving through the war. He was appointed Indian commisssioner, and stationed in the far northwest. He died at Olympia, Washington Territory, August 9, 1874. In 1871, Lee removed to Monroe, Jasper county, where he carried on the grain business for eight years, at the end of that time coming to Atlantic, where he has since remained. On coming to this city, he engaged in the grocery business, at which he was very successful, for four years; he then commenced his present business. He is extensively engaged in the real estate, insurance and loan business, loaning his own money. He is also a notary public. Mr. Gibson was married April 2, 1868, to Albina Foster. She was born in Missouri, but was reared and educated in Ohio. Her father was a well-to-do farmer. They have one child, whose name is J. Belle. Mr. Gibson has been successful in every business enterprise in which he has ever

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been engaged. Besides his Atlantic interest, he has a large property in Marion county, besides possessions in Jasper county. He is a member of the I.O.O.F.

F. M. Alexander, a son of the late Judge Luther L. Alexander, commenced as a dealer in books, stationery and newspapers, in February, 1884, and is endeavoring to work up a trade in that line. He is a native of Cass county, being born in Atlantic township, and is the youngest son of Luther L. Alexander. His education was obtained in the Atlantic schools. He still makes his home with his mother in Atlantic.

BANKS.

The pioneer banking house in Atlantic was opened here in 1869, by Loring and Bennett, who soon built up a large and remunerative business, and became men of influence in the community, but in December, 1870, they left Atlantic quietly, and, after the manner of the absconding cashier of the present day, carried off the funds of the bank with them, to the sorrow of their depositors. It is supposed that they went to South America, to enjoy their ill-gotten gains.

In the early part of of 1871, Frank H. Whitney and Company, opened a bank, as successors to the absconding bankers, Loring and Bennet, but later in the same year this was re-organized as the First National Bank of Atlantic, with F. H. Whitney, as president; John P. Gerberich, cashier; F. H. Whitney, Isaac Dickerson; Charles Kelly, Wilkins Warwick and S. J. Applegate, directors. This organization was continued until 1876, when the charter was relinquished, and it became once more a private bank under

the name of the Bank of Atlantic, and under the proprietorship of Frank H. Whitney, and as such is continued to the present time by him, and is to-day, one of the most solid institutions in the county. The sterling integrity and business abilities of Mr. Whitney, who is well known to every citizen of the county, backed as it is by an abundance of capital, make the Bank of Atlantic one of undoubted strength, and enjoys the fullest confidence of the community and of the people of Cass county in general

Franklin H. Whitney, decidedly the most prominent and enterprising of Cass county's citizens; who has done more than any ten men in its development; who is the father of more towns and enterprising projects for the upbuilding of his resident county than any other citizen within its borders, and who was also one of its pioneers, braving the hardships, etc., attendant upon pioneer life, was born in the town of Mexico, Oswego county, New York, February 10, 1832. He was a son of John Whitney, who was born in Washington, New York. was a farmer during his life and died in Cass county, Iowa, where he had resided a number of years, and who was also one of its pioneers. His wife's name was Nancy Huntington, a native of New York, who died in Oswego county, that State.

F. H. Whitney spent his early life in Oswego county, New York, where he received a good academic education at Mexico, and learned the surveyor's profession. In 1856, he came to Iowa, stopping in Adair county, a short time, and, in March of that year, settled in Cass county, at

Whitneyville, and in 1857, laid out a small town at that point and began farming and raising stock. He owned two hundred and forty acres of land and followed farming and surveying in the vicinity of Whitneyville until 1862, when he removed to Lewis and published a newspaper, for eight months, called the Cass County Gazette, after which he followed surveying and worked for the Emigrant company until January, 1864. In 1865, he operated a hotel at Lewis, which was consumed by fire on the 3d of January, 1866. He then moved upon a farm about a mile from town, but in the fall of that year purchased the Rand House and removed to Lewis, which he operated until the spring of 1868, when he disposed of the property and entered into partnership with Isaac Dickerson and opened a land office in Lewis, handling non-resident lands in Cass county. In September of that year they dissolved partnership, and in October, Mr. Whitney removed to the present site of Atlantic, surveying the same shortly after his removal here, he also assisting in the survey of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad, which was then being constructed. He built the old house on the site of the Reynolds House, and rented it to John Bennett, who run the same about two years, when J. R. Reynolds purchased the property. Mr. Whitney soon after engaged in the real estate business, and in 1869 did a small banking business. He has been on the spot he now occupies since January, 1870, and has developed a banking business to large proportions. The original owners of the ground Atlantic now occupies, were F. H.

Whitney, Isaac Dickerson and John Keyes, they purchasing the land of different individuals during the spring and summer of 1868. Mr. Whitney negotiated with John P. Cook for the location of the depot at Atlantic, after which the Atlantic Town company was organized, with F. H. Whitney, Messrs. Crawford and Merriman, B. F. Allen and John Cook as shareholders. and Mr. Whitney general manager of the business of the company, although he owned but one-sixth interest of the business. Mr. Whitney's lands lie principally in Cass county and adjoining counties, and are valued at \$300,000. He was married February 10, 1861, in Mexico, Oswego county, New York, to Ella Graham, a daughter of Cornelius Graham. He was living in Whitneyville at the time, but returned to New York to be married. They have two children-James G., educated as a banker, who has acted as book-keeper in the bank since thirteen years of age, and who was born in January, 1864. The other, Thomas H. Whitnev. born in July, 1878.

The Atlantic National bank is the outgrowth of a private banking institution, established by John McDaniels. In 1874, Smith and White built a suitable edifice and opened a private bank and continued for a short time, when Mr. Smith withdrew, and H. F. White ran it until the summer of 1875, when he failed, causing some loss to the depositors. In 1877, John McDaniels instituted a bank upon the ruins of the other, with himself as owner, and his son, Clinton McDaniels, cashier. In 1882, a charter was obtained and the institution reorganized as a National bank, with the following officers:

J. McDaniels, president; J. W. Winslow, vice-president; Clinton McDaniels, cashier; J. W. Winslow, Henry Rogers, J. Mc-Daniels, H. L. Henderson and H. M. Boorman, directors. The bank has a capital of \$100,000, and being run by business men, on business principles, is as strong as any financial house in the State. The building in which the bank transacts its business is owned by them, and was erected on the site of one formerly occupied by them, which was destroyed by fire on the 24th of December, 1880, and is one of the finest business edifices in Atlantic. It is a large and commodious building, built of cut stone, and architecturally complete, with fine, Frenchplate glass windows, and other appointments to match. Inside, the furniture is of the handsomest kind, and the bank is provided with a burglar-proof vault, guarded by a time lock of the most approved pattern, for the security of the money entrusted to them by their numerous patrons. The present officers are the same as at the time of organization, but the board of direction has been changed, and is composed of the following named, in addition to the officers who are ex-officio members of the board: W. S. Everett, C. A. Dierkson, W W. Parker, Henry Rogers and H. L. Henderson..

John McDaniels was born in Oxford county, Maine, August 8, 1817. His father was of Scotch descent, and his mother of English. He was reared upon a farm, and in 1851 removed to Pennsylvania, where he was engaged in the West India lumber business until 1869, when he came to Cass county, settling in Pymosa township, where he engaged in farming until 1882,

when he removed to Atlantic, where he has been engaged in the banking business. He was married to Julia A. Hamblin, who was born in Maine, by whom he has had five children, three of whom are living—Vilona, living in Warren county; Ellowene; Mary, the wife of H. M. Boorman, and Clinton, cashier of the Atlantic National bank. Mr. McDaniels has been successful in business, and by his own exertions has acquired considerable property.

John W. Winslow one of the prominent as well as pioneer business men of Atlantic, is a native of Ohio, being born in Wyandott county, December 12, 1833. His early life was spent woon a farm in Ohio, and when nineteen years of age was engaged as clerk in a dry goods store, where he remained until June 4, 1855, when he came to Iowa, locating in Washington county. In April 1860, he took a trip to Missouri and Kansas to look up a new location, but finding nothing to suit, returned in the fall, located in Wapello county, remained there until 1862 and returned to Washington county, remaining there until August, 1864, he removed to DesMoines, where he remained until July 16, 1868, when he removed to Grove City, engaged in the mercantile business with W. W. Moore, after which he came to Atlantic, February, 1869, remaining in company with W. W. Moore, until April, 1870, at which time he purchased the interest of W. W. Moore and sold it to W. W. Parker. The style of the new firm being Winslow and Parker, which continued in the mercantile trade until September, 1881, at which time they sold to A. L. Bostedo and Son. Afterward engaging in the banking business. His time is

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mostly confined to this interest, although somewhat interested in city property and real estate. His present wife was Lottie R. Danforth, a native of southern Illinois, to whom he was married January 2, 1873, in Atlantic. There was a daughter by his former wife, who is now the wife of J. A. Hayden. Mr. Winslow is a member of the Masonic Order. His residence is on the corner of Fourth and Maple streets.

William W. Parker was one of the pioneers of Atlantic. He came to Cass county about the middle of June, 1868, and after looking around for a location, settled upon the town site of Atlantic. His house was the third one raised and the first one plastered in the town. It is still standing, on the west side of Chesnut street, on the corner of Third, and is now used as an ice cream saloon. He kept boarders at first, but in January, 1870, in connection with John W. Winslow, he embarked in the dry goods business, and continued in the same till September, 1881, when he retired from active business pursuits to enjoy the fruits of a busy and well-spent life. He was born in Marshall, Highland county, Ohio, January 18, 1831, and is the son of James R. and Anna Weyer, (Parker) both natives of Ohio. When he was two years of age his parents removed to Indiana, and again in 1835, they removed to Illinois. From there his father enlisted in the army in which he was quartermaster. On returning, he died at Prairie City in October, 1863. William lived in Fulton county, Illinois, until coming out here, and was married there December 31, 1854, to Emily Walker. They had five children, three of whom are liv- | Yetzer, S. M. Childs, G. S. Montgomery,

ing-Anna M., now the wife of J. N. Burson, residing in Chicago; Mary O. and Frank M. Mrs. Parker died September 2, 1878. Mr. Parker's property interests, which are quite extensive, are located in Atlantic. He erected the fine brick buildingused by Burson as a book store, among others. When he came to Atlantic, his means were limited, but by the exercise of shrewd business qualities and good judgment, he has amassed a large property, while aiding in the building up of Atlantic. He was a director in the first school board of the town, and was a member of the council for nine years.

The Cass County Bank, the oldest in the county, was organized in 1870, by John Keyes, Frank H. Whitney, Isaac Dickerson and J. C. Yetzer, as a private bank. For several years these parties operated it as instituted, but afterwards Whitney and Dickerson sold out to their partners. On the 1st of May, 1876, it was re-organized as a bank under the State law, with J. C. Yetzer, as president, and William Waddell, as cashier. At that time the capital, which was all paid up, was \$60,000, but has since been increased to \$110,000. Mr. Waddell was cashier until 1879. When the bank first started it was located on the east side of the street, but in 1871 or 2, the brick building which they now occupy on the west side of Chestnut street was erected by them, for their occupancy. The present officers of this, one of the moneyed institutions of the county, are the following: Joseph C. Yetzer, president; Isaac Dickerson, vice-president; John P. Gerberich, cashier; A. W. Dickerson, assistant cashier; J. C.

S. A. Keyes, J. W. Russell, William Waddell, Isaac Dickerson, N. Richards and A. W. Dickerson, directors.

Dr. M. N. Graves, is also engaged in the banking business in the city of Atlantic, and operates a private concern, although doing an extensive business.

Dr. M. N. Graves, one of Atlantic's enterprising and most successful business men, came to Cass county in 1875, where he practiced medicine about five years, when he engaged in the drug business. This business was afterward carried on under the firm name of Graves and Weber. until the fall of 1884, when he disposed of his interest in the drug store to Mr. Weber. He has since operated a bank, which is a private concern, owned exclusively by himself and does a general banking business in all its branches. He has for some time had an interest in a large drug store at Audubon, which is still carried on under the firm name of Graves and Houston, Mr. Graves was born in Bradford county, Pennsylvania, in April, 1850, and is the son of George G. and Irene (Stevens) Graves, the former a native of New Haven, Connecticut and the latter of Stevensville, Bradford county, Pennsylvania. When four years of age he went with his parents to Carroll county, Illinois, where they lived about fourteen years, when he removed to Wyoming, Jones county, Iowa. Here he entered the office of J. M. Terry, M. D., and began the study of medicine. He afterward studied and attended lectures at the Cincinnati Medical college for three years, graduating from that institution during the winter of 1871-2. He returned to Jones county and began practice, which he continued until 1875, when he removed to Atlantic, Cass county, as above stated, where he has since resided. He is a member of the Eclectic Medical institute. Mr. Graves has large property in Cass county and surrounding States, and has been very prosperous in a business capacity, and freely contributes to all enterprises of merit. He was married December 24, 1872, to Emma I. Dubois, a native of Iowa. They have two children—George and Leon.

ELEVATOR.

The elevator of Boorman and Hard was built and finished in the fall of 1883, by the late owners. The main building was 40x42 feet upon the ground, with a height of 56 feet. The engine room was 30x15 feet with a fuel room attached 5x10 feet in size. The former contained a fine stationery engine of twenty-five horse power, which furnished an abundance of power for all practical purposes needed. The elevator had a capacity of storing 30,000 bushels, and was valued at about \$13,000. This building was destroyed by fire during the fall of 1884.

LUMBER DEALERS.

Among the first lumber dealers in the city of Atlantic were John R. Reynolds and Getchell and Tichenor, who started in this line in 1869.

Harley Hawks established himself in the lumber business, about the time of the laying out of the town, but operated it for a short time only, selling out to J. Neimeyer, who continued it for about five years, when it was disposed of to Bryson, Son and Co. After a few years, the two senior partners of this firm retired, their interests being acquired by A. A. Hubbard, their junior partner. In 1878, the yard, stock and business was purchased by Robert Major, who continued to run it until 1882, when he admitted Charles Neimeyer to a full partnership, by purchase, and the business is now carried on under the firm name of Robert Major and Co. They carry a stock of from \$10,000 to \$15,000, including everything usually found in a first-class yard: doors, blinds, sash, building paper, paints, oils, etc.

Charles Neimeyer is a native of Butler county, Ohio, being born in 1858 and is a son of Jacob and Sarah (Art) Neimeyer, natives of Lehigh county, Pennsylvania. They were married in Pennsylvania, after which they immediately removed to Ohio, going all the way in a one-horse wagon. Here Jacob Neimeyer embarked in the gunsmith business which he followed until 1850, when he went to California, going by way of Cape Horn. Here he was engaged in the mines, where he succeeded in accumulating a magnificent fortune. He remained in California about a year, when he returned to Ohio and built a saw-mill and purchased land for the lumber upon The land increased vastly in value, and he afterwards sold it for a nice speculation, which brought \$36,500. In 1861 he went to Pennsylvania, where he purchased one hundred acres of land in Bucks Here he found mineral, for which he was afterwards offered \$350,000. He remained at this place about three years, accumulating property estimated at one million dollars. In 1865 he went to the oil regions and in 1866, settled at Georgetown, Kentucky, where he again found mineral, but which did not prove successful. He lost everything he had on account of the company abandoning him. He then returned to Ohio and in 1869 came to Atlantic where he engaged at his trade-that of gunsmith-which he followed until his death, which occurredJuly, 16, 1884. Charles Neimeyer was educated in the district school, not having the advantages of an academic education. He came with his parents to Atlantic in 1869, where he has since remained. He was married July 16, 1883, to Verde McDermott, a daughter of J. B. McDermott, a native of Ohio, who resides in Benton township. Mr. Neimeyer is a member of the Knights of Pythias and Independent Order of Odd Fellows and politically is a staunch Republican. Mr. Neimeyer is a young man of marked business ability, and is fast gaining a competency.

The lumber yard of Crombie and Shaw was established by Chambers Brothers, in 1872. These parties operated the yard for a short time, when they were succeeded by the Muskegan Lumber Company, who continued here for four years when they, in turn, disposed of it to the Atlantic Lumber Company. This was composed of Messrs. Milner and Rutt. In the spring of 1878, the present firm purchased the interest of these parties, and have prosecuted the business ever since. They carry a stock of about \$10,000, comprising everything in their line.

The lumber yard of Lamson and Dierks, was established in Atlantic, in August, 1882, by these parties. They opened several branch yards, at the smaller stations on the Rock Island road. In the spring of 1884, the business was divided between the partners, and the yard here is run by Mr. Dierks. They carry a fine



stock of lumber and other building material, that will invoice about \$7,000.

Byron Lamson was born in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, October 22, 1833, and is a son of Oregin and Eliza (Patterson) Lamson, natives of the same State. Mrs. Lamson died in Massachusetts, in 1847. The subject of our sketch was reared in his native county, receiving an academic education. In 1853 he went to Wisconsin, stopping with his brother, who came to that State in 1843, and who was one of the early settlers of Grant county. In 1860 he was married to Harriet Danforth, in Illinois. In September, 1869, he came to Cass county, where he was employed by the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad for five years, after which he was engaged at Walnut, in the lumber business; since which time he has been engaged in the lumber business at Atlantic. His father died in Grant county, Wisconsin, in 1876, going there in 1853. Mr. and Mrs. Lamson are the parents of three children living: Emma E. and Mamie F., now students at Lake Forest, Illinois, and Danforth Lamson.

LIVERY STABLES.

Walker Brothers' livery stable was was opened by them in the spring of 1881, on the corner of Second and Chestnut streets, where they still are in business. In 1884, they erected on this lot, a fine large building, 50x140 feet in ground area, two stories high, which they occupy themselves. This structure cost about \$3,000 They use about twenty-seven head of horses, and have a large turnout of excellent buggies, carriages, etc. They are, also, proprietors of the omnibus line, which they put on in March, 1881.

Arthur and Job Walker, of the firm of Walker Brothers, are sons of Henry and Mary (Hines) Walker. Their father had been a justice of the peace in Canton Illinois, and in business was a contractor and builder, but afterwards dropped this to confine his entire attention to the practice of the law. He died August 18, 1861. Arthur Walker was born in Canton, Illinois, August 15, 1854. He spent his early life there, receiving the educational advantages afforded by the local schools there. He then began the study of law in the office of his brother, Meredith, and in 1871, he attended the law department of the Ann Arbor, Michigan university. He then continued his legal studies with his brother, and at the June term of the Illinois supreme court, in 1875, he was admitted to the bar, and commenced the practice of law the same year. He continued in this profession until some time in 1877, when, developing a taste for business pursuits, he went to Denver, Colorado, and started in the livery business. The undertaking proved successful, and early in 1881, finding an opening in Atlantic, he removed here with his brother to embark in the livery business, and make a permanent location. How well they have succeeded, their well-known progress since coming here will tell. Arthur was married in Illinois, in 1880, to Estella M. Edmiston, of Canton.

Job Walker, of the same firm, is a native of LaPorte, Indiana, and was born February 9, 1838. When he was two years of age, his parents removed to Canton, Fulton county, Illinois, where his father was in business as before stated. On arriving at suitable age, and having

acquired the necessary qualifications, he commenced attendance at Lombard university, and was within one year of completing the scientific course, when his father died. This occurrence threw upon him the responsibilities of the family and the care of the property, and he accordingly quitted college, and went to work on the farm, which was part of his father's possessions. While at home, he was chosen treasurer of Fulton county, and served the people four years in that capacity. He remained in that county till 1877, when he came to Atlantic, and engaged in the lumber business. After two years here, he went to Denver, and after being engaged in the livery business there till 1881, he came back to Atlantic with his brother, and embarked in the same business here. He was married in 1872, to Miss Crosler, a daughter of Jacob rooms of M. H. Eberhart, at Mt. Vernon, Crosler.

The Walker Brothers are among Atlantic's most wide-awake business men. and are courteous, affable gentlemen. They are all quite large owners of city and county property, and to-day the owners of the finest livery in Cass county.

The livery stable of Slater and Eller was commenced by them in 1883, and is in a building twenty-eight by eighty, with a carriage house fifty by fifty feet in addition. They have about twenty-four head of horses.

In the fall of 1883, L. B. Mapes engaged in the livery business on the corner of Third and Walnut streets, where he is now located. The building was erected in 1878, by R. M. Pearson. It is a story and a half, frame structure, fifty by one hundred and thirty feet in ground area,

and cost \$1,800. Mr. Pearson operated the barn until the spring of 1881, when he disposed of it to E. O. Hoyt, who afterward sold it to the present owner.

Park livery barn, operated by Porter and Yearick, was erected in the fall of 1883, and is thirty by eighty feet in dimension, two stories high, with an L, seventy by sixteen feet, one story high.

J. A. Hayden, one of the business men of Atlantic, is a photographer, and has his studio on the southwest corner of Chestnut and Fourth streets. In this branch of business Mr. Hayden succeeded T. J. Luccock, commencing the trade in August, 1880. The subject of this sketch was born in Ohio, but when a child, removed with his parents to Mt. Vernon, Iowa. He began learning his business in the fall of 1874, in the photographic art and was subsequently employed in Des Moines and elsewhere, previous to coming to Atlantic in the spring of 1878. Mr. Hayden is a skillful artist, and as such, has gained a high reputation, and established a lucrative business. He was married in 1882, to Estelle Winslow, daughter of J. W. Winslow, of the city of Atlantic.

Joshua L. Smith is a native of Yates county, New York, and was born on the 18th day of June, 1825. While Joshua was quite a small boy his parents removed to Steuben county, New York, where he grew to manhood and received a district school education. In 1848 he went to Kentucky, first engaging in the sale of the Seth Thomas' clocks, but afterwards embarking in mercantile business in Louisville, under the firm name of Smith

and Winchester. Their sales being mostly in the South, they abandoned the business at the breaking out of the war, and Mr. Smith entered the army as Sutler of the Twenty-first Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, under General Rosecrans. 1852 he was married, in Kentucky, to Eliza Ann Richardson, a native of that State. By this marriage they have eight children-Allen R., who is in the stock business in Custer county, Dakota; Clara, the wife of George W. Felt, of Cass county; Minnie, the wife of Albert Gravely, of the firm of Smith and Gravely, of Atlantic; George W., who is railroading in Mexico; Edward W., station agent of Va., E. T. & G. R. R., in Alabama; Lutie, Logan and Fannie. In September, 1864, Mr. Smith removed to Cass county, Iowa, and located on section 14, in Turkey Grove, now Atlantic township, where he followed farming nineteen years. In the spring of 1883 he moved into Atlantic, and is now engaged in running a feed store. Mrs. Smith and her two eldest daughters members of the Congregational church. Mr. S. has been justice of the peace for fourteen years and has also held other local offices. The county was mostly composed of wild prairies when he arrived, but he has lived to see the wonderful changes have been wrought. He made hay for two years on the land on which the city of Atlantic now stands. When he first came to the county he used to haul his surplus wheat to Des Moines, taking four days to make the round trip. He came to the county in company with two brothers-H. G. and Simeon, the trip taking fourteen days.

W. H. Kerrick was born in Franklin

county, Indiana, on the 29th day of June, He is a son of Albert and Charlotte (Sparks) Kerrick, the former a native of Virginia and the latter a native of Ohio. They settled in Indiana, in 1830, where they remained until 1856, when they removed to Polk county, Iowa. Mr. Kerrick was a carpenter by trade, which he followed for many years. W. H. Kerrick came to Iowa when fourteen years of age and in February, 1862, enlisted in the Fifteenth U.S. Infantry and took part in the battles of Missionary Ridge, Stone River, Resaca, Peach Tree Creek. Georgia, seige of Atlanta, besides several skirmishes. He was wounded at Marietta, Georgia, July 4, 1864, and at Atlanta, Georgia, August 7, 1864. He was discharged February, 1865. After the war he was married in Madison county, Iowa, in November, 1865, to Mary Mann. They have five children-William O., Frederick, Myrtle, Charlotte, and Blanche. Kerrick is a Master Mason and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He came to Cass county in 1877, and to Atlantic in 1879, where he has followed his trade most of the time, that of carpentering.

William A. Archer was born in Stark county, Ohio, December 14, 1847, and is a son of Henry and Anna (Long) Archer, who were the parents of three sons and two daughters, all living. In 1853 they removed to Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, and afterward returned to Ohio, where Mr. Archer's father died in 1883, and his mother in 1884. When sixteen years of age he was an apprentice for three years at Canton, Ohio, under Stebbins and Werts. In 1871 he came to

Iowa, where he followed his trade, painting, in various places. He was married at Monticello, Jones county, Iowa, to Louisa Young, a daughter of John Young. In 1876 Mr. Archer came to Atlantic, where he has since followed his trade, and is considered one of the best painters of Atlantic. He is a Master Mason, of Pymosa Lodge, No. 271, and is secretary of Atlantic Lodge, No. 175, I. O. O. F. Mr. and Mrs. Archer are the parents of one child—Mabel.

B. S. Willcock, proprietor of the Exchange billiard rooms, is a native of Cornwall, England, born in 1834. When about fifteen years of age, he came to this country with his father and family. settled at Cleveland, Ohio, where his father resided until his death. The subject of this sketch learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for twenty-eight years. He resided for ten years at Duluth, Minnesota, and came from that city to Atlantic in 1871. He followed his trade here seven years. He kept the first temperance hall in this city. His present establishment is located on Fourth street, between Poplar and Chestnut. His rooms are pleasant and well furnished, and contain ten billiard and pool tables. This is known as the "Temperance Billiard Hall," and was opened by Mr. Willcock in 1881. His wife was formerly Lucinda King, a native of Wisconsin. They have five children-Carrie J., who was born in Superior City, Wisconsin; Clifford, Myrtle A. and Colonel B. The three last named were born in the city of Atlantic.

Frank Cox, road master on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad, was born on the 22d day of April, 1831, in Lower Canada, where he received a common school education. In 1849 he emigrated to Racine county, Wisconsin. the fall of 1850, he returned to Canada, and remained till 1854, when he removed to West Springfield, Massachusetts, and worked in a cotton factory until the fall of 1861, when he went to the new town of Lucknow, in Canada West, and worked in a saw-mill until February, 1864, then returning to Massachusetts and working in the factory until June. then commenced work on the Boston and Albany railroad, and in the same fall went to Pittsfield, Massachusetts, to take charge of the repairs on a section of road. In July, 1868, he went West to Des-Moines, this State, where he was employed on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad as assistant road master, helping to build the road from Dexter to Council Bluffs, laying the track into what is now the city of Atlantic in December, 1868, and into Council Bluffs in April, 1869. In 1872 he was appointed to his present position. He has under his immediate charge from 200 to 250 men. Mr. Cox has been identified with the road since its construction, and his division is between Stuart and Council Bluffs, including also five branches, having in all 185 miles of road under his supervision. He was married, in Holyoke, Massachusetts, to Fannie F. Gardner, who died in this county on the 12th day of April, 1870. By this union there were four children, two of whom are still living—Frank L. and Charles A. He was again married, to Sarah A. Norris, a native of Pennsylvania, by whom he has had two children-Roye N. and Fannie L. Mr. Cox is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Knights of Pythias. He is a staunch Republican in politics.

INDUSTRIAL WORKS.

The foundry business was established in Atlantic, on the 9th of January, 1880, by H. H. Salisbury. At that time he purchased the blacksmith shop, and Mr. Brackett entering into partnership with him, they put up the present building, in the following year. The firm of Salisbury and Brackett continued for about two years, when the former purchased the interest of his partner, and has since manipulated the business alone. The main building he occupies is 26x40 feet ground area, two stories high; the blacksmith shop is 20x30 feet, ground area, also two stories high; and the foundry is 44x32 feet in dimensions It contains a portable engine of ten horse power, and furnishes employment for from eight to twelve men.

The Atlantic Packing Company warehouse was built during the fall of 1882. The packing house is 44x44 feet in ground dimension, three stories high, besides the basement. The engine room, which is 20x46 feet in size, is fitted up with a firstclass stationary engine, which supplies all the power needed. Besides these, there is a small warehouse, 43x86 feet in size, which is two stories and a basement in height. The ice house is 60x76, and fitted with all the appliances for the handling of ice and other heavy materials. The capacity of the works is about six hundred hogs per day. The plant cost, when first completed, about \$32,000, but additions have since been made so as to bring the whole expense up

to \$40,000. J. H. Needles is the president of the company, and J. A. McWaid was the superintendent when it was running, but it was lying idle during the winter of 1883-4. It is one of the best appointed in the State.

The Atlantic Alcohol Company was organized in 1882 by the following gentlemen: John Milner, J. Nichols, E. A. Milner, L. M. Rutt, Frank H. Whitney, A. Rutt and S. B. Milner. The first officers were: S. B. Milner, president; Abram Rutt, vice-president; J. Nichols, secretary; and F. H. Whitney, treasurer. The buildings owned by this company, which are the second largest in the State. were erected in 1882 at a total cost of \$91,000. The distillery has a capacity of using about 2,700 bushels of corn per day, with a consequently large out-put. The grounds covered by the various buildings contain about an acre and a half, including the cattle sheds, which will hold 1,485 head of stock. The distillery is not running now, having sold its capacity.

Among the prominent industrial works of Atlantic, none is of more importance than the wagon and carriage manufactory of J. II. Needles. This is located on Third street, between Chestnut and Walnut. In the winter of 1869-70, Needles and McWaid established this business in a small way, in a small building, on Walnut street, east of the present location of Mr. Needles, which was but 20x30 feet in size. In connection with this shop, they carried on the sale of agricultural impleplements, the latter of which grew to enormous proportions, as told elsewhere. They remained in the small building, making all kinds of vehicles, until 1871.

when finding that they were cramped for room, they erected a frame building on the corner of Third and Chestnut streets. the first of January, 1879, Mr. McWaid retired from the business, since which it has been operated by J. H. Needles. In 1882, the rapidly increasing business of Mr. Needles, requiring more room, he erected the building now occupied by him. This is a solid brick structure, 50x75 feet on the ground, and two stories high. On the first floor is located the blacksmith shop which is 30x50, the wood working shop, 20x50, and a repository 25x50. On the second floor is a paint and varnish room 30x50 feet area, lumber storage room 20x50, and another repository for finished work, etc., 25x50 feet. Above all is a heavy metal roof. A fine elevator is used to convey buggies, etc., from one story to the other. The power for the various departments of the shop is obtained from a fine engine of twenty horse power, which also supplies steam to heat the building. A specialty is made of light buggies and wagons, although all kinds are manufactured to suit the trade, which is immense.

J. H. Needles was born in Franklin county, Ohio, on the 20th of September, 1829, and was a son of John J. and Ann (Hatfield) Needles, both natives of Delaware. He was reared on a farm until 1848, when he learned the carriage making trade. He then established a shop near Columbus, and was there engaged until 1852, when he removed to Indiana, and was there engaged at the same business until 1857. He then removed to Linn county, Iowa, locating near Cedar Rapids, where he again began to work at

his trade. In the year, 1869, he came to Atlantic, and has since made this his home. He was united in marriage, in July, 1853, with Caroline Fenstemaker, a native of Fairfield county, Ohio. They have seven children, four sons and three daughters. Mr. Needles is a member of the Masonic order, and of the Methodist Episcopal church.

The business of the Atlantic creamery was established in the year 1882, as a stock concern, the following gentlemen being financially interested: Whitney, J. A. McWaid and William M. Nichols. The company had a cash capital of \$6,000. The buildings were erected by the company at the time of the foundation of the same, and work was commenced April 5, 1882. The main building is 40x50 feet in area, with an ice house 30x40. The motive power for the machinery is derived from an eight horse power boiler and engine. The business is as yet in its infancy, and rapidly increasing. About 1,200 pounds of butter are manipulated daily, and it is hoped to double the out-put within the coming year. The product of the creamery ranks as "gilt edge" and commands the highest price in eastern markets.

Robert McAdams, Jr., a native of Scotland, was born in that county, July 14, 1847, and is a son of Robert and Jane (Campbell) McAdams, also natives of Scotland. Mr. McAdams, Sr., emigrated to America in the spring of 1869, and located in Montgomery county, New York, where he remained two years. He then went to Oneida county, after which he located at Rome, New York, where he is engaged largely in the manufacture of

butter and cheese. He has made the business a study for life and probably has the largest factory in central New York. The subject of this sketch received a liberal education in his native country, emigrating to America in the spring of 1856. He first settled in Rensselaer county, N. Y., where he remained until 1875, when he went to Elgin, Illinois, where he took charge of a large butter and cheese business, he being a practical dairyman. In the spring of 1884, he came to Atlantic and purchased the Atlantic creamery. He was married in Buffalo, New York, to Alma J. Jackson, a native of that State. By this union there has been two children -Nellie M. and Ida J. Mr. McAdams is one of the directors of the Board of Trade at Des Moines, and a Republican in politics.

The Atlantic steam flouring mill, which stands upon the site of a former one, destroyed by fire on February 13, 1875, owes its erection to G. W. Norton and A. A. Lincoln, doing business under the firm name of G. W. Norton and Company, who erected the present structure the same year. The building is 36x65 feet on the ground, two and one-half stories high, with a basement beside. The machinery is of the most approved modern pattern and make. It has three run of buhrs, and a capacity of making about one hundred and seventy-five barrels daily. Patent, Fancy, and Half-patent flour is made at the mill. In 1883, the mill property was purchased by Heitman and Rapp, the present proprietors, for \$13,000.

The planing mill was built in 1878, by Hamilton and Martin who sold it, after three years time to E. E. Zinn and Company, who disposed of it to O'Bryan and

Watts, the present proprietors. The building they occupy is 42x32 feet in size, in the main part with an addition 24x40 feet, and an engine room 12x42 feet in size. The engine which furnishes the motive power for all their machinery is a good one of some fifteen horse power.

Volney O'Bryan may be classed among the early settlers of Atlantic, as he came here in the early part of 1869. He is a native of Vermont, having been born in Middlebury, Addison county, on the 1st day of February, 1827. Here he was reared, and received his education in the common schools. When quite young he commenced the acquirement of the carpenter's trade, and having learned it, started to travel in the south. He went to Nashville, Tennessee, in 1860, and was engaged in contracting and building when the war broke out. He lost by it everything he had accumulated, selling even his tools. In the spring of 1869, he came to Atlantic, and was soon afterward appointed postmaster, under Grant's administration. He held the position for eight years. After leaving the postoffice, he went six miles northeast of Atlantic. and laid out the town of Lorah. There he built a store, and embarked in the mercantile business. Returning to Atlantic, he purchased a lumber yard, in January. 1882, which he sold to Lamson and Dierkson. In 1884, he commenced his present business, in the planing mill. He was married in Canada, in 1857, to Amelia C. Hall. They have had three children, none of which are now living. Mr. and Mrs. O'Bryan are members of the Methodist church.

The business of manufacturing cigars

in Atlantic dates from 1873, when Mr. Thomas established himself in that line. He operated but a short time.

Shields Brothers instituted their business in the fall of 1875, and have built up a fine trade. They give employment to twelve or fifteen men nearly all the time.

The Atlantic canning factory was erected in 1882, by a company composed of S. F. Martin, J. A. McWaid and R. D. Wilkin. It is complete in all its details, and consists of a main building 40x100 feet in size, two stories high; cooling shed 40x20 feet in area; wareroom 42x20 feet, and a brick boiler room 18x30 feet. The latter contains an engine of twenty-five horse power. The entire plant cost about \$10,000. During the packing season they give employment to from seventy-five to one hundred hands, both men and women, and during the season of 1883, put up 210,000 packages, and in 1884, 450,000. In 1883, Messrs. Martin and McWaid purchased the interest of R. D. Wilkin, and are now operating the business. This is one of the leading industries of the place, and a great benefit to the working class, who can find employment during the summer months.

J. A. McWaid was born in Logan county, Ohio, on the 7th day of March, 1836, his parents being Samuel and Clarinda (Gilliland) McWaid, natives of Ohio. Samuel McWaid was a blacksmith by trade, and followed the business for many years. In 1854 he came to Iowa, and at present resides in Linn county. J. A. McWaid was reared on a farm, and received a common school education. In 1856 he removed to Cedar county, Iowa, where he engaged in farming. In 1857 | trial pursuits in Atlantic is F. J. Snouffer,

he was married, in Cedar county, to R. E. Todd, a native of Ohio. In January, 1869, he came to Atlantic, Cass county, and formed a partnership with J. H. Needles, in agricultural implements, and blacksmith, wagon and carriage building, which continued for eight years, the firm name being Needles and McWaid. At the expiration of the partnership, Mr. McWaid erected a building on Chestnut street and again engaged in the implement business, which he run for three years, then selling to Mr. Newlon. In 1882, he superintended the erection of the Atlantic packing house and the Atlantic canning factory, in both of which enterprises Mr. McWaid was largely interested. He is also the possessor of six hundred acres of fine land, which is run as a stock farm. Mr. and Mrs. McWaid are the parents of seven children-Ida M., Rosa B., Callie, Ella, Minnie. Mabel and Willie A. Mr. McWaid is one of the live business men of Atlantic, and has done much in building the city up to its present prosperous condition. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

The first blacksmith in the city of Atlantic was J. H. Needles, who opened a shop on Third and Walnut streets, in January, 1869.

He was followed shortly after, in 1870, by 'A. C. Tharp. The latter is now at Wiota.

This business has several able representatives in the town, among whom are F. J. Snouffer, J. H. Needles, Fred. Hermann, Jacob Hunt, August Mafs and Pellitier and Smith.

Among those who are engaged in indus-

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who carries on the business of wagon and carriage manufacturing on Walnut street, between Second and Third. On the 16th of August, 1877, he opened up the business, his means at that time being very limited. But energy and perseverance brought, in his case, their just reward. and he now has a business of which he may well be proud. His wagon is known as the "Atlantic wagon." He manufactures twenty wagons and fifteen buggies and spring wagons per year, besides his repair work. His shop is 50x106 feet in ground area, and in this shop he gives employment, on an average, to seven workmen. Mr. F. J. Snouffer was born in Frederick county, Maryland, on the 2d day of February, 1836, his parents being John and Sarah Snouffer. In the year 1848 his parents removed to Montgomery county, Indiana, near Crawfordsville. When F. J. had reached the age of sixteen years, he was apprenticed to the trade of wagon and carriage-making at Crawfordsville. He spent three years in learning the trade, receiving his board and clothes for his work. He then worked at various places until the war began to draw into the army all of a patriotic nature, and, and he enlisted and served as teamster. He was soon afterward detailed as blacksmith at Pittsburg Landing. After the war he resumed his trade. In 1874 he came to Atlantic, and he has since made his residence here, and built himself up in business as before stated. He was married in 1861, Miamitown, Ohio, to Anna Jones. They had three children, two of whom are now living. The names of the latter are William A. and Edward E. Mr. Snouffer's progress

in business has been due solely to his own endeavors, and he has cause to feel proud of his success.

HOTELS.

On the 20th of September, 1868, work was commenced on a hotel, by F. H. Whitney, on the site of the present Reynolds House. This was finished by the first of November, and occupied by John Bennett and Son. In December, 1869, the building was purchased by John R. Reynolds, who was then running a lumber yard here, and who, in the spring following, took the place in which he has figured ever since, that of host of the hotel, then known as the Atlantic House. In the summer of 1870, the name was changed to Reynolds House, which it bears at the present moment. The pioneer hotel was a frame structure, and but small, and as the town grew, large additions were made as occasion required. In 1882, Mr. Reynolds commenced the erection of the fine brick hotel, that has taken the place of the old one. This edifice consists of a main building 33x65 feet on the ground and three stories high, an L, 33x62 feet in size, also three stories high, and a frame addition, part of the old house, 32x22 in ground area, two stories high. The building cost \$17,000, and contains fifty-five large, airy sleeping rooms, a dining room, one of the finest in this section of the State, thirty-three feet square, an office sixty-three feet long and for thirty feet, eighteen feet wide, and the balance of the distance thirty-three feet wide, and a kitchen 24x26 feet, with a cellar under all. The house is newly furnished, fitted up with all the modern conveniences, contains a full system of elec-

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tric bells and fire alarm, and is run in the interests of the traveling public. The cuisine is excellent, and Mr. Reynolds and his son, Charles M., who is clerk, endeavor to make their guests at home and comfortable in every way.

Among the prominent business men of Atlantic, perhaps there is none that has had a wider range of experience or a larger circle of friends, than John R. Reynolds, the genial landlord of the Reynolds House. A son of Elisha P. and Betsy (Stewart) Reynolds, he was born in Washington county, Vermont, on the 28th day of December, 1825. His parents were natives of New York State, but who had removed to the "Green Mountain State." They had a family of twelve children, six of whom were boys. Mr. Reynolds, the elder, was an officer in the American army during the war of 1812-15, and commanded a company at the battle of Plattsburgh, and was of the prominent men of his day, and a staunch Jefferson and Jackson Democrat. He was elected to the office of sheriff of his county, and to other local offices. He died in December, 1837, and his wife in 1843. John R. Reynolds was reared upon a farm, receiving his education at the district schools of his native county, and three years spent at the seminary, at Montpelier. When he had attained the age of twentyone, he removed to Hopkinton, Massachusetts, where he remained six years, engaged in the boot and shoe business. But being of a roving turn of mind, this was too tame for him, so in 1852, he started for California, going by way of Central America and up San Juan river. In the Golden State he remained some three years, engaged in mining for the auriferous metal. He then returned to the States, by way of New Orleans, and thence up the river to Alton, Springfield and Rock Island, locating in the latter town, where he lived for fourteen years. While this was his home, however, the old roving spirit would come over him and he made another trip to California and Oregon, traveling over a large amount of country in the latter Territory. He came home and has had a large share in the construction of railroads throughout this section of the country. At the time of the construction of the bridge at Davenport, and the building of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad from the Mississippi to DesMoines, he furnished a large amount of material. He was also a contractor on the Racine and Mississippi railroad, and a large contractor on the Union Pacific, building a hundred miles. of that road from Omaha out, and employing as high as 2,000 men. In 1862, he made another trip to the West, and led a train through from Omaha to Oregon. He took the train through unexplored country more than 480 miles of which was unknown ground, being the first white man to traverse the wild region. In 1867, he again was contracting, in company with his brother, Elisha P. Reynolds. In 1869 he came to Atlantic, and entered into the lumber business, in which he remained one year, when he entered upon his present business. He built the Griswold branch of the C., R. I. and P. railroad. He has largely instrumental in building up the town of Atlantic and has been a member of the city council and of the school board of the Independent district. He was married in Rock Island on the 20th of September, 1853, to Caroline E. Bennett, a daughter of Hazard E. Bennett, one of the first settlers of Rock Island, but now a resident of Atlantic. By this union there has been four children, two boys and two girls. Mr. Reynolds is a member of Trio Masonic lodge, Rock Island.

In 1871, the Park House building was built, or part of it, for a hotel, but before it was finished it was deemed in expedient to open it as such, and the building stood idle for awhile, when, it was rented by the county, at a rental of \$1,200 per annum and used by them as a court house, the old building on the opposite corner proving inadequate to the needs of the county. It was used as such until 1882, when the court house having been completed it stood idle for awhile, when it passed into the hands of the Keyes estate, who made large additions and improvements, and it was rented by David A. Williams, the present proprietor. The edifice, a fine imposing one of Milwaukee brick, is 75x115 feet in ground area, and three stories high, and contains forty sleeping apartments.

The Atlantic House was erected in the summer of 1870 by L. Anderson, who was the proprietor of the same for eight years.

The Occidental House, of Atlantic, was erected in 1878. It is a three story frame structure, 70x70 in ground area, and cost \$7,765. E. O. Hoyt erected the building and conducted the same until the spring of 1881, when he disposed of the property to R. M. Pearson, who sold the same to Charles Treede in November, 1884.

Richard M. Pearson was born in Pennsylvania, August 1, 1833, and is the son of Richard and Mary (Merch) Pearson, natives of Maryland. His father was a pioneer of Iowa, being among the first to enter land in all the great Hawkeye State, having settled in Clayton county in 1837. in which county he was judge of the probate court for eight years. He died December 23, 1883. Mr. Pearson's mother died in December, 1881, at the advanced age of eighty-eight. The subject of this sketch came to Clayton county, Iowa, with his parents when six years of age, which at that time was an unbroken wilderness. inhabited by the red man. He remained here until May, 1874, growing to manhood and witnessing the settlement and development of that country, when he came to Atlantic, where he has since resided. He was married in 1852 to Eliza Bockover, to whom two children were born-Ella and Ida. His wife died December 25, 1858. He was again married to Annetta Bockover, a sister of his first wife, by whom there has been four children born-Cora, Duey, and Tinney and Minnie, twins. Mr. Pearson was alderman of Atlantic for four years and in politics is a "dyed in the wool" Democrat.

The Pacific House was built by a farmer named Everett, just after the Atlantic House was completed. W. A. Woodworth operated this hotel for some time. It afterward passed into the hands of Henry Moeller, the present proprietor, who changed the name to Commercial House.

The City Hotel was removed from Grove City to Atlantic in 1869, by James Tumbleson. It has had a large number of landlords, and at present is conducted by Eli Spry. At an early day it was classed among the best hotels of Atlantic. A write-up of this building occurs in the history of Grove City.

George Weber, landlord and proprietor of the Farmer's Hotel, in Atlantic, purchased his house of Hensen and Dierk-The building son, in December, 1882. was erected by a man named Goodale, for a grocery store, and was first opened as a hotel by Hensen and Dierkson, in March, 1875. The main building is of brick, and its dimensions are twenty-two by forty It has a frame addition on the west, forty by sixteen feet, and another upon the north, forty by fourteen feet. The house contains accommodations for lodging about forty guests. almost the entire patronage of the farmers in this vicinity, and averages daily about sixty guests for dinner, frequently feeding as many as two hundred at that meal. Mr. Weber was born and reared in Stephenson county, Illinois. His parents His father, were natives of Germany. Jacob Weber, died in Illinois. His mother is still living in Stephenson county, at the advanced age of seventy-seven years. George Weber came to Atlantic in 1874, and purchased a farm in Union township, which he still owns, and on which he resided until he engaged in his present bus-He was married to Lydia Ann Lang, a native of Stephenson county, Illinois. They have five daughters.

ATLANTIC WATER WORKS.

One of the works of which Atlantic can well be proud, is the water-works, and which, from its inception to its completion, demanded all the pluck and energy of the best business men of the city. The works, which are of the Holly system, are complete in every respect. It became apparent, a few years ago, that the supply of water was wholly inadequate for even domestic purposes, and the want of the proper amount of that element, in cases of conflagration, disastrous; so means were taken to provide against this, and the first step was the formation of a company, for the purpose of building the works. A corporation was formed in 1882, with a capital of \$100,000, and the work commenced under the supervision of J. R. Reynolds, and in October of that year was completed and put in operation. The company have a fine brick building just east of town, in a loop of Troublesome creek. This edifice is 60x36 feet in size, 16 feet high, and contains the necessary machinery. This consists of a Holly Quadruplex engine and pump, that has a capacity of raising two million gallons of water every twenty-four hours, and, in case of stress, this can be reinforced by a duplex pump of the same manufacture, with a capacity of one million gallons in a full day. The power to drive the silent but powerful engines is derived from two Holly boilers, each sixty inches in diameter and sixteen feet long. For some time after its completion, the water supply was taken from the creek, but that stream in times of rain becoming turbid, and the filters not working satisfactorily, drive wells were put down all over the bottom, and connecting them together with a spider, they were put under the control of the engine, and now furnish the city with clear, fresh water. of fire, or any other great demand for this

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element, connection can still be made with the creek, and the water sent through the mains.

The company has now down five and a half miles of mains throughout the city, varying in size from four to sixteen inches in diameter. J. W. Love and C. S. Manville are the engineers in charge of the works, and are faithfully found at their post throughout the hours of their duty. The works are connected with the city by electric alarms, so that in case of any sudden demand for water, it can be furnished. The corporation is officered, at present, by J. C. Yetzer, president; Lafayette Young, secretary, and W. A. Wilken, superintendent. The outlay has met with the hearty appreciation of the people of the community, and is one of the boasts of this flourishing, active, go-ahead town of Atlantic.

J. W. Love was born in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, January 6, 1846, and is a son of Robert and Eliza J. (Crooks) Love. His father is a native of Pennsylvania, and his mother of Ohio. In 1876 his father came to Cass county, Iowa, where he remained until 1883, when he removed to Beedle county, Dakota. When sixteen years of age the subject of this sketch began engineering in his father's saw mill, which he followed until twenty-two years of age, when he spent seven and a half years in a planing mill. He then went to Butler county, Pennsylvania, where he took up engineering again, which he followed until he came to Atlantic in 1879, where he is at present engaged as engineer of the water works. He was married, September 8, 1869, to Sarah E. Hann, who was born in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, November 16, 1846. By this union there has been three children—Mary M., Nellie F. and Harry P. Mr. Love is a member of the A. O. U. W., I. K. of H., and A. F. and A. M. societies.

Charles S. Manville was born in St. Clair county, Michigan, September 6, 1857. He is a son of Charles S. and Adaline (Burney) Manville, who at present reside in Toledo, Ohio. Mr. Manville is sailing on the lakes, an occupation he has followed since he was thirteen years of age. Charles S. went with his parents to Toledo in 1866, and when twenty years of age entered the brass works and machine shops of Wolcutt and Row. In May, 1879, he came to Atlantic where he has since resided, being employed by S. M. Childs and Company, and afterward by Yetzer and Rapp, while at present he is employed by the City Water Works company. He was married February 24, 1880, in Atlantic, to Bessie Haley. They have two children-Charles F. and William J.

WHITNEY'S BLOCK.

Among the ornaments of the city of Atlantic, there is none that deserves mention more than the building known as the "Whitney Block." This is a magnificent three story brick building situated on the east side of Chestnut street, between Fourth and Fifth streets. The building covers two lots, making a frontage of fifty feet and extending back to a depth of one hundred feet. The first story is all in one room, 50x100 feet, and is occupied as a retail boot and shoe store, and a grocery store. The story is eighteen feet between floors. The second story has been fitted for occupancy, and a number

of grand rooms for offices may be found there, among which is the Knights of Pythias Lodge. In the third story is the Masonic Hall, a description of which appears elsewhere. The front of the building, while being plain is grand and imposing. The style of the architecture is what is called the Queen Anne and which is Modernized Classic. The street entrance to the Masonic Hall is very bold and consists of heavy cut piers, solid moulded bases and solid stone caps with stone frieze in which is engraved "Masonic Hall." The balance of the first story is of plate glass of very large size. front above is built of the best quality of St. Louis pressed brick, laid in black mortar with steel joints and oiled. front is trimmed with cut stone and galvanized iron. These are pilasters extending from the top of the first story to the These have Corinthian caps. cornice. There are two moulded heavy courses. The main cornice is a cantetilever cornice and very massive. In the center is a gable, in the tympanum of which are placed, "F. H. Whitney's Block, 1882," in raised letters and gilded. This gable is surmounted by a flag-staff fifteen feet high, with a gilded copper Above the cornice is a ball on the top. paneled [balustrade four feet high, with moulded paneled pedestals and on them classic vases. The windows for the front, above the first story, are nine feet wide, and those for the upper story, or Masonic Hall are fourteen feet high, and have semi-circular tops, with stone transom rail and cap with key-stones. The entrance to the upper story is enclosed by a handsome iron gate secured by a padlock.

This gate is painted a bronze green and the points gilded. The glass for the front side are entirely of the best English polished plate, except for the transom lights. These are of ornamental stain cathedral hammered glass of appropriate designs. The height of the front of the building above the sidewalk is sixty-five feet, and it presents a lofty appearance, being as sightly as any building in the city, not excepting the new court house. The entire building and lots cost but little less than \$35,000.

Bacon's Opera House, which is located on the corner of Fifth and Poplar streets. was erected in 1880, by H. E. Bacon, A. A. Hubbard and E. Simmons Before its completion, however, Mr. Bacon, purchased the interests of his partners, becoming sole owner. It was finished and thrown open to the public on the 20th of September, and was dedicated by John Dillon, in "Electric Light." The edifice is 47x100 feet in size, built of brick, and is architecturally an imposing structure. It has a seating capacity of 600, with a stage 32x44 feet in size, well equipped with scenery and curtains. The auditorium is supplied with folding opera chairs and is well lighted and ventil-Mr. Bacon, the proprietor, has been prominently identified with the county in official capacity, and has been, already, mentioned in that connection.

POST OFFICE.

The Atlantic Post Office was established in 1868, with S. T. McFadden, as post-master. He was succeeded in 1870, by V. O'Brien, who held the office for eight years. H. A. Disbrow was next post-master, being appointed in 1879, who

served until the appointment of L. F. Mullins, in June, 1883, the present incumbent.

Captain L. F. Mullins, postmaster of Atlantic, is a native of Kentucky, being born in that State, October 10, 1839. He is a son of Jonathan and Lucy (West) Mullins, the former being a native of Tennessee and the latter of Alabama. The subject of this sketch was reared upon a farm in Kentucky, and when about ten years of age, 1849, went with his parents to Marion county, Iowa, where he remained until July, 1862, when he enlisted in Company C, Twenty-second Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and in the fall of 1863 was mustered in as captain, at New Orleans, which position he held until the close of the war. He served in a number of prominent battles and was wounded May 22, 1863, at the assault on Vicksburg, Mississippi, and again at Cedar Creek, Virginia, October 19, 1864, spending five months in the hospital at Vicksburg, Mississippi, and Memphis. Tennessee. He was mustered out at Savannah, Georgia, in August, 1865, and returned to his home in Marion county, Iowa, where he was married November 5, 1867, to Elizabeth J. Simpson, of Indiana. They have one child-Ulysses S. In 1876, he removed to Cass county, Iowa, and settled in Benton township, where he improved a farm. At the meeting of the Seventeenth General Assembly of Iowa, he was appointed sergeant-at-arms of that body and served one term, after which he returned to his home in Benton township, and in the fall of 1879, was elected to the office of sheriff of the county and was re-elected to the

office again in 1881. On the 5th of June, 1883, he resigned his position as sheriff to fill an appointment as postmaster. He is a man of sterling good qualities and very popular throughout the entire county.

OTHER PROMINENT CITIZENS.

Among the other prominent and influential business men and citizens of the city of Atlantic are the following named, taken at random as the best representation of the class of people who go to make up the population of this enterprising city:

Henry Lowry, a prominent citizen of Atlantic, is now retired from the duties of an active business life. He is a native of Ireland, born in County Down, in August, 1822. He removed to Belfast, where he was employed by his brother as clerk and book-keeper. In June, 1848, he joined the organization known as the "Protestant Repeal Association," which advocated a home rule doctrine for Ireland. That organization was suppressed and its leaders, John Mitchell, Smith O'Brien and T. Francis Meagher were transported. Subsequently Mitchell and Meagher made their escape, the former as is well known, was a southern sympathizer during the war of the Rebellion, and Meagher was a gallant soldier in the Union Army. Mr. Lowry came to the United States in 1849, landing in New York. He at once went to Philadelphia, thence to Pittsburg, and then to St. Louis, thus traveling about in search of em-From St. Louis' he went ployment. to Alton, Illinois, and it being absolutely necessary that he should do something on account of the depleted condition of his purse, he engaged in working at carpentering. He had not learned the trade, but his father having been a mechanic, he had acquired a familiarity with the use of tools, and was soon able to learn the business. He was naturally of a mechanical turn of mind, and in an incredibly short time was master of the trade, became a contractor and builder, and succeeded in business to a remarkable degree. He continued in this business until he came to Mills county, Iowa, in 1867. The first land he owned was in Green county, Illinois, for which he paid five dollars per acre. He made a practice of investing the money earned in real estate, and from the advance in such property, made considerable money. He exchanged his lands in Illinois, for lands in Iowa, in 1865, owning at one time about two thousand acres. In 1871 he came to Cass county, and since that time has lived in Atlantic. He now owns a farm of two hundred and eighty acres, in Pymosa township, and a beautiful home in the city of Atlantic. Mr. Lowry was married in June, 1876, to Mrs. Sarah E. (Sheldon) Taylor, who was born in the town of Greene, Monroe county, New York, in 1835. She removed to Boone county, Illinois, with her parents in 1838. Mr. Lowry as a business man, has been quite successful. He came from the hardy race of the North of Ireland, and inherits the strong common sense, positive opinions, and the strict integrity of that people.

Terry Cavenaugh, who is now retired from active business life, came to Cass county in 1861, locating at Grove City. He bought a farm near that village, which

he improved, and on which he lived about seven years, then sold out and engaged in drawing goods for the merchants of Lewis and Grove City, from DesMoines, Nevada and other more eastern points in the State. He also bauled goods from the same points for the first merchants of He subsequently engaged in Atlantic. farming near Grove City, and in 1874, commenced merchandising in Atlantic, following that business for several years. He is now living a retired life, although he has land interests in Dakota, and spends considerable of his time in that territory. He was born in the north of Ireland, and came to the United States in June, 1840. He lived in Franklin county, New York, for several years, then went to Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, and thence to this county. His wife was Mary McKabe, also a native of Ireland were married in the State of New York, and have three children-Henry, Terry and Barney. His oldest son, John, served in the late war, and was taken prisoner, and died at Andersonville. He first enlisted in the Second Infantry, and served until sometime in 1862, when he was discharged and enlisted in the Seventh Wisconsin Cavalry.

James Pugh was born in Highland county, Ohio, on the 4th day of October, 1834. While James was still a small boy, his parents removed to Hardin county, where he grew to manhood, and received his education in one of the old style log cabins. He is a son of Eli and Mary Pugh, who emigrated from Virginia in an early day, being among the pioneers of Highland county, Ohio. When they moved into Hardin county,

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they settled in a dense forest, and cleared up a farm, where Mr. Pugh died in 1880, at the advanced age of eighty-seven years. His wife is now over ninety-two years of age, and is still living in Hardin county, Ohio. They lived together as man and wife for sixty-eight years, and are the parents of eight children, five of whom are still living. Outside of the death of Mr. Pugh, there has been no death in the family for over forty-six years. Pugh, Sr., was a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal church and a class leader over fifty-seven years. James Pugh, in 1857, left his native State and went to Indiana. In 1862 he enlisted in company G, Sixty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry, as a private, but soon afterward was promoted to duty sergeant, and the 9th day of August, 1863, was again promoted to first lieutenant, and transferred to company D, One Hundred and Seventeenth regiment. The following October he was placed upon the staff of General O. B. Wilcox. He was in a number of engagements, and was wounded in one of the running fights, in East Tenn-In February, 1864, he was discharged on account of his wounds, and went to Indianapolis, Indiana, where he engaged in carpentering. He was married on the 14th day of May, 1863, to Hattie A. Pugh, of Wolcott, Indiana, a daughter of Henry Pugh. They have three children-Charley, Franklin and Jessie F. In 1869, he came to Atlantic, where he secured the reputation of being one of the best carpenters in the city. In 1876, he established the Northwestern Journal, which he published for one year. In 1880, he was elected justice of the

peace, and in 1883 was elected mayor of the city of Atlantic, giving a very satisfactory administration, which was above criticism. He was general superintendent of the poultry department of the Cass county fair, in 1884, and has always exhibited an active interest in the fairs. He is a Master Mason, a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Grand Army of Republic. Mr. Pugh has been an ardent supporter of the temperance cause for the past twenty-five years, and has never been intoxicated in his life.

Harley Soper, one of the old residents of Cass county, is a native of Canada. having been born near Brookville, on the 29th of September, 1813, and is the son of Timothy and Dorcas (Williams) Soper. He was reared upon a farm, and on account of the crude state of society at that early day, received but a limited education. He grew to manhood in the place of his nativity, and upon the 13th of April, 1835, he was united in marriage with Parmelia Bullis, and by this union, there have been seven children, three sons and four daughters—Cora A., Maria D., Adeline P., Leonard H. W., Arretta D., Holmes A. and Loren D. In 1855 the family moved from Canada, and came to the United States, settling near Galesburg, Knox county, Illinois, where he remained until 1859, when he came to Cass county. This was then a wild and sparsely settled country, and Mr. Soper selected a farm in Atlantic township, and soon put up a cabin thereon, to shelter his family. and installed them in it. This farm he sold in 1879, and then removed to Atlantic, where he at present resides, and is

ranked among the self-made, moneyed men of the community.

M. B. Hubbell was born in Meigs county, Ohio, on the 18th day of May, 1827, and is the son of Abijah and Lucretia (Morrill) Hubbell, the former a native of New York, the latter of Boston, Massachusetts, When his parents were young people, they moved west to Ohio, and located in Meigs county, where they became acquainted and were married. They were among the earliest settlers of that section, locating in the heavy timber, where they had to hew out a home, as it were, from the depths of the forest. In 1836, the family moved to Elkhart county, Indiana, where they resided until 1854, when they came to Iowa, locating in Delaware county, where the old people both died, the mother in February, 1861, and the father in the year following. Hubbell, the elder, was a member of the Adventist denomination, in his latter days, although a Campbellite preacher in his earlier days. He filled the pulpit for over forty years, and being a man of great memory and oratorical powers, was widely known throughout the section of M. B. the country where he labored. Hubbell was reared upon a farm, and received his education in the log school house that reared its rugged walls within three miles of his fathers cabin, going along a path marked by "blazing" the trees in the forest. Here he grew to manhood, and in 1848, was united in marriage with Nancy McCrory, by whom he had nine children-Mervin A., Emily J., wife of G. W. Bales, of Dexter, Dallas county; Alice, wife of William Sherk, of Cass county; Ella, wife of Samuel Petty,

Grant township; Mittie, widow of A. L Barnhart, who was killed while building the packing house in Atlantic; James M., Colonel E., both in Atlantic; Margery and Ira O. In 1854, he left Indiana, and moved to Delaware county, journeying the entire distance by team. He opened up a new farm in the place of his location, and has the credit of raising the largest crop of wheat ever raised in that county, fifty-five bushels to the acre. In 1865 he removed to Audubon county, and in 1877, to Cass county, where he has since resided. Mr. Hubbell is a practical farmer, in every respect, but does but little at it now. He is one of the prominent and influential citizens of Atlantic, where he makes his home.

Caleb J. Vredenburg was born in Somerstown, Putnam county, New York, March 1, 1815. His father was quite a prominent preacher in the Methodist Episcopal church and died in Danville, Illinois. His mother was formerly Sarah Kniffin, and is also buried at Danville. When Caleb was young the family removed to Fort Harrison, and in 1820, to Shawneetown, afterwards living in various parts of the country. In 1834 Caleb commenced life on his own account in Attica, Indiana. In 1845, he came to Iowa in company with John Ash, and assisted in building the State Capitol. In 1846, he returned to Illinois, and handled stock and engaged in various enterprises until 1872, when he came here and settled in Atlantic. In 1872 he was married to Clerantha Hall. They have two children-Annie and Frank C.

Pierce Maher, now a resident of Atlantic, may be classed among the early set-

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tlers of the county, he having settled in Brighton township in 1858. He was born in the county of Tipperary, Ireland, in 1830, and grew to manhood there. At the age of twenty-one he came to America, to take advantage of the excellent opportunities offered to young men in this country. He arrived in New York City with but one dollar and a half in his pocket, but he had an abundant capital in his resolution and willingness to work. He located in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, where he went to work by the day. At the end of seven years spent in that locality, he determined to remove further west, and accordingly, October, 1858, found him in Brighton township, this county, where he began to work by the After working for others for some time, he found his accumulations amounted to enough to enable him to invest for himself, and he bought forty acres of land. To this he soon added eighty more, and then one hundred and sixty, and now he has three hundred and twenty acres of good land in Brighton and Washington townships, all under cultivation and worth fifty dollars an acre. He carried on stock raising and feeding quite extensively, and has had as many as eight hundred hogs on his place at one time. Mr. Maher is at present retired from active pursuits, and is enjoying the fruits of a life of industry. He resides in this city, and has a fine brick residence, which was built at a cost of five thousand dollars. When the war broke out, his sympathies were with the Union, and in the fall of 1862, he enlisted in the Twenty-third Iowa. The regiment rendezvoused at Des Moines, and from there went to St. Louis.

He was on guard duty there until ordered to Fort Patton. There he remained some eight months, and was then sent to Iron Mountain, Missouri. At the end of five months spent at the latter place, he was discharged for disability. In 1860 he went with the rush to Pike's Peak, where he spent the summer in the mines. Mr. Maher was married while in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, to Bridget McHugo. They had one child-Mary E., who died at the age of eight years. Besides his residence and outside interests, Mr. Maher has a residence property on Sixth street, valued at one thousand dollars. He is one of those who have built themselves up in the county.

Lorenzo Anderson who has an extensive real estate and general collection agency business in Atlantic, is a native of Germany, born April 1, 1837. He left his native country in 1869, and came to Atlantic, June 9, 1870, and built the Atlantic House, of which he was proprietor eight years. He then built an office on the corner of Seventh and Chestnut streets, for the better accommodation of a rapidly increasing real estate business. From that beginning he has now a large trade, and has been instrumental in bringing to this county from his native country many industrious and thrifty people. He was married in 1873, to Dora Schell, a native of Germany. They have three children-Emil, Laura and Alma.

Simon E. Smith, secretary of the board of directors of the independent school district of Atlantic, was born in Yates county, New York, November 8, 1818. When about thirteen years of age, his parents moved to Steuben county, New York,

where he was educated in the district schools. He was married in that county In 1842, to Lucy A. Aldrich, a daughter of Rufus and Mary (Smith) Aldrich, her father being a native of Long Island, and her mother of Massachusetts, who moved to Broom county, New York, at an early day. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are the parents of six living children-Alice A., Clara, Belle J., Hattie E., Minnie L. and Georgiana M. In 1844, Mr. Smith went to Park county, Indiana, where he remained three years, after which he removed to Montezuma, on the Wabash river, and later, came to Illinois. After a residence in Coles and Whiteside counties, he went to Galva, Henry county, where he engaged in the harness business for several years, while his wife operated a dress-making and millinery establishment. In 1864, he came to Cass county, settling at Grove City, where he engaged in farming with his brother, purchasing two hundred acres of land, and residing here about ten years, when he came to Atlantic, where he has since resided. Mr. and Mrs. Smith and two daughters are members of the Baptist church. In early life, Mr. Smith was a Whig and cast a vote for William H. Harrison, but since the organization of the Republican party, has affiliated with the same. He always manifested an active interest in education, and has held the office of secretary for nine years, and has also been township clerk and held other local offices. Mr. Smith is one of the upright men of Atlantic, honest in all his dealings, and whose word can be relied upon in every instance. He has been identified with the county for twenty years, and has seen the wild

prairies, where the former rude log cabin stood, transformed into beautiful farms, with magnificent residences and buildings.

Rev. Julius Deckmann was born in Brooklyn City, New York, October 13, 1859, and is a son of Jacob and Mary (Brust) Deckmann, who were natives of Germany. He was educated at Fort Wayne, Indiana, and having decided to enter the ministry, took a course of instruction at the Concordia Theological college, at Springfield, Illinois, from which institution he graduated in 1879, thus preparing himself for his chosen profession at an early age. In the fall of 1882 he came to Atlantic, and actively engaged in his ministerial duties. He is now the pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran church, and fills also three appointments outside the city. He is a young man of considerable ability, a fluent speaker, and otherwise well qualified for the responsible position to which he has been called. He was married October 22, 1882, to Mary Wilkening.

Rev. Edward Gaule was born at Kilkenny, Ireland, in the year 1847. He was educated, principally, at St. John's college, in Waterford. He came to the United States in 1869, and was ordained in Milwaukee, at St. Francis' seminary. His first charge, after his ordination, was at Otter Creek, Jackson county, Iowa, where he remained about three months, after which he was stationed at the cathedral in Dubuque, for a short time, then went to Elkport, Clayton county, Iowa, where he remained for six months; thence to Fort Madison in the same State. He remained at the latter place one and a half years, and came from there to Atlantic. In 1881,

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he returned to Europe, visiting his native land, also England, France and Italy, stopping for some days at London, Paris, Bordeaux, Lourdes, Florence and Rome.

SOCIETIES.

Pymosa Lodge, No. 271, A. F. and A. M. was organized under a dispensation granted by John Scott, the then Grand Master of the State of Iowa, on the evening of November 22, 1869. Seventeen brethren assembled, and proceeded to organize the lodge. The following officers were chosen and appointed: Wm. Waddell, W. M.; C. B. Osborn, S. W.; C. J. Wynkoop, J. W.; D. H. Stafford, Treasurer; A. S. Churchill, Secretary; H. E. Griswold, S. D.; J. H. Needles, J. D.; S. M. Childs, S. S.; Chas. S. Nealley, J. S.; J. W. Winslow, Tyler. The Worshipful Masters of the lodge have been William Waddell, 1869 and 70; C. B. Osborn, 1870-71 and 72; D. F. Hawks, 1872-3; C. B. Osborn, 1873-4; C. F. Loofbourow, 1874-5-6 and 7; C. B. Osborn, 1877-8-9 and 80; R. G. Phelps, 1880-81 and 82; Lafayette Young, 1882-3 and 4. tal membership, since the organization has been not far from two hundred, and there are now (1884) one hundred and seventeen members in good standing. Death has invaded their ranks several times, and made as many vacant places in the lodge. The brothers who having finished their work on earth, and have been called to another sphere, were William T. Walker, William Reynolds, Jr., R. S. Beatty, J. W. Montgomery and I. M. Verveer.

This lodge is in a highly prosperous condition and does most excellent work. They own the finest lodge rooms in this section of the State, if not in Iowa. The *Telegraph*, in January, 1883, has the following description of it:

"The Masonic Hall is in the new Whitney block and occupies the entire third story of that building.

"The main lodge room is 30 feet wide and 24 feet and 4 inches long. The three stations are placed in their proper positions, and are grand and imposing, having pilasters with moulded bases, fluted dies, paneled shafts, and foliated caps, with a classic entablature with dental cornice. The ceiling has a large cove over the entablature and panelled above, and in the center is a square dome 16x20 feet, in the center of which is a skylight 8x12 feet, and in the center of that a round ventilator three feet in diameter. skylight is made of galvanized iron, filled with fluted glass and is a grand feature in the hall. On either side of the hall are six large windows with transoms of ground glass, except for the transom lights, which are emblemetically stained glass of rich design. The finish for the doors and windows is of massive moulded architraves with panel keystones. The walls are wainscoted as high as the window sills, and are grained oak and highly polished. The walls and ceiling are handsomely frescoed at a cost of \$1,500. The ceiling and dome are sky blue studded with gold stars. There is a roadway on two sides of the hall five feet wide, commencing at the reception room and extending to the rear corner of the hall. On the south side of the building is placed the banquet hall, 14x46 feet. This room is lighted on two sides, and is entered from the roadway. Adjacent to the banquet hall and connecting with it is the kitchen, 10 feet 6 inches by 14 feet. The ante-room situated at the west of the hall is 15 feet 4 inches by 16 feet 6 inches, and is connected with the hall by wide double doors. Adjacent to this, and also connecting with the hall by double doors is the preparation room, 9 feet 5 inches by 13 feet 6 inches. Off this room is a dark room and an examination room, which connects with the main stair hall, and which is 6 feet 6 inches wide. On the other side of the stair hall is the large reception room, 23 feet 6 inches by 21 feet Adjacent to this room and 6 inches. communicating with it is a committee room 8 feet 3 inches by 13 feet 9 inches, and also the armory, 14 by 32 feet 6 inches. The height of the hall and other rooms is 17 feet 6 inches and it is 26 feet to the top of the dome.

"The whole suite of apartments above enumerated are finished in rich style, and are unsurpassed by rooms for similar purposes in Iowa. The Masonic fraternity have already ordered carpets costing over \$500, and the whole furniture and fixtures for the rooms will cost \$2,000, or more."

Ophir Chapter, No. 84, Royal Arch Masons, was organized under a dispensation, March 29, 1877, with the following list of charter members: William Waddell, D. F. Hawks, M. Kuhn, C. S. Newlon, M. Wingate, N. Richards, W. T. Walker, Alfred Green, D. H. Stafford and J. W. Scott. The first officers were William Waddell, H. P.; D. F. Hawks, K.; M. Kuhn, S.; D. H. Stafford, T.; J. W. Scott, Secretary; J. W. Brown, C. H.; C. S. Newlon, P. S.; M. Wingate, R. A. C.; N. Richards, M. 3d V.; W. T. Walker, S.; William Reynolds, Jr., T.; A. C.

M. 2d V.; Alfred Green, M. 1st V. The following gentlemen have held the position of Most Eminent High Priest of this chapter since the organization: William Waddell, two terms; C. B. Osborn, 1880-81; D. F. Hawks, 1881-2; C. S. Newlon, 1882-3, and Lafayette Young, 1883-4. The chapter started with but a few members but has prospered greatly and now numbers about seventy-five members, the first business men in the city of Atlantic. The officers for the present year, (1884) are as follows: C. S. Newlon, H. P.; J. M. Emmert, K.; Alfred Green, S.; W. M. Nichols, T.; L. Anderson, Secretary; G. E. Pennell, C. H.; H. L. Frost, P. S.; J. P. Jones, R. A. C.; L. Young, G. M. 3d V.; H. S. Newlon, G. M. 2d V.; and William Waddell, G. M. 1st V.

Kedron Commandry, K. T., was instituted, under dispensation, May 24, 1884, with the following charter members: Waddell, Lafayette Young, William George E. Pennell, Austin D. Hall, Moses Wingate, Cyrus S. Newlon, D. F. Hawks, J. M. Emmert and A. A. Hubbard.

Atlantic Lodge, No. 175, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was organized at Atlantic, July 30, 1869, by District Deputy Grand Master, W. L. Biggs, of Council Bluffs, under dispensation, with the following charter members: Huse, H. T. Jones, A. C. Tharp, John Bennett, William Reynolds, Jr. and J. K. Powers. Quite a number of members of the order from Lewis and Council Bluffs were present to assist in the inauguration of the new lodge and the installation of the officers. These latter were: S. E. Huse, N. G.; John Bennett, V. G.; H. T. Jones,

Tharp. P. S. Since that time the following have held the position of presiding officers of the lodge, in the order named: J. Bennett, H. T. Jones, J. K. Powers, F. W. Miller, W. B. Temple, J. H. Barnwell, H. E. Bacon, R. F. Bain, T. P. Bruington, G. W. Chambers, H. T. Decker, C. H. Radley, E. C. Mills, Fred H. Mc-Intosh, E. H. Buel, G. S. Treehouse, J. J. Harding, F. W. Scheel, Henry Moeller, W. H. Archer, John W. Foley, M. J. Stearns, L. G. Hesser, F. J. Murphy, A. D. Pine and W. F. Needham. This the oldest organization in the city, has had a most successful career, and now has a membership of over one hundred and twenty, and among whom are the first men of the city. The lodge owns the building wherein their hall is located, and which is valued at \$10,000. It started with but a few charter members, and in a poor way, but by careful and economical management, it has become one of the strongest in this section of the State. John Bennett, W. Reynolds, Jr., both charter members, F. W. Miller, W. D. Frantz, Robert L. Jameson, Levi Smith, D. F. Gaylord and J. J. Harding, have died since the organization of this, and been admitted to the Higher Lodge. The charter was granted to this lodge, October 21, 1869. The officers for the present term are as follows: J. W. Allmann, N. G.; W. M. Lynch, V. G.; W. H. Archer, R. S.; Robert Shields, P. S.; Enos Sayers, T.; B. E. Harkins, R. S. N. G.; A. D. Pine, L. S. N. G.; H. C. Hansen, W.; Edgar Johnson, C.; W. B. Martin, R. S. S.; C. Mendlekow, L. S. S.; M. B. Haywood, O. G.; A. B. Landet, I. G.; W. R. Wilds, R. S. V. G.; J. J. Harkness, L. S.

V. G., and J. A. McWaid, W. B. Temple and Samuel Harlan, trustees.

Their building, which they erected in 1881, is a good handsome brick one, twenty-five by ninety-five feet, ground area, two stories high, the first story being rented for store purposes, the upper used as a lodge room.

The relief benefits of this lodge for the year 1883, amounted to \$452.

Cass Lodge, No. 361, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, dates its organization from January 4, 1877, when it was opened with ten charter members. These were, T. R. Wallace, Fred Haver, H. J. Cavanaugh, S. E. Smith, T. E. Luccock, J. A. Kinney, H. A. Smith, J. D. Patton, J. M. Haver, D. G. Williams. The first officers were as follows: J. M. Haver, N. G.; J. A. Kinney, V. G.; S. E. Smith, R. S.; H. J. Cavanaugh, P. S.; J. D. Patton, T. The lodge meets every Thursday evening, and has a membership of about a hundred in good standing. Present officers: D. R. Love, N. G.; J. H. Willey, V. G.; F. P. H. Daly, R. S.; A. Block, P. S.; John L. Bean, T.

Hawkeye Encampment No. 54, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was duly instituted on the 14th of March, 1872, with the following charter members: K. Powers, H. T. Jones, J. J. Van Houten, H. C. Dunning, H. Lichtenstein, W. B. Temple, F. S. Thomas, Samuel Harlan, M. H. Willetts, J. H. Willey, S. E. Huse, T. W. Miller and J. B. Conrady. The first officers of the Camp were the following mentioned: J. H. Willey, C. P.; J. K. Powers, H. P.; S. E. Huse, S. W.; W. B. Temple, S.; F. S. Thomas, T.; J. J. Van Houten, J. W. The Encampment

has had a very prosperous career, and now numbers some seventy-eight members. Thrice since its organization has death broken the mystic circle of its brotherhood, and taken from it three of its links. F. W. Miller, D. F. Gaylord and J. J. Harding, have been called on to take their places in the Upper Camp, and to receive a higher degree. The present officers are as follows: C. V. Wilder, C.P.; J. E. Moreland, H. P., Amos Bye, S. W.; A. Block, R. S; W. B. Martin, F. S.; H. T. Jones, T.; W. H. Sanders, J. W.; F. P. H. Daly, G.; J. L. Bean, 1st W.; I, D. Wise, 2d W.; R. Zook, 3d W.; H. Heyman, 4th W.; J. Hunt, I. S.

Lotos Lodge, No. 87, Rebecca Degree, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was organized November 4, 1876, wih the following charter members: E. C. Mills, Mrs. Ada Mills, Mrs. C. P. Willey, M. H. Willetts, Mrs. Mary E. Willetts, J. A. Kinney, Mrs. J. A. Kinney, C. H. Ralling, Mrs. C. H. Ralling, J. T. Jones, H. The present officers are: F. S. Thomas. T. Jones, N. G.; Mrs. H. Heyman, V. G.; A. Block, Sec'y; Mrs. A. Block, Treas.; Mrs. M. H. Willetts, C.; M. H. Willetts, W.; H. Heyman, I. G.; Fred Haver, O. G.; Mrs. F. Haver, L. S. N. G.; Eva Jones, R. S. V. G.; Mrs. T. Archer, L. S. V. G. Olive Branch Temple, No. 2, of the Patriarchal Circle, I. O. O. T. was established and instituted, in the fall of 1880, with the following charter members: H. T. Jones, A. Block, H. J. Cavanaugh, Fred Haver, John E. Moreland, Henry Moehler, F. W. Scheel, J. W. Hutton, R. W. Day, George T. Marsh and J. H. Johnson. At the first meeting the following officers were installed by J. K. Powers, the District Deputy Supreme Ofacle: H. T. Jones, Venerable Oracle; Fred Haver, Oracle; F. W. Scheel, Vice Oracle; A. Block, See'y.; R. W. Day, Treas. After running a while in good shape, the Sovereign Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of the United States, made strong objections to the innovation of this degree, or conclave, and passed stringent laws against its adoption, or continuance. It is however believed that the matter will be compromised, and the Circle adopted as a regular adjunct to the order. In the interim, Olive Branch Circle, like all others is at a stand still.

Cass Lodge, No. 25, U. A. O. D., was organized October 1, 1884, with the fol-Frank Havens, N. A.; lowing officers: John Wagner, Sr., V. A.; S. M. Jensen, P. A.; A. Block, Sec'y; John Wagner, Jr., Treas.; F. W. Turke, Conductor; John Shultz, I. G. The charter members were A. Block, John Schultz, as follows: Frank Havens, Henry Durr, Gus. Herbert, John Wagner, Sr., John Wagner, Jr., G. G. Hall, S. M. Jensen, Fred Saxe, Fred Herman, F. W. Turke, Joseph Moore, F. Litterst, Henry Smith, J. F. Harvey. This organization is beneficiary and has a membership in the State of two thousand. Upon the death of a member \$2,000 is paid to the heirs.

Samuel Rice Post, No. 6, Grand Army of the Republic, was organized on the 13th of February, 1877, with the following charter members: H. E. Griswold, T. H. Hendrick, J. M. Haver, H. T. Jones, G. W. Norton, H. G. Curtis, W. B. Temple, E. C. Mills, Robert F. Bain, H. K. Macomber, Thomas Green, J. F. Hanna and George S. Wedgewood. The first officers

chosen and appointed were as follows: H. E. Griswold, P. C.; T. H. Hendricks, S. · V. C.; J. M. Haver, J. V. C.; H. K. Macomber, Surg.; H. G. Curtis, O. D; G. W. Norton, Q. M.; W. B. Temple, O. G.; E. C. Mills, S. M.; R. T. Bain, Q. M. S.; H. T. Jones, Adjt. This organization has had a great success, and has now a membership of ninety comrades in good standing. The present offices are: Robert Major, P. C.; John Moreland, S. V. C.; George F. Dashell, J. V. C.; James H. Vinson, O. D.; T. N. Bray, Adjt.; William Sherwood, S.; J. D. Wise, O. G.; F. P. H. Daly, Q. M. The Post meets the second and fourth Friday evenings of each month.

Botna Lodge, No. 106, Ancient Order of United Workmen, was instituted on the 16th day March, 1877, with the following charter members: O. B. Thompson, W. B. Temple, J. B. McGrew, J. T. Hanna, William Gordon, A. Kelsey, E. H. Buell, A. H. Copeland, E. C. Mills, J. M. Emmert, H. A. Smith, D. McGrew, H. H. Winter, T. R. Wallace, M. H. Willetts, C. N. Watson and R. M. Pearson. The first officers of the lodge were: W. B. Temple, P. M. W.; J. M. Emmert, M. W.; E. H. Buell, F.; A. H. Smith, O.; E. C. Mills, Recorder; H. H. Winter, F. I. N; D. McGrew, Receiver; T. R. Wallace, I. W.; J. Kelsey, O. W.; J. B. McGrew, R. M. Pearson and J. T. Hanna, Trustees. Since the date of its organization there has been a total membership of seventyfive members, and there are now fifty-six in good standing, and the lodge is in a prosperous condition. The present officers are: J. A, Taylor, P. M. W.; J. B. Jones, M. W.; A. Hamann, F.; C. C. Mendlekow, O.; T. G. Steinke, Receiver; C. E. Eyller,

Financier; H. J. Cavanaugh, Recorder; John Bach, G.; L. Lörenzen, I. W.; E. Linke, O. W.; H. J. Cavanaugh, Robert Shields and L. Lorenzen, Trustees.

THE GREAT WESTERN BAND.

This musical organization is the outgrowth of a band organized by H. T. Jones about fourteen years ago, and which was called the Atlantic cornet band. The following were the first members of that organization: Frank Needham, John Strater, W. F. Needham, Rudolph Zuch, William Wiles, Henry Moeller, Henry Jacobson, Robert Bain, Benjamin Wiseman and H. T. Jones, leader. The band continued under this organization, with the exception of a few changes in membership, until July 1, 1880, when it was reorganized and christened the Atlantic Opera Band, with a membership as follows: N. K. Aldrich, J. W. Love, H. T. Jones, F. E. Whipple, Henry Jacobson, Henry Moeller, Rudolph Zuch, D. W. Disbrow. A. D. McCall, M. W. Sauerbrumm, R. F. Bain and N. K. Aldrich, leader. Not long after the reorganization of the Opera Band, they were mustered into the service of the Iowa National Guards, and were then known as the Third Regiment band, with J. W. Love, leader. In March, 1883, they were mustered out, and on the 19th of that month a reorganization was again effected, and the band was then incorporated, under the laws of Iowa, as the "Great Western Band, of Atlantic, Iowa," which name it still sustains. The officers of this incorporation at present are: J. W. Love, president and musical director; H. T. Jones, business manager, secretary and treasurer; the membership and roster is

as follows: J. M. Haver, drum major; J. W. Love, 1st Eb; N. K. Aldrich, 2d Eb; Henry Jacobson, 1st Bb clarinet; H. T. Jones, solo alto; Henry Moeller, 1st alto; E. V. Burke, solo baritone; R. Zuch, 1st tenor; W. G. Wiles, 2d tenor; Marcus Kennels, Bb bass; A. D. McCall, Eb tuba; M. W. Sauerbrumm, bass drum; R. F. Bain, snare drum. This organization have the honor of being the only incorporated band in the State of Iowa. They have by untiring labor and efficiency of purpose, accumulated property to the amount of \$2,800, are entirely out of debt and in a flourishing condition. The honors and reputation received by this band as being one of the best in the State, are largely due to Fred Haver, now a resident of California, who was not only a skilled major, but understood military tactics thoroughly.

PRESS.

The first newspaper printed in Atlantic was the Cass County Messenger, by H. C. Johnson, who removed his office from Lewis in the spring of 1869. The paper is now called the Atlantic Messenger, the publisher being J. H. Willey. The second paper was called the Daily Free Press and was established in the summer of 1869 by Upham and Sibley, E. O. Upham being the editor. In July or August, 1870, the paper suspended. In February, 1871, Lafe Young established the Atlantic Telegraph, which he continues to publish. In the spring of 1876, a new cylinder press and steam engine were put into the office. In May, 1874, D. M. Harris, established a Democratic paper called the Cap Sheaf, which he conducted until the fall of 1875, when he sold the office to James

Pugh, who started a temperance paper called the Northwestern Journal. Journal lived until the spring of 1876, when it was suspended. Shortly after the suspension of the Journal, the material was used in reviving the Cap Sheaf, by J. A. Crawford and others. The revived paper lasted but a few weeks. December 1, 1876, Goldie Brothers and Collins took possession of the office and started the Atlantic Democrat, with Charles Collins as editor, which lived just three months. In August, 1880, the Cass County Democrat was founded by Charles F. Chase, who is running it yet. Several other papers have been run here, all of which are noted at length in the Press chapter, ir an earlier part of this book.

S. E. Huse was the first justice of the peace, being appointed in 1869. He held the office but a short time.

At the general election in October, 1869, Atlantic won the county seat, from Lewis. The vote stood for Atlantic, 618; for Lewis, 275; majority in favor of Atlantic, 343. The county offices were moved from Lewis to Atlantic in December, 1869. The main contest over the county-seat matter, and the main excitement, was at and previous to the June meeting of the board of supervisors, when that body was asked to order a vote on the question of removal. For weeks before the supervisors met, men were scouring the county with petitions and remonstrances, and there was not a man in the county but what had signed one or the other, and some vertebrateless fellows had signed both.

Tuesday July 18, 1871, about 5 p. m., a rain and hail storm passed across Cass

HISTORY OF CASS COUNTY.

county, from the northwest to the southeast, doing a great deal of damage to crops. The storm belt was about five miles wide. In Atlantic, the damage to buildings was severe. A new brick store room, just up and enclosed, belonging to Stafford and Hawks, was blown down. Its size was 23x80 feet. D. F. Hawks and A. D. Boyd, were in the building at the beginning of the storm, trying to put boards up in front to protect the plastering. Mr. Hawks escaped without injury, but Mr. Boyd was struck on the head by a falling pillar, and considerably injured. He recovered. John Lawson, a Swede workman, was buried in the ruins, but was taken out and found to be not seriously injured. The new Presbyterian church was damaged to the amount of five hundred dollars. Much damage was done to property in town by the breaking of window glass. The storm was very unusual, none like it ever occurring in this section before or since.

FIRES

February 8, 1871, Atlantic suffered her first serious loss by fire. On that night several buildings located where the Conrad and Huse brick buildings are now, were destroyed, as follows:

S. T. McFadden, druggist, building, \$2,000, stock \$5,000, stock mostly saved. P. Kirby, boot and shoe dealer; building \$900, stock \$3,500. George W. Barber, jeweler, suffered the loss of a building, and most of his stock saved. Stafford and Hawks. dry goods dealers, lost very largely of their stock. McGrew and Loofbourow, lost a building worth \$1,500. J. B. McGrew lost in grocery stock \$540. Buildings belonging to King Brothers, and Mr.

Green were also destroyed, that belonging to the first named parties being the house occupied by Stafford and Hawks. J. H. Barnwell, M. D., and C. F. Loofbourow, attorney, lost books and papers of considerable value. Lucy Allman, photographer, lost goods pertaining to the photographic art, to the amount of \$150, probably.

A GREAT CONFLAGRATION.

The following account of the great conflagration which visited Atlantic, Christmas morning, December 25, 1880, is taken from the columns of the Cass County Democrat:

Saturday morning last, while the fire laddies and their girls were engaged in tripping the light fantastic, and the balance of Atlantic's populace were wrapped in slumber, the fire bell began to clang, and it was soon known that a fire had broken out in the building occupied by Messrs. Rathbun and Winters. In a very short time the fire boys were at the scene, and awakened by the continued ringing of the bell and shouts of fire, the citizens began to arrive by hundreds. When first discovered the fire was an incipient blaze, and from one who was on the ground first we learn that it seemed to be confined to the counters of the building. The hose was soon in readiness and a stream playing upon the counters, putting the fire out there, and it had just begun to be noised about that the fire was conquered, when it was discovered that flames were issuing from the sides and roof of the building. Turning their attention thereto the boys worked with terrible energy to conquer it, but the stream was licked up by the fast increasing volume of flame, and

it was soon patent that the block could not be saved and that every building must burn. It then became in order to tear down adjoining buildings, and they came down rapidly. In the meantime the occupants of the buildings had been hard at work, assisted by hundreds of willing hands, and the store rooms all along the street were gutted of their contents and carried to places of safety. By three o'clock the scene was one worthy of an artist's pencil to portray; the lurid flames leaping skyward, the crackling of burning buildings, the shouts of the commanders of the fire companies, the falling of buildings being razed by the crowd, the thousands of people loaded down with goods taken from the store rooms, the pile of goods in the street, the grotesque maskers coming from the ball, and the crowds of fair women lining the opposite side of the street was one never to be forgotten, and which, we hope, Atlantic will never see again. The character of the night was favorable for Atlantic, the wind blew but the faintest breath; had it been otherwise, or like unto Sunday night, instead of noting the destruction of one half a block of buildings, we would have occasion to note the destruction of over one-half of the town; even as it was, burning bunches of boards and shingles were carried over six hundred yards from the fire. In all the block there was not a brick building, it being made up of frames erected in the hurry of the beginning of the town, and there was nothing to break the speed of the fire. From this the city should take warning and prevent the erection of buildings in the heart of the city

which endanger the entire town, in case of a conflagration such as this.

The Watson blook on Fourth street was insured for \$2,000; loss about \$2,500. In one room was Harlan and Ostren, grocers, whose loss was covered by insurance. In the next room was Needham's tailor shop; no loss. Applegate and Company occupied the next room as a packing office. They saved their office furniture and fixtures. Next was Gould's barber shop, from which everything was carried in safety. In the upper story of this building was W. P. Egbert's photograph gallery, from which but little was saved. No insurance; loss about \$500. building on the corner of Fourth and Chestnut was owned by Dr. Wilkins, and occupied by J. S. Harlan, boot and shoe dealer. The building is a clear loss. Harlan saved his stock in good shape and with but little loss, and that covered by insurance. The next building was Mc-Daniels', two stories, occupied below as a bank, by himself, and above by Isaac Hopper and Dr. Newlon. The building was not insured; loss \$1,500. Isaac Hopper loses about \$500; no insurance. Dr. Newlon lost all his books and instruments worth about \$400. C. Egbert owned the next building, the one in which the fire originated. It was occupied by W. J. Winters and P. Rathbun; loss on the building \$1,200; no insurance. P Rathbun had no insurance and lost about \$500 in stock. Winters had \$1,225 insurance, and lost from \$500 to \$600. The next building was owned by Charley Minte, and occupied by John Acklin. No insurance on building or stock; loss on building \$500; on stock \$200. The next

building was occupied by W. Wildes as a second hand store. Loss on stock \$100: no insurance. The next was J. S. Harlan's, and occupied by Misses Dorey and Hibbard, milliners. Loss on building \$400; no insurance. Loss on stock \$1,200; insured for \$300. The next building was owned by J. P. Gerberich, and occupied by S. W. W. Straight, druggist. Loss on building \$1,000; insurance \$500. Loss on stock \$2,200; covered by insurance. H. T. Jones' building was next, occupied by J. L. Winnie, baker and confectioner. Loss on building \$800; no insurance. Loss on stock \$700; no insurance. The next was C. T. Somers' building, occupied by Mason and Sanders, grocers. Loss on building \$1,000; no insurance. On stock \$1,000; covered by insurance. The Odd Fellows building came next, occupied by Winters and Hill, grocers. Loss on building \$500; insurance \$300. On stock \$500; covered by insurance. Next was Copeland's building, occupied by himself. Loss on building \$1,000; insurance \$750. Loss on stock covered by insurance. Next was Richard and Montgomery's building, occupied by W. A. Wakefield, butcher. Loss on building \$400; no insurance. Loss on stock small; no insurance. Next was Richard and Montgomery's building, occupied by Dr. Montgomery, druggist. Loss on building \$700; insurance \$500. Loss on stock \$1,200; covered by insurance. On Fifth street was Dr. Emmert's office, owned by Emmert and Montgomery. Loss on building \$250; insurance \$100. Contents of office were all saved. In the second story over Montgomery's drug store. lived John Morris, who lost nearly all

his household goods; no insurance. The sheds and barns in the rear of the buildings destroyed, were nearly all saved.

In the early stage of the fire, it was reported some one had been killed by a falling building. This report, however, was untrue, the only accident happening being to Ferdinand Wood, who was struck and severely cut in the face by a falling ladder. This accident was not a very serious one.

After the block had been consumed, and the saved goods made as secure as possible, the b'hoys concluded to make a night of it, and needing something to strengthen them after their arduous labors, they succeeded in getting it, and from that time until morning it was one continual round of pleasure, for which they are in a large degree excusable.

The origin of the fire is unknown, but the general impression seems to be that it was the work of an incendiary. The truth or untruth of this can only be determined in the future.

The fire had scarcely died out before McDaniels had the lumber on the ground for a temporary abode for his banking business. Copeland also had lumber on the ground Monday, and began the erection of a temporary building for his grocery stock.

A TEMPERANCE TICKET.

At the city election in Atlantic, held March 2, 1874, the ladies nominated and elected a ticket pledged to further the interests of the temperance cause. It was placed before the caucus held by the gentlemen of the town, who endorsed it. A people's ticket was afterward nominated by the opposition. Early on election day the ladies were on the streets, armed with

tickets, and stood around the polls all day. Those of the ladies who were compelled to go home were released by recruits. They had carriages to take them back and forth. The band was also out in behalf of the ladies, marching up and down the street, but did most of their playing in front of the polls. An organ was mounted on a dry goods box on the sidewalk, and the ladies played and sang most of the day. There were also banners and mottoes displayed on many of the buildings. The ladies were treated with politeness and no rough language was used in their hearing. Very few drunken men were in the crowd and they were kept quiet. Great excitement prevailed all day, and each par y worked with great earnestness. hard feelings existed between the parties, and all seemed as social and good-natured as could be wished. There was the largest vote ever before polled in Atlantic, of which the ticket nominated and labored

for by the ladies received a majority of 56.

At the meeting of the board of supervisors in October, 1867, the following preamble and resolution were passed on the retirement of Cyrus Newlon, one of their associates:

Whereas, In the order of Republican institutions it becomes necessary for the elder members of society to give place to the younger; and

WHEREAS, The venerable friend, Cyrus Newlon, having been a member of this board for six years, and this in all human probability being the last time that he will meet with said board in his official capacity; then be it

Resolved, That in the discharge of his official duties he has ever been zealous to

the best interests of his constituents, and courteous and gentlemanly in his demeanor toward members of this board, and that our best wishes attend him in whatever position he may be called to fill.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, ATLANTIC.

The following annals of this popular church, written for this history by Rev. John Herron, was received too late for insertion in the Ecclesiastical chapter, and is therefore placed in this connection.

The Presbyterian church in Atlantic was organized October 10, 1869, by Rev. Sheldon Jackson and Rev. S. Phillips. The first members were Theo. Cushing, Joseph H. Smith, Mrs. A. Smith, J. L. Stone and Mrs. J. P. Stone. Cushing and Smith were made ruling elders. The place where the meeting was held was a school house on the northwest corner of Chestnut and Sixth streets. Atlantic had at that time a population of not more than eight hundred. The county seat still remained at Lewis. The new organization found a Methodist Episcopal and a Congregational church-each having a house of worship.

In the month of December, Rev. Melancthon Hughes, a graduate of Miami University and of Princeton Theological Seminary, arrived and took charge of the field. Through the following winter services were held in the Methodist church on alternate Sabbath afternoons. May 11, 1870, the congregation held a meeting in the house of Mr. Laurenson, to consider the subject of erecting a church building. Mr. Laurenson presided. Mr. Hughes acted as secretary. Lorin Andrews and Mr. Hughes were appointed a soliciting committee. July 18th, a meeting was

held at Wm. Douglass'. Messrs. William Douglass, A. Fickes, Mr. Laurenson, B. F. Cady and J. L. Stone were appointed a building committee. Mr. Fowler later became one of the committee instead of Mr. Fickes, who removed from the community. The contract for building the church was awarded to Messrs. Boyd and Willey for \$1,712,exclusive of the foundation and the pews. January 4, 1871, Mr. Kirkpatrick succeeded Wm. Douglass on the building committee—the latter having removed to another locality. Mr. Laurenson put the pews into the building for \$150.

The board of church erection of the Presbyterian church assisted the building enterprise in the sum of \$700. The people had settled themselves in their new house of worship and had grown slightly accustomed to it, when—July 18, 1871—a destructive tornado passed over the town, tossing the building off its foundation and placing it in an upright position near by. Much damage was done to carpet, organ, plastering, windows and the framework of the house itself.

Through the aid of \$200, from the board of church erection, and the energy of the people, the injured building was restored.

In the spring of 1873. Mr. Hughes ceased his labors in Atlantic and journeyed to Santa Fe, New Mexico. Consumption has wasted him, and he thought to be benefitted in that climate. He died there December 18, 1873.

Rev. W. G. Kephart succeeded him in the pastorate of the church June 14, 1873 and continued in that relation about three years. Rev. Mr. Zahniser formerly of Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, followed as stated supply for a few months.

Rev. John Herron took charge of the church the first Sabbath of July, 1877. Hitherto the congregation had been assisted with a considerable sum annually by the board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian church.

One year later the church became selfsupporting. Another year, and two lots for building a new church were secured on the corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets-three blocks west of the first location. In 1880 the new church was built. and dedicated free of debt. A handsome, commodious structure, complete in its appointments, it is creditable alike to the church and the community. The year 1881 saw the purchase of an elegant pipe organ, built expressly for the church, by Hook and Hastings, of Boston. The attendance on church service has uniformly been good. Strangers in the city over Sabbath, find it a convenient place to worship, and the congregation itself is permanently of good size. In 1882, the church sent out a colony to form a Presbyterian organization in the town of Marne. Much evangelistic and missionary work has been done by this people in the town and the region round about. They have not found the proverb to fail: "He that watereth shall be watered also himself."

The present officers of the church and congregation are:

Pastor-Rev. John Herron.

Ruling Elders — John Y. Cotton, J. E. Willett, W. A. Morrison, J. M. Emmert, M. D.

Deacons—William McGeehon, W. H. Peters and A. P. Macomber, M. D.

Superintendent of the Sunday School— E. Sayers.

Trustees—E. Sayers, Robert Major, A. L. Bostedo, C. McDaniels and C. S. Newlon.

Treasurer-J. P. Gerberich.

Moderator of the Congregation—A. L. Bostedo.

Clerk of the Congregation—W. A. Morrison.

W. G. Kephart was born in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, in the year 1818. His first ecclesiastical connection was with the New School Presbyterian church. He was one of the committee who drew up the manifesto that the Free Presbyterian church at its founding in Cincinnati adopted as their apology.

The churches of Winchester and Mt. Leigh, in Ohio, Mr. Kephart's pastoral charge accompanied him into his new association.

He ministered to the church in Kossuth, Iowa, for eleven years. He was in the army as chaplain of the Tenth Iowa Infantry. Before coming to Atlantic he had charge of the church in Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory. The church in Atlantic enjoyed a healthy growth in his pastorate.

THE ATLANTIC SCHOOLS. [By R. H. Frost.]

The territory included in the original independent district of Atlantic, was for a time under the jurisdiction of the board of directors of Pymosa township. On the 15th day of January, 1870, the board instructed its secretary, Samuel L. Lorah, Esq., to issue notice of election, at which the electors of Atlantic should vote on

the question of independent organization. The election was called for January 31, 1870, at H. T. Jones' tailor shop.

The territory embraced in the proposed independent district was described in the call as follows:

"Begin at the northeast corner of section 4, thence south on section line to southeast corner of section 9, thence west on section line to southwest corner of southeast quarter of southeast quarter of section 7, thence north to northwest corner of northeast quarter of northeast quarter of section 6, thence east to place of beginning. All in township 76 north, range 36 west."

At the election eighty-one votes were cast, all in favor of separate and independent organization.

At three different times territory has been annexed to the district. The first addition was made on August 5, 1872, upon petition of William Duncan, Esq., and included all of the west half of section 3, Atlantic township.

The second addition was made on March 5, 1875, when the Atlantic board concurred in the previous action of the board of the district township of Pymosa. The territory included in this addition was the west half of the southwest quarter, and the west half of the northwest quarter of section 33, township 77 north, range 36 west.

The third addition was made on November 4, 1884, by concurrence of the Atlantic board with the action of the board of the district township of Atlantic. The tract thus added embraces the west half of section 6, the west half of northeast quarter and west half of southeast quarter

of section 6; the northwest quarter of section 7, and the west half of the northeast quarter of section 7, township 76 north, range 36 west.

The independent district of Atlantic is made up, therefore, of sections 4,5,6,8,9, the west half of section 3, the north half of section 7, the east half of the southeast quarter of section 7, Atlantic township, and the west half of the southwest quarter and the west half of the northwest quarter of section 33, in Pymosa township.

On March 14, 1870, the first board of directors was elected, and consisted of the following named gentlemen: W. W. Parker, F. H. Whitney. John R. Reynolds, W. K. Straight, D. F. Hawks and R. D. McGeehon, who qualified on March, 21, and entered upon the discharge of their duties.

On March 24, 1870, the board purchased of the town company, lots 7, 8, 9 and 10, block 56, for a school house site, at a cost of \$400.

Plans and specifications for a school building were adopted, and the contract for the erection of the building was awarded to Neimeyer Bros., the price being \$9,288. The work was pushed forward under the supervision of Messrs. Reynolds and McGeehon, the building committee. The work was done by J. M. Haver and A. D. Boyd. The house was completed, and accepted by the board on January 1, 1871.

The first school in Atlantic of which any record is found, was taught in 1869. In April of that year, W. W. Parker, Esq., director in sub-district No. 6, of the district township of Pymosa, engaged H. G. Smith to teach the spring term. In

the following winter, D. W. Scribner taught. The school was held in a building situated at the northeast corner of Chestnut and Sixth streets. This building was afterwards moved, a second story added, and used for a court house.

In the fall of 1869, and the following winter, Miss Belle Tiffany, afterward Mrs. C. B. Osborne, conducted a private school on the east side of Walnut street, south of the present Occidental Hotel. The school was full, and nearly every child had books unlike the others. The pleasures of the situation will be appreciated by all who have taught.

In the spring of 1870, D. W. Scribner and Fanny Whittam taught the schools. Miss Whittam taught in a small building on the south side of the old fair grounds, which then comprised block sixteen.

On January 16, 1871, the school was organized in the new building, under the principalship of S. R. Manning. The assistant teachers were Mrs. Manning, Lucy E. Terry and Miss C. V. K. Towne.

In August, 1872, a committee of the board was appointed to secure a room for an extra teacher. The committee failed to find a suitable room, and the board ordered the erection of a building to be 20x24x9 feet. The structure stood on the west side of Walnut street near the site of the present high school building. This house was sold in 1875, for \$225.

In May, 1873, the board purchased lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, block 69, and instructed a committee to have them harrowed and seeded, and to plant trees around them. The price paid for these lots was \$500.

In April, 1875, the board purchased, for the use of the district, lots 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, in block 47, for the sum of \$1,500.

In July, 1872, a committee was appointed to lay off lots in block 56, preparatory to planting trees in the spring. In March, 1873, a committee was instructed to procure trees and have them planted on the school lots. In April, 1874, the committee on buildings and grounds was instructed to plant trees in the school yards, "in such quantity and manner as they deem best." In June, 1876, fifty-nine trees were planted on the lots in block 56. The grounds are now well supplied with trees.

On May 3, 1875, plans for the Third ward building were adopted, and on June 12, the contract for erecting the building was let to Willetts and Kelsey; but, on June 15, the contract was annulled, and an advertisement for proposals was again made. On July 25, the contract was again awarded to Willetts and Kelsey, the consideration being \$6,500. The building was completed November 3, 1875, and on November 15, school was opened with the following corps of teachers: Ada Duncan, Kate M. Tupper, Madge Tupper and Alice Baugh.

In 1877, the board resolved to erect a building for the exclusive use of the High School, upon the lots in block forty-seven. The house was completed at a cost of \$1,320, on September 3, and school began in it at once, with Sarah E. Buckley as principal. Ada Duncan taught here half of the time during that school year.

The growing demand for more room, resulted, April 9, 1879, in a resolution of the board to build an addition to the house

in the third ward, and the building committee, consisting of John R. Reynolds, I. N. Hammond and George W. Norton was instructed to advertise for proposals. In May the committee entered into contract with Robinson and Smedley. The addition was completed at a cost of \$1,375, and was accepted by the board on August 20.

Greater accommodations being necessary, on June 18, 1881, the board adopted plans for an addition to the building in the fourth ward. This addition was completed in October of that year.

Increased enrollment in the schools compelled the board to provide yet more room for the school-going population, and in September, 1883, the Temperance Hall was secured. In this building two rooms were opened, which are still in use.

In the summer of 1883, the board, at a cost of \$3,156, put steam heating apparatus into the third and fourth ward buildings, and inaugurated a plan for ventilaticn. Water pipes were put in during the same season.

The following table exhibits the total number of school children in the district; the number of pupils enrolled in the schools, and the average daily attendance, as shown by the annual reports of the secretaries which were made in September of the years indicated. The table also shows the per cent. of average daily attendance compared with the total enumeration, and the per cent. of average daily attendance compared with the number enrolled.

YEAR.	Enumeration	Enrollment	Average at-	Per cent. of av. attend- ance on en- umeration	Per cent. of av. attend- ance on en- rollment
1870	365 340 418 425 631 679 757 1,325 1,325 1,342 1,556 1,556	253 300 516 602 704 901 925 891 909 1,002 1,127 1,080	301 375 451 510 504 526	47.7 55.2 59.6 39.8 39.7 38.1 44.3 45.6	58.3 62.3 64.1 55.5

Excluding the years 1870, 1871 and 1873, the total receipts and expenditures of district treasurers since the organization of the independent district, are shown below:

FUND.	Receipts.	Disbursem'ts.
School-house fund	\$34,069 17 23,483 73 67,979 13 \$125,532 03	23,666 92 65,309 26

In the spring of 1870, a meeting of electors was called to vote for or against the proposition of issuing bonds, in the sum of \$6,000, with which to build the school house on block 56. The meeting was held at the Pacific house, now known as the Commercial hotel, on May 27th. Forty votes were cast—all in favor of issuing the bonds.

In March, 1879, at the annual meeting, the electors voted on the question of issuing \$12,000 in bonds to take up bonds then outstanding. The proposition carried.

While it is not apparent how all the bonds of the original \$12,000 were issued,

evidently a meeting, subsequent to that of May, 1870, must have voted an additional \$6,000, as the minutes of the meeting of the board, held March 20, 1871, show that "On motion, the treasurer was instructed to have the new bonds so read as to make the redemption of the same optional after two years."

In 1879, \$2,000 surplus in the school house fund was used for the redemption of bonds, leaving obligations outstanding to the amount of \$10,000, which is the amount of the bonded indebtedness of the district. The bonds bear seven and one-half per cent. interest, which is payable semi-annually.

At the March meeting of 1883, a proposition to issue bonds to the amount of \$20,000, for the erection of an additional school building, was voted down.

The board of directors, uniformly composed of prominent citizens, have labored zealously to promote the best interests of the schools, and to them the excellence of the schools is in no small measure due. The financial affairs of the district have been managed with economy, and the district has sustained no losses.

Thomas Hardenbergh, Esq., was the first director in the territory originally erected into the independent district of Atlantic, prior to the formation of the district.

In March, 1869, his term of office expired, and W. W. Parker, Esq., was elected in his stead. Since the formation of the district, the following named gentle-

men have served in the capacity of directors for the periods specified:

NAME.	ELECTED.		SERVED TILL-	
W. W. Parker D. F. Hawks	March,	1870	March,	1871
W. K. Straight	4 =	4.6	6.6	1872
R. D. McGeehon	1.6	4.6		6 6
F. H. Whitney	4.4	4.6	Resigned July.	1872
Jno. R. Reynolds.			March,	1873
re-elected.	6.6	1878		1884
H. T. Sharp.	44	1871		1874
W. Warwick		1000	Designed Mon	1873
A. D. Boyd	6.6	1912	Resigned, Mar. March,	1878
Jno. P. Gerberich S. J. Applegate		1873		1876
D. H. Stafford	4.4	1010	4.4	1879
William Waddell		6.6	6.6	1880
I. Dickerson, app'd		14	4.6	1874
i. Biodolbon, upp u.		1874	6.6	1877
B. Lameon	6.6	4.	6.6	4 6
J. W. Winslow	4.6	1875	4.4	1878
Dr. G S. Montgomerv	6.6	1876	1.	1879
Geo. W Norton	6.6	1877		1880
Dr. J. Nichols	6.6	1878		1881
Dr. J. M. Emmert	4.4	1879		1882.
I. N. Hammond	4.6		Pres	
Jno. W. Scott		1880	March,	T000.
C. B. Osborne			Dru	sent.
L. L. DeLano		1881		POHI!
James S. Pressnali	4.6	1882 1883		6
M. Northup		1000		
H. J. Cavenaugh C. L. Brown		1884		6

Names of officers of the board are given below:

PRESIDENTS.

NAME.	ELECT	ED.	SERVED TILL-		L—
			-		
F. H. Whitney	March	1870	Resigned.	July	7,1872
	July.	1872	M.	larci	a, 1873
William Waddell	March	. 1873		4.6	1878
'' re-ele ted	4 6	1879		4 4	1880
D. H. Stafford	- 4	1878		6.6	1879
	6.6	1880		6.6	1881
Jno. R. Reynolds	4.6	1881		6.6	1882
Dr. J. M. Emmert	4.6			4.6	1883
C. B. Osborne		1882			
L. L. DeLano		1883	1	Pre	sent.

SECRETARIES.

NAME.	ELECTED.	SERVED TILL-
S. W. W. Straight Geb: S. Wedgwood Jno. W. Scott H. E. Bacon Henry Fry. S. E. Smith.	Jan y, 1875 March, 1875 July, 1877	Resigned, July, 1877 Sept. 1880

TREASURERS.

NAME.	ELECTED.	Served Till—
W. Warwick	March, 1870 '' 1871 Sept. 1882	March, 1871 Sept. 1882 Present.

In January, 1874, it was resolved "That that the President divide the board into three committees of two members each, and that the said committees are required to visit the school at such time or times as the President may appoint or direct." During the remainder of the school year, it is said, the schools were much encouraged by frequent visits from the committees.

Appreciating the benefits of teachers' meetings, in June, 1883, the board resolved that all teachers under its jurisdiction must attend the Normal institute and Teachers' associations. This rule was abolished in 1884.

Two important educational meetings have been held in Atlantic. The first was a meeting of county superintendents. held in July, 1872, at which many practical questions pertaining to the superintendency were discussed, and which resulted in much mutual benefit to the participants. The second was a meeting of the Educational Association of Southwestern Iowa, which was organized here on January 22, 1880. The meeting continued for three days, was largely attended and developed a deeper interest in school work. The school board ordered the schools closed during the meeting to enable the teachers to attend.

The following named persons have served as teachers in the schools of Atlantic:

Mrs. S. R. Manning, winter and spring terms of 1871; Lucy E. Terry, winter and spring of 1871, and year of 1871-2; Miss C. V. K. Towne, January, 1871, to June, 1873; Miss Frank Hoyt, April, 1872, resigned April, 1873; Miss E. Kellogg, September, 1872, to June, 1874; Mrs. E. R. Carr, spring of 1873; Mrs. Lafe Young, April, 1873, resigned December, 1873; Nellie McGeehon, December, 1873, resigned April, 1874; Mollie A. Fuller (married L. E. Luccock) September, 9873, to June, 1880; Anna Griffith, December, 1873, to June, 1875; Emma Davis, April, 1874, to June, 1875; Josie Isett, September, 1874, to June, 1875; Mrs. Fanny Dunan, September, 1875, to June, 1876; Ava Duncan, 1875, to June, 1877, and after attendance at the State University. was elected principal of the High school in June, 1880, which position she filled till June, 1883; Alice Baugh, October, 1875, to June, 1876; Kate M. Tupper, October, 1875, to June, 1876; Madge Tupper, October, 1875, to June, 1876; Mary E. Miller, October, 1875, resigned December, 1875; Mary F. Luccock, December, 1875, resigned September, 1876; Kate Richards, December, 1875, to June, 1876; Emelie Brooks, December, 1875, resigned March, 1877; Jessie Coldren, September. 1876, to June, 1879; Alice Prather, spring of 1876; Nellie Miles, September, 1876, resigned March, 1877; Mrs. R. C. Farr, spring of 1876; Rufus H. Frost, September, 1876, to June, 1879; Mrs. Julia S. Frost, October, 1876, resigned, Christmas, 1883; Marcia Kimball, September, 1877. resigned March, 1883; Sarah E. Buckley, September, 1877, to June, 1881; Eliza H. Sayward, September, 1877, to June, 1879;

Jennie Ferrier, September, 1877, resigned December, 1877; Adah E. Hodge, September, 1877, to June, 1879; M. Alice Smith, September, 1879, to June, 1881; Paul Grabill, September, 1879, resigned August, 1881; Mamie D. Conway, September, 1879, to June, 1882; Irene Cumberlin: September, 1879, resigned October, 1880; Nettie Kimball, September, 1880, to June, 1882, and March, 1883, to June, 1883; Helen M. Harding, October, 1880, to June, 1883; Mrs. George S. Wedgewood, September, 1881, to June 1883; Rev. W. G. Kephart, September, 1881 to June, 1882; A. B. Hughes, October, 1881 to June. 1882; Ella J. Pratt, September, 1882, resigned March, 1884; Serena Bridges, September, 1883. resigned, Christmas, 1883.

The following named persons constitute the present corps of teachers.

J. J. McConnell, superintendent since September, 1879.

High School.—William J. Dobson, principal since September, 1883; F. Della Young, assistant since September, 1882.

Third Ward.—Mrs. R. S. Harris, principal. Mrs. Harris was elected August 12, 1871, and has served continuously and faithfully ever since. Mrs. Sophronia Northup, since March, 1884; Mattie I. Craig, since September, 1883; Mrs. Lucy R. Conway, since September, 1878; Carrie E. Pratt, since September, 1882; Jennie S. Clark, since September, 1883.

FOURTH WARD.—Aggie George, principal since October, 1881; Jessie F. Kephart, since September, 1879; Laura A. Snively, since October, 1881; Alice E. Hopper, since September, 1882; Clara L. Fink, since September, 1883; Minnie L. Smith, since December, 1883.

TEMPERANCE HALL.—Anna O. Temple, since September, 1883; Lizzie C. Clark, since December, 1883.

The following is a list of the superintendents of the schools:

S. R. Manning, January 16, 1871, resigned April 12, 1872.

E. R. Carr, April 12, 1872, to June, 1873.

Z. C. McCormick, September, 1873, to October, 1873.

George S. Wedgewood, October, 1873, to June, 1879.

J. J. McConnell, September, 1879, to present.

Mr. Wedgwood had been superintendent of the schools of LaSalle county, Illinois, and upon assuming control of the schools of Atlantic, immediately re-organized them and started them upon a career of unusual prosperity. During his prolonged term of service, the schools gained a wide reputation.

Mr. McConnell is a graduate of the State university. Before taking charge of the Atlantic schools, he had taught in Albia and Oskaloosa. His constant effort has been to maintain the reputation of the schools and to increase their efficiency.

In 1876, the schools prepared a large amount of work, which was sent to the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia.

In 1877, the schools were thoroughly represented in the State contest, which took place that year.

In 1884, the schools exhibited specimens of their skill at the National Teachers' Association, which was held at Madison, Wisconsin.

The character of all this work was excellent, and the schools feel a just pride in their achievements.

The following named persons have completed the course of study, and graduated from the High School:

1878-Ada Duncan; 1879-Fred. Alexander, William J. Findley, James Loofbourow, George H. McCormick, Clarence E. Stafford, Mary Waddell, Mary E. Colton, Jessie F. Kephart, Emma Lamson, James Ruane, Anna O. Temple, F. Della Young, Ernest L. Alexander, William Teagarden, Frank P. McGrew, Ed. J. Dickersou, Charles M. Reynolds; 1880—Gertrude F. Bacon, Bertha L. Temple, Edith L. Colton; 1881-Fred W. Fitch, Ida McKay, Jennie Richards; 1882-Jennie E. Barnett, Callie McWaid, Dora Talbot, Edgar W. Smith, Louis Graham; 1883-Lucy P. Batton, Jessie Findley, Grace Green, Frank O. Temple, Carrie Egbert, 1884-Mattie B. Alexander, Jessie Hunt, Ed. Hammond, Julia Joy, Birdie Northup, Louise St. Clair, Lizzie Dufford, Nellie E. Gerberich, Edna Harris, Mary E. Kephart, Phœbe Talbot, Cora McFadden, Edward Willard.

In May, 1873, George Stafford, an excellent student in the High School, received an appointment to the Naval academy at Annapolis, Maryland, where he graduated with honor, in June, 1877. Since graduation, he has been connected with the Pacific Coast survey. In August, of this year, (1884), he was detached from the U. S. S. Ranger, and is now awaiting orders from the secretary of the navy.

